Condition of 200 Farmers Told

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE ALA Jan 20.—(Special)—More than 200 farmers both land-owners and renters—gathered at the Milbank Agricultural building, Taskegee Institute, at 10 a.m., today, to receive first-hand information relative to the Government's cotton acreage reduction program from M. H. Whatley, Macon County farm agent and Emmett Sizemore, district agent, extension service, Auburn.

Questions dealing with the eligibility of persons to rent land to the Government, the kind of land the Government will rent and the of payment and time of and, were asked and answered. Explanations were pade as clear and concise as possible to as to reduce to a minimum the amount of confusior expected in the Spring of the year when contracts are to be signed. The outlook for the farmer in 1934, as presented by Mr. Sizemore, was made encouraging. with the present high price of cotton taken as a basis for the conclusions.

The meeting, called by R. T. Thurston, county agent, and Mrs. L. R. Daly, home demonstration agent, was one of a series of meetings of the Macon County Leaders Association. Its appeal to small farmers and sharecroppers was shown by the crowd that filled the auditorium and stood out in the hallway.

The Problem Of Limiting The Production Of Cotton

wrote that the total acreage of land which the bave been in the last two years, thanks to the method proposed. If his gin licensing plan is of

cent of the average annual acreage devoted to in large quantities. a corresponding reduction in the yield.

per cent, unless extremely unfavorable weather duction. There was a very favorable growing the plan of limiting production, or, for that matconditions or heavy damage by the boll weevilseason last year, it is true, but that was not enter, to the acreage reduction program. But if we should operate to curtail this year's crop. For it tirely responsible for the heavy yield. The fact is, are to attempt controlled agricultural production should operate to curtain this year's crop. To a cotton farmers everywhere, after plowing under—and the government is definitely committed to

cotton acreage. They are signing up with the much as they possibly could. This year, after Cotton Reduction government to cut down the acreage, but at the even better. same time they are out to make the most of the This intensification of effort was logically to intensively.

raising as much cotton as they can on the acre-be almost entirely nullified, as matters stand now. 1,318,000 acres. age that is left to them. The records of the state of the yield is to be materially reduced for a cer-about 95 per cent of the cotton growers commissioner of agriculture, according to this distainty, some plan must be adopted which patch, show that fertilizer sales in Alabama in take into account control of production as well-each year. The Board, however, found a count control of production as well-each year. January were approximately five times as large as control of acreage. for 50,550 tons of fertilizer last month, as comit. Principally, it was thought the government those farmers making contracts claimed pared with 10,500 tons a year ago and 15,540 tons could not be legally empowered to limit the num-as their production 17 per cent more cot-

No doubt Alabama farmers are in better posi-the proposal was rejected by the administration farmers during the five-year period, over to purchase fertilizer this year than they which is important to purchase fertilizer this year than they which is important to purchase fertilizer this year than they which is important to purchase fertilizer this year than they which is important to purchase fertilizer this year than they which is important to purchase fertilizer this year than they which is important to purchase fertilizer this year than they which is important to purchase fertilizer this year than they which is important to purchase fertilizer this year than they which is important to purchase fertilizer this year than they which is important to purchase fertilizer this year than they which is important to purchase fertilizer this year than they which is important to purchase fertilizer this year than they which is important to purchase fertilizer this year than they which is important to purchase fertilizer this year than they which is important to purchase fertilizer this year than they which is important to purchase fertilizer they which is important to purchase fertilizer this year than they which is important to purchase fertilizer this year. In Sunday's News-Age-Herald, P. O. Davistion to purchase fertilizer this year than they which is important, however, rather than the

in the last five years. Last year, in fact, after suggested." Senator Bankhead has given his ensuggested." Senator Bankhead has given his enthe yield on the remaining two-thirds of the acreaccomplish the desired limitation of production.

One might advance well-founded objections to

other cetton-producing states, are preparing for a third of the crop, went in for unusually intensi-that policy—we cught to adopt measures that will unusually intensive cultivation of their reduced fied cultivation of the remainder to produce asreally control.

land remaining in cotton, by planting on their have been expected. After all, who can blame best soil, by fertilizing heavily, and by cultivating the farmers for producing as much as they can The State Board of Review for the on their curtailed acreage?

Of course, the effect will be to defeat the pur-bama, which has received reports of On the same page with Mr. Davis' article there pose of the acreage reduction program. Unless announced yesterday that the reports appeared a brief dispatch from Montgomery which the weather or the boll weevil takes a hand, the cover offers of 1,339,000 acres to be rentgives evidence of the farmers' preparations for probability is that the government's efforts willed to the Government, and that of these

as in the same month last year. Perhaps the ferSenator Bankhead, who has devoted as much have produced 705,000,000 pounds of lint tilizer sales last year were unusually light, owing time and study to the cotton problem as any manper ten but the Book allowed only to the fact that we were in the lowest depths of the outset, he has urged limitation of production Coupled with the information that conthe depression at that time. But Commissioner as well as of acreage. His original proposal was at the contracting farmers represent 97 1-2 per cent the depression at that time. But Commissioner as well as of acreage. His original proposal was of the actual acres of cotton grown, and Storrs' figures show that the sales in January to limit the number of bales a farmer could gin. 99.7 per cent of the actual cotton prowere not only far ahead of the year before, butObviously, that would solve the problem of con-auced, the further announcement was that they more than tripled those for the same trolling production. The plan received wide-tracting farmers are of the smaller type, month two years ago. His department sold tags spread support. However, objections that were and produced much less than the average

ber of bales that could be ginned. Accordingly, ton than was actually produced by all the

federal government has rented to date in Ala-government's cotton program last year and to the doubtful constitutionality, he is entirely willing to comma in the cotton reduction as baign is 1,138,-general improvement in economic conditions. But adopt another method for accomplishing the same 457 acres. More than 100,000 land owners have that would hardly account for so heavy an in-purpose. His persistent advocacy of the principle 457 acres. More than 100,000 land owners have that would hardly account for so heavy an insigned contracts with the government to eliminate crease in fertilizer sales. Unquestionably, the bearing fruit. The administration has indicated that acrease from cotton production of a prohibitory tax on cotton ginned at acreage from cotton production and a prohibitory tax on cotton ginned. This state's quota is 1,200,000, which is 40 per say down on the farm, by putting fertilizer to itabove a fixed baleage. After a conference with President Roosevelt last Friday, Senator Smith. cotton in the last five years. The cotton reduccotton in the last five years. The cotton reduc-tion campaign is to end on Feb. 15, and by that intensive methods of cultivation to make almost is the best method advanced as a means of contime the quota no doubt will have been reached. intensive methods of cultivation to make almost, trolling production. We have considered particu-A reduction of 40 per cent in the acreage, how-if not quite, as much cotton on 40 per cent lesslarly the constitutional questions involved and ever, is not by any means certain to bring about acreage as the state's average annual production believe this will meet a court test where there in the last five years. Last year, in fact, after may be some doubt as to other control methods

cotton acreage reduction program in Ala-

they could be allowed only 3,320,000.

Government Demands Contract For Tenant Farm Families Put On Relie 55,164 queens and 38,700 packages of

or written An "equitable" contract An "equitable" contract or written understanding with landowners and waivers of claims for debts and before any fating admity now on relief can begorie digination program R. K. Green. State director of the rural respectively. The state of the rural respectively. The runal runal respectively. The runal respectively. The runal runal runal respectively. The runal runal

habilitation of the ARA, said yesterday \$328,227; Mr. Green Lai advised all county re-\$117.516. habilitation committees that these centracts are equality that the 819:

ittees Mr. Green said:

mittee shall see that no families are ad- Clair, \$73,952; Shelby, \$77,862; Sumvanced any capital goods, feed, or seed, ter, \$103,370; other than garden seed, until they have Tallapoosa, \$156,074; Tuscaloosa, obtained an equitable contract or writ- \$131,029; Walker, \$88,732; Washingten understanding with the landlord ton. \$21,510; Wilcox, \$110.628, and They must also have a waiver of debt. Winston. \$98,929. They must also have a waiver of debt so that they can be protected in the acquisition of property"

"No rental contract shall be made for or on account of abandoned landlord tenants' whereby the landlord would have any opportunity to profit in money

or goods

"The landlord would benefit by having the property put in good condition by the family to be rehabilitated. The house would be made livable, the land strawbe and the farmer properly supervised."

The rural rehabilitation committees now are engaged in selecting families for rural rehabilitation and assignments will be made as rapidly as contracts are MONT

\$9,609,747 GIVEN

Figure On Operations Prior By Organization

WASHINGTON-(AP)-The cultural Adjustment Administration reported Wednesday that during al future. its operations prior to April 1 it reduction program.

Barbour, \$114.625; Bibb, Blount, \$147,234; Bullock, \$76,834: Chambers, \$162,235; Cherokee, \$199,-

850; Chilton, \$177.595.

Choctaw, \$77,678: Clarke, \$70,767; Clay, \$98.967; Cleburne, \$59,956; Coffee, \$179.182; Colbert, \$149,640; Conecuh, \$104.169; Coosa, \$56,768; Coving-Cullman. Dallas, \$185.011; DeKalb. \$279,187; vear are expected to exceed those of

Elmore, 201.246; Escambia, \$104,539;

Etowah, \$166;434.

Madison, \$431,564; Marengo, \$16,-Marion, Lothel assign- \$243,149; Mobile, \$17,672; any family for rula rehabilitation \$166,736; Montgomery, \$111,029; Mor-In his instructions to county com gan, \$218,502; Perry, \$160,568; Pickens, \$136,436; Pike, \$156,207; Ran-"The county rural rehabilitation com- dolph, \$158,132; Russell, \$97,003; St. Talladega, \$166,595;

Counties Already Shipping

Their Berries 1 By P. O. DAVIS

AUBURN, ALA., April 29 .- (Special) -The annual flow of truck crops from Alabama soil to markets north and east is in progress. It began along the Gulf Coast in the early Spring and has spread northward until one or more products are now being sold in each division of the State.

Strawberry growers in Escambia, Conecuh, and Chilton Counties, are now harvesting and marketing berries. And, simultaneously, bee-keepers in the Montgomery district are now shipping to northern apiculturists queens and package bees to be used in making hives and gathering honey this season, and in the

Authorities on apiculture say that disbursed \$9,609,747.21 to Alabama more queens and package bees are cotton farmers as rentals and benefit shipped annually from an area within payments in the cotton productior 50 miles of Montgomery than from any other area of equal size in the United The payments by counties follow: States. Thomas Atkinson, apiary in-Autauga, \$137.832; Baldwin, \$13.927; spector of the State Department of Ag-\$56,642 riculture and Industries, Montgomery, says that probably three-fourths of these Butler, \$174,912; Calhoun, \$108,024; queens and bees are shipped to Canadian beekeepers and that most of the remainder go to points around the Great Lakes, including Minnesota and Wisconsin. April and early May constitute the main season for shipment of queens and ton. \$207,990; Crenshaw, \$139,892; package bees but some smaller sh. pments \$302,246; Dale . \$83,574; will be made as late as June. Sales this

1933, or to be one of the biggest on rec

Increase Shown in 1933

In 1932 Alabama beckeepers shipped bees. In 1933 the figures were 66,441 and 52,716. And Prof. J. M. Robinson says that prices under the Code are

\$328,227; Lowndes, \$86,827; Macon, and marketing season. E. E. Hale, coun-Monroe, in early June.

cate that 2,400 cars of Irish potatoes will istration. be shipped this year by Baldwin County growers from 11.006 acres. This is an increase of 40 per cent over 1933. Escambia County growers—around Atmore ilies have repaid in work and produce—will ship a few hundred care.

-will ship a few hundred cars. These potatoes will be moved in solid ministration to help them make a crop trains as well as carlots. A practice of 2. That "this number also may of shippers is to move a car or a train as considered as having been removed from soon as ready, heading it northward relief and are no longer burdensome Shipping instructions are changed while charges upon the Government." the car travels to take advantage of the 3. That the value of the crops they ing markets as needed.

cumbers. The season will last only a few repaid in work relief labor.

Sweet Potato Yield Big paid more than half of their respective from early July to early August, Bald-debts on Sept. 1 The average family investment sweet potatoes. An early estimate is that was \$94.11. 400 cars of these will be moved.

out the State are either planting cotton Donald Comer, of Birmingham. seed, or cultivating or chopping the "The chairman is an industrialist of

weather is not as harmful to corn as to problems and achievement. corn is off to a good start.

bile and Baldwin Counties expect the kegee, and Albert Behl, Florence. best crop of oranges made in a decade. Peach trees and other fruit trees in Alabama likewise now promise a satisfactory crop. Fruit marketing prospects, too, are more favorable than they have been for several years because of improvement in business and in economic conditions.

ty demonstration agent, says that carlot A summary of the achievements of the shipments of Baldwin County Irish po-rural rehabilitation program during the \$116,319; Marshall, tatoes will start around May 10 and end past season is contained in a narrative report released yesterday by Thad Holt, Statistics compiled by Mr. Hale indi-director of the Alabama Relief Admin-

the amounts advanced by the Relief Ad-

best opportunities of selling and supply- produced is more than twice the amount invested by the Relief Administration By late May or early June, Baldwin and that virtually all of the families own County farmers will begin shipping cu- the entire crops since their debts were

weeks, during which they expect to ship around 400 cars.

Most of their roasting ear corn will be tize their obligators 25. That while Barbour was on the

first of the month and ending the last, first, Montgomery County was on the The crop now promises 500 cars. The bottom of the list in the percentage restalks will be used as a feed for live- paid on indebtedness.

6. That only a few counties had not

The report pays tribute to the un-While truck growers are either en- selfish efforts of members of the Alagaged in or preparing for the marketing bama rural rehabilitation advisory comof truck crops, cotton growers through- mittee, and to the committee chairman,

young plants. Chopping is in progress Alabama whose interest and service in in the lower half of the State, and in the new deal is as well known in the the northern half planting is underway. White House as in Alabama," the fore-Stands of cotton are reported to be word states. "At times accompanied by only fair. Cool nights have been detri- other members of the committee, he mental and cotton growers are anxious went into a number of counties, talked for warmer weather. Recent rains in with those on rehabilitation, interviewed most of the State have been adequate farm foremen and trudged through the but a good rain now would b. bene- fields to ascertain the condition of the crops. No man connected with the rural The corn crop is advancing and do- rehabilitation program was more thoring better than cotton because cool oughly conversant with its purpose, its

cotton. Down near the Gulf Coast early Besides Mr. Comer the rehabilitation advisory committee is composed of R. The fruit crop generally promises a K. Greene, Greensboro, vice-chairman; much better yield than was made in H. C. Ryding, Birmingham; Dr. L. N. 1933. Satsuma orange growers in Mo- Duncan, Auburn; Dr. R. R. Moton, Tus-

Use Of Steers In Farm Program Of State Develops Unusual Problems

Use of steers in the rehabilitation program for 6,000 destitute and stranded farm families in Alabama has developed novel examples of ingenuity and unusual problems, according to R. K. Greene, Ala-

bama Rural Rehabilitation director.

While visiting rehabilitation director.

While visiting rehabilitation farms in Lowndes County Mr. Greene observed a negro and his wife plowing lake steers. The steers was yoked three abreast and pulled two plows, each in a separate row. The negro held one blow and his wife the other. the other.

Mr. Greene was puzzled. To asked the negro why he did not use only one ox to the plow.

the plow.

"It's lak dis Capt'n, the negro explained. "One of dote steers is lan onery critter. He don't want to do bothin' but eat. When he litch him up by hisself he was low down to him the him to be him." just lay down. So I yoked him in with the other two, put him in de middle and now he can't lay down and he doin' all

One farmer in Cleburne County also had to solve the laying down problem, according to W. D. Lucas, field representative. He had been furnished with two pure bred Angus steers and despite strenous efforts and much patience, was unable to get the animals to work. They would submit to be hitched to a plow, all right, Mr. Lucas said, and both would immediately lie down. No amount or coaxing or persuasion could induce them to pull a plow, he said. The farmer solved his problem by obtaining two "piney woods" steers from West Alabama.

It is the opinion of Mr. Lucas that pure bred cattle are better for beef than for work.

. W. L. Lett, field representative, reported that he saw the first home made wagon he has observed in years in Wilcox County. The wagon was made by a farmer who is being rehabilitated. The wheels were of rounds from a gum log. The axles were of hickory. With this outfit and a team of oxen the farmer was able to do all of the heavy hauling required,

MONTGOMERY, ALA. **IOURNAL & TIMES**

NEW DAY ON FARMS

The men in charge of the rural rehabiltation system of the Alabama relief administration are convinced that the working out of present plans is going to prove revolutionary on the small farms of the state. It has as its basis helping the far-would a mule and that they are even more mer to help himself instead of making

docile and more easily handled.

This system of encouraging self-help among farmers is looked upon with even more favor than is the so-called sub-

him dependent upon charity and relief sistence farm plan. In the first place the rolls. Approximately 6,000 rural fami-arrangements made for subsistence lies in the state are now participating infarms so far in Alabama would care for this unique self-help program. only 200 families as a maximum. Already

Instead of the relief administration's this self help system is providing for 6,000 paying a distressed family a certainfamilies and if it succeeds as is now hoped amount of cash each week, a lump sum isit can be expanded indefinitely. With provided which buys his steers, imple-men of the type making up the advisory ments, seed, fertilizer and whatever is board such as Donald Comer, H. C. Rydnecessary for him to get a crop underings, Dr. L. N. Duncan and Dr. R. R. way. This is a loan and is to be paid Moton, of Tuskegee, so enthusiastic about back. The farmer's efforts have the ex-the work it is expected to mean much in pert supervision of the county agents and the future development and encouragerepresentatives of the relief administra-ment of the small farmer in Alabama, and tion. The eagerness and alacrity withmay even result in encouraging many who which so many hundreds of hard pressed have in recent years migrated to the cities farmers have embraced the plan is taken to return to the country.

as proof of its merit and possibilities.

Members of the state advisory committee accompanied by Thad Holt, state director and R. K. Green, rural work director, together with county representatives made a trip to several of the farms in Lowndes county the other day to set to interview farmers upon their problems. Donalit Komer, Rimbirsham industrialists and the relative made a trip to several of the prize personal information on progress and being material factors of the farmer and a tour of relativistic many the allowing the county of the prize personal information of plowing the county of the prize personal information of progress and by the problems. Donalit Komer, Rimbirsham industrialists are produced the prize personal information farmer and a tour of relativistic production farmer. With more than dispersion of the same and on the sound of the prize personal information on progress and by the problems. Donalit Komer, Rimbirsham industrialistic production farmer and a tour of relativistic production farmer. With more than dispersion of the same and on the sound of the prize personal information on progress and the problems. Donalit Komer, Rimbirsham industrialistic product the problems of the prize personal information of the prize personal information of progress and the problems. Donalit Komer, Rimbirsham industrialistic product the problems of the prize personal information of progress and the problems. Donalit Komer, Rimbirsham industrialistic product the problems of the problems of the problems of the problems. Donalit Komer and a tour of problems is a promised, at the earliest possible properson the problems of the problems of the problems. The problems of the problems is a promised at the earliest possible problems of the problems in the problems of the problems of the problems of the problems of th ling the amount of plowing that can be done habilitation division of the Alabama Re- Walter was placed on "rehabilation" as in a given time. A demonstration of this horough inspection of a number of the ration purchased a steer for him, asoxen hitch-up was given. On this small arms in the county. igned him 22 1-2 The progress that has been made by what to plant on it. farm were found crops in good condition, Barbour County is shown in the fact The total investment of the Relief Adeight or nine children, a large and well-vere on relief rolls early during the year, \$85 or an amount less than the amount tended vegetable garden with all kinds of he relief list has now been scaled down which otherwise would have been revegetables coming on. This negro farmer In the rural rehabilitation program by sities to the family under the old "diknows that it would cost him approxi-which the Government loans the desti-rect" relief system for a period of eight mately \$10 a month to keep a mule and quip the family for farming and helps On his 22 1-2 acres Walter will make,

o approximately 500 families.

him to help himself and become again coording to Paul T. Reaves, farm fore-that it costs approximately \$1.30 a month self supporting, 86 families have been en-man, 150 bushels of sweet potatoes; 50 to keep a steer. Since he has to pay the olled.

Found Crops Excellent

move at about the same speed and gait as he prospect of having gained, at last, a 'ity of produce from a fine garden. The negro's crop is typical of nearly a

lief Administration, and others, made a the negroes call it. The Relief Adminisigned him 22 1-2 acres and told him

ruired to feed and provide other neces-

gallons of cane syrup; 100 bushels of reanuts on six acres; 150 bushels of dren." bill in the long run he prefers to plow They found the crops in excellent con-corn on 11 acres; one-half ton of velvet dition. They found the farmers enrolled beans; one bale of cotton on three acres with steers. He declares that the steers in the program happy and hopeful over in addition to watermelons and a quanture of the program happy and deserving and deserv

1r. Comer and Director Greene.

Three Men In Charge

The rehabilitation farm work is supervised by three farm foremen in Barbour County who accompanied Mr. Comer and Mr. Greene on the visits to the arm. They are H. Hovey, Paul J. Reaves, and Emmett Holmes. They, in turn, work under supervision of A. J. Mapes, works director for Barbour County, who has harge of all work relief projects.

The crops will be harvested under supervision of the farm foremen and will 'e stored to carry the family and feed 'he stock through the Winter and Epring. The surplus will be tendered the Relief Administration in payment for the amount advanced or the remainder the debt which has not been liquidated n work relief labor.

For those who prove themselves worthy of the effort it is the hope of Mr. Comer and Director Greene to give them an opportunity to purchase cows, chickens, and pigs, next year and pay for them in the same manner the obligations are to be amortized this year.

Another insight into the magnitude of the task the Government has at least attempted in its efforts to recognize the hope and to aid the "forgotten man" was revealed to Mr. Comer and Mr. Greene during their visit to the home of a white rehabilitation farmer. With more than 60 years behind him, the farmer and his

his wife who had worked all of his life from sun to sun, but who said he had never "kept count" of how much he made or how much he lost, had reached an end of his row. The farm was about to be sold, with the home they had bought and added rooms to, to make room for the children. They were destitute, helpless. It was the poorhouse or relief.

The Barbour Relief Administration enrolled him in the rehabilitation program. They purchased for him a steer. They bought him seed, feed, and fertilizer.

Now he is happy again as he walks between the rows of corn behind the steer and thankful, that, at last, he won't have to move and "put up on the chil-

pondent people. It has given them, he said, a new conception of the purpose core of rehabilitation farms visited by of Government and offers a practical means of reviving the farmer's in

Within this hope for a greater revivalof farm owners and home owner of the farmer's income and the concepion that Government may function to help its citizens help themselves, Mr. L Comer declared, is the more gratifying perspective that the tenant farm system in Alabama will become history to the immeasurable good of all citizens

within the State. Mr. Comer declared that the operation T the Rural Rehabilitation program, holds out one of the strongest hopes for recovery within the State, and lauded re the intelligent and practical manner in P which the work was being done. He was specially pleased, he said, with the ef-th

Program in Alabama are gaining a new Counties conception of the meaning of Govern-Aut ment. I think their whole attitude is un-Bar ergoing a change, that someone, some-Bibl where, whom they do not know, is evi-Bloom dencing a concern in seeing that they But have a chance to get out and work for Call what they receive.

Mr. Comer said that he believed the Che program would not succeed were it not Chi or the helpful and constructive attitude Cho of those in charge.

"Everyone," he said, "from Thad Holt, Clay State director of the Alabama Relief Ad-Cle ministration to the farm foremen, is in- Cof. ensely interested and I feel that they Coll are really taking part in a program that Con has a definite rehabilitation opportunity." Coo

One of the foremen in Barbour Coun- Cre ty, he said, viewed his part in the pro-Cul gram as "one of the most delightful ex- Dal periences in his life," and welcomed the Dal chance to take part in helping people Elmore /.... 1,748

who really wanted to help themselves. Escambia 1,143 Mr. Comer told of one young farmer Etowah 2,104 in Barbour County who had been on Fayette 1,722 "relief" for a year before the opportunity Franklin 1,914 of helping him in the rehabilitation pro- Franklin 1,914 gram was given him, and the declared Geneva 1,181 preference of this young man for the Greene 980 privilege of accumulating something over Hale 1.330 the privilege of accepting pecuniary aid Henry 865 under the old "direct" relief system. This Houston 2,010 young man, Mr Comer said, was reluc-Jackson 3,596 ant to ask for more aid to provide Jefferson 197 clothing for his feur small children, and Lamar 2,494 professed a desire to repay the ReliefLauderdale 2,915 Administration in work relief labor on Lee 1,096

roads or other projects, as soon as pos-Lowndes 955 "The only criticism I have heard of Madison 3,423 Macon 1,434 the program," Mr. Comer said, "is that Marengo 1,880 t is too bad the program can't reach Marion 2,357 more who need it.

"The program has given a new interest Marshall 4,859 in Government and what Government Monroe 1,745 means, to many people who probably Montgomery 865 never thought of Government except as Morgan 3,021 an agency to collect taxes.

Perry 1,883 "What we need is to revive the farm-Pickens 1,505 er's income. The butcher, the baker and Randolph 1,255 the candlestick maker ought to be living Russell 452 off the farmer's fatness instead of his St. Clair 1,804 leanness, and the success of the wholeshelby 769 program is an obligation of society, all Sumter 1,069 of us, because our society, as a whole Talladega 2,237 has got to be supported by the citizenry Tallapoosa 755

"The old tenant system must go." Payments For Acreage Reductions

N - N - 2 11-		
Tuscaloosa	1,690	46,040.21
AUBURN, ALA., July 1.—(Special)—Walker	1,686	21,209.20
The Government this year has paid Ala-Washington taken cotton farmers \$2,681,333.55 for Wilcox educing their 1934 cotton acreage, re-Winston	303	5,562.43
ama cotton farmers \$2,681,333.55 for Wilcox	748	29,296.86
educing wheir 1934 cotton acreage, re-Winston	1,202	26,590,58
orts Dr. L. N. Duncan, injector of the		
Alabama Extension Service, who says Totals95	5.433 \$2	.681.333.55
hat other checks continue to arrive FEUDALISM I		

foremen of Barbour County and others This money is being paid to the farm- Mr. Norman Thomas, the quiet and Alabama and in other cotton States who connected with the program in the progr foremen of Barbour County and others. This money is being paid to the larinconnected with the program in the ers by the Government in an effort tocharming titular head of a school of pobargains with their tenants would be as reduce the enormous surplus of Amer-litical thought that is not always repre-

Rehabilitation Program which seeks to farmers receive for their cotton.

help the destitute to again become self- Statistics furnished by Cully A. Cobb investigated the conditions of the share landed scoundrels. But honesty among supporting and self-respecting citizens on chief of the cotton production scattery among supporting and self-respecting citizens on chief of the cotton production section cropper in the Southern cotton states. a practical basis is fundamental and the of the AAA, show cotton payments In justice to Mr. Thomas and his brothing the Government can do through June 21 by counties as folin an effort to help the individual.

"The 5.942 farmers and their families lows:
enrolled in the Rural Rehabilitation

No. of ditions among Alab ma's tenant farmers

The common defense of the so-called

tauga	1,314	\$37,055.15
rbour		\$37,055.15 prote. But for that matter neither are cit. 17,865.63 the conditions of the and poor planter is 65,302.91 something to being about. And even fur the 44,032.39 ther up the scale to the rural banker. 45,460.79 there are conditions which all Alabamians as 55,499.19
ob do		17,865.63 the conditions of the land poor planter.
ount	2,509	65,302.91 something to beg above. And even fur
tler	1,494	44,032,39 ther has the scale to the rural hanker te
lhoun	2,032	45,460.79 a
ambers	1,216	55,499.19 there are conditions which all Alabamians
erokee	2,597	72 005 47 Would better.
ilton	2,297	47,291.93 It is unfortunate that Mr. Thomas could 15,999.64 not have made his investigation of "The be 28,997.93 Plight of his Share Cropped without a 61,381.20 project political doctring to sell. For 50,769.53 certainly the olight of the share cropper is 21,866.36
octaw	845	15,999.64 not have made his investigation of "Theth
ay	1,465	28,997.93 not have made as investigation of the
burne	966	20,135.78 Plight of he space Cropper without a
ffee	1,961	61,381,20 project political doctring to sell. For
lbert	1,519	50,769.53 certainly the blight of the share cropper is
necuh	1,400	
osa	717	31,866.36 problem which damands attention.
enshaw	1,026	30,469.50 In a recently published pamphlet So-
Ilman	4,685	111,058.54 cialist Thomas attemps to tell in a few.
ile	1,040	31,360.49 hundred words what any conscientious
illas	1,429	77,856.84 Alabamian mould not offered to tall in m
more /	1.748	13,846.00 a problem which depands attention. 30,469.50 In a recently published pamphlet So-el 111,058.54 cialist Thomas attemps to tell in a few in 31,360.49 hundred words what any conscientious 77,856.84 Alabamian would not attempt to tell in 58,951.87 thousands of words, namely, "The Plight 31,761.17 of the Share Cranner"
cambia	1.143	31.761 17 thousands of words, namely, "The Plight
own h	0 101	of the Chang Common ?

55,923.23 of the Share Cropper." 28,734.61 But it is easy for Socialist Thomas to 50,263.46 come into the cotton states, "analyze" 44,767.01 what admittedly is a great social and eco-46,835,99 romic problem and name the cure-all in 44,638.80 the same day. Socialist Thomas knew be-89,165.53 fore he made his investigation that So-2,470.37 cialism would be named as the cure for 49,640.92 all the ills of our economic system.

85,330.72 Mr. Thomas describes such conditions tem are affected by a general world-wide 39,042,50 as he found in the Alabam and Georgia 48,442.53 cotton fields as "feudalism and peonage." 155,333.54 And to the Socialist mind, floating in the tionally-minded, knows all this, but he 63,946.76 clouds miles and miles above the South-fails to say so in his brief against the 30,534.91 ern dirt on which these men live, our ten-124,143.66 ern dirt on which these men live, our ten-system. He prefers to center his attack 54,904.53 ant farm system is "feudalism and peon-upon the minute problems, surface prob-31,073.90 age."

82,681.90 As a Socialist who sees only one theory 49,918.99 of government as a cure for all the ills and which hurried outsiders accept as the 45,271.67
35,090.75 that befall man, Mr. Thomas is fair. But very core of the problem. 22,777.95 as a practical man who must live in the 28,341.02 world which he would reform, Mr. Thom- cropper system might have been of great 5 23,062.94 23,062.94 cropper system might have been of great 36,536.61 as's views are not fair, simply because he value to the people of the South, tenant as a simply because he value to the people of the South, tenant as a simply because he value to the people of the South, tenant as a simply because he value to the people of the South, tenant as a simply because he value to the people of the South, tenant as a simply because he value to the people of the South, tenant as a simply because he value to the people of the South, tenant as a simply because he was a simply because he value to the people of the South, tenant as a simply because he was a simply be 52,905.08 can not view our system with his feet farmer, landowner, industrialist and city 10,107.57 squarely on the ground.

For instance, even the gentle Norman Thomas, who is as different from the Communistic zealots as day from night, in his attack on the tenant farmer system must use that old propaganda onion about the landlord's "crooked pencil." He says that while there may be a few honest landlords in the cotton-growing States, that most of them are prone to take advantage of their illiterate "peons," especially the Negroes.

To say that there are not landlords in "I believe," he said, "that the Ruralican cotton and to increase the price sented by gentlemen of such talibre, has untruthful as it would be to say that all sentences to farmers receive for their cotton."

> Checks Amount are others of which and the Southern bourbon against adverse criti-The common defense of the so-called cism of the farm tenant system, it seems, is to shout back that most of the farm tenant population is shiftless, lacking in a sense of responsibility which is necessary for a higher plane of living.

Mr. Thomas answers this with the plea that the average farm tenant would not he he nearly so lacking in a sense of social be be nearly so lacking in a sense of social be be be nearly so land owners would be responsibility if the land owners would is give him a chance to break the shackles of peonage or something.

Of course it is true that ownership does encourage a more responsible state of being and that possession of goods does help make men more proud. That is, in many Z cases it does.

That the present system is not all that it should be is borne out by the plight of the people higher up in the living scale.

Mr. Thomas overlooks the plight of the

land owner and the plight of the banker 3 6 of the farming regions. He does not seem to realize that the acute conditions among tenant farmers is reflected through the whole system—that all who live directly and indirectly from the tenant farm sysdepression.

Of course, Mr. Thomas, being interna-> lems which we of the South sometimes accept in a too matter-of-fact manner.

Mr. Thomas's examination of our share-

within this hope for a greater revival of farm owners and home owners of the farmer's income and the conception that Government may function to be citizens help themselves, Mr. Duncan Reyeas comer declared, is the more gratifying perspective that the tenant farm system in Alabama will become history to the immeasurable good of all citizens within the State.

Mr. Comer declared that the operation rice devernment this year has paid Ala-washington 1,202 26,590.58

If the Rural Rehabilitation program about the recovery within the State, and lauded ports Dr. L. N. Dimension Service, who says the infelligent and practical manner. In Alabama Extension Service, who says the fleeney and understanding of the farm each week. This money is being paid to the farm each week. This money is being paid to the farm each week. This money is being paid to the farm each week. This money is being paid to the farm each week. This money is being paid to the farm of the treath of the sund, with the earlier of the sund, with the early the enormous surplus of Americal that is not always represuntational and to increase the price sented by gentlemen of such halibre, has me who own farms are not more than conting. The believe, he said, "that the Ruralian cotton and to increase the price sented by gentlemen of such halibre, has men who own farms are not more than conting which seeks to farmers receive for their cotton. Rehabilitation Program which seeks to farmers receive for their cotton.

Rehabilitation Program which seeks to farmers receive for their cotton.

Rehabilitation Program which seeks to farmers receive for their cotton.

Rehabilitation Program which seeks to farmers receive for their cotton.

Rehabilitation Program which seeks to farmers receive for their cotton.

Rehabilitation Program which seeks to farmers receive for their cotton.

Rehabilitation Program which seeks to farmers receive for their cotton.

Rehabilitation Program which seeks to farmers receive for their cotton.

Rehabilitation Program which seeks to farmers receive for their cotton.

Rehabilitation Program which seeks to farmers receive for their cotton.

Rehabilitation Program which seeks to farmers receive for their cotton.

Rehabilitation Program which seeks to farmers receive for their cotton.

Rehabilitation Program which seeks to farmers receive for their cotton.

Rehabilitation Program which seeks to farmers receive for their cotton.

Rehabilitation Program which seeks to farmers receive for their cotton.

Rehabilitation Program which seeks to farmers receive for their cotton.

Rehabilitation Program which seeks to farmers receive for their cotton. where, whom they do not know, is evi-Blount 1,494
dencing a concern in seeing that they Butler 2,032
have a chance to get out and work for Calhoun 1,216
what they receive. 1,216
Mr. Comer said that he believed the Cherokee 2,597 of those in charge.

"Everyone," he said, "from Thad Holt Cleburne 966

"Everyone of the Alabama Relief Ad- Coffee 1.961

State director of the farm foremen, is in-Coffee 1.519

ministration to the farm foremen, is in-Colbert 1.400

tensely interested and I feel that they Colbert 1.400

are really taking part in a program that Conecuh 717

has a definite rehabilitation opportunity." Consa 1.026 gram as "one of the most delightful ex-Dale
periences in his life," and welcomed the Dallas
periences in his life," and welcomed the Dallas
chance to take part in helping people Elmore
who really wanted to help themselves. Escambla
who really wanted to help themselves. Escambla
Mr. Comer told of one young farmer Etowah
Mr. Comer told of one young farmer Etowah
in Barbour County who had been on Farette in Barbour County was in Barbour County was 1,914
"relief" for a year before the opportunity Flanklin 1,181
"fellef" for a year before the opportunity Flanklin 1,181
"fellef" for a year before the Opportunity Flanklin 1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,181
1,18 One of the foremen in Barbour Coun-Crenshaw 1,026 "The only criticism I have heard of Madison the program," Mr. Comer said, "is that Marengo it is too bad the program can't reach Marion means, to many people who probably Morgan never thought of Government except as Morgan Perry tent to ask for more aid to provide Jeffersonthing for his feur small children, and Lamar "The program has given a new intercot Marshall in Government and what Government Monroe he said, viewed his part in the pro-Cullman er's income. The butcher, the baker and Randolph the candlestick maker ought to be living Russell off the farmer's fatness instead of his St. Clair leanness, and the success of the wholeShelby
program is an obligation of society, allSumter of us, because our society, as a whole-Talladega
has got to be supported by the citizenry Tallapoosa "What we need is to revive the farm-Pickens Mr Comer said, was reluc-Jackson 3,596 provide Jefferson Juncan Reyeals County By County 1,429 28,734.61 But it is easy for social and eco. and the plight of the miles of the social and eco. and the plight of the banker has been as follows. It is a great social and eco. and owner and the plight of the banker has been as follows. Socialist Thomas knew be to realize that the acute conditions among has a man and peons and indirectly from the tenant farm system.

197
2,494
49,640.52 all the ills of our economic system.

1,395
40,640.52 all the ills of our economic system.

1,396
40,640.52 all the ills of our economic system.

1,397
40,640.52 all the ills of our economic system.

1,398
30,759.06 soctton fields as "feudalism and georgia depression.

1,399
40,442.53 as he found in the Alabam and Georgia depression.

1,434
40,42.53 cotton fields as "feudalism and peonage."

1,435
40,432.53 cotton fields and miles above the South-fails to say so in his brief against the problems of the South sometimes has a man and south and the problems, surface problems and south sometimes has a man and south and south sometimes has a man and south and south and south sometimes has a man and south and south and south sometimes has a man and south and south and south sometimes has a man and south and south and south sometimes has a man and south and south and south sometimes has a man and south and south and south sometimes has a man and south and south sometimes has a man and south and south and south sometimes has a man and south and south and south sometimes has a man and south and south and south sometimes has a man and south and south and south sometimes has a man and south and south and south sometimes has a man and south and south and south sometimes has a man and south and sout 49.918.99 of government as a cure for all the ills and which hurried outsiders accept as the examination of our share22.777.95 as a practical man who must live in the Mr. Thomas's examination of our share-22,777.95 as a practical man who must live in the Mr. Thomas's examination of the 22,777.95 as a practical man who must live in the Mr. Thomas's examination of the 22,777.95 as a practical man who must live in the Mr. Thomas's examination of the great and 23,062.94 world which he would reform, Mr. Thomas's examination of great and 23,062.94 es's views are not fair, simply because he value to the people of the South, tenant and city of the people of the south, tenant and city of the people of the south, tenant and city of the people of the south, tenant and city of the people of the south, tenant and city of the people of the south, tenant and city of the people of the south, tenant and city of the people of the south, tenant and city of the people of the south, tenant and city of the people of the south, tenant and city of the people of the south, tenant and city of the people of the south, tenant and city of the people of the south, tenant and city of the people of the south, tenant and city of the people of the south, tenant and city of the people of the south, tenant and city of the people of the south, tenant and city of the people of the south, tenant and city of the people of the south, tenant and city of the people of the south, tenant and tenant and the people of the south, tenant and tenant 36,536.61 not view our system with his feet farmer, landowner, industrialist and city 52,905.08 can not view our system with his feet farmer, landowner, industrialist and city As a Socialist who sees only one theory accept in a too matter-of-fact manner.

munistic zealots as day from night, in his Thomas, who is as different from the Comattack on the tenant farmer system must For instance, even the gentle Norman

17,865.63 the conditions of the and poor planter is to shout back that most of the farm 65,302.91 something to beg above. And even fur tenant population is shiftless, lacking in 44,032.39 ther up the scale to the rural banker; a sense of responsibility which is necessis,45,460.79 there are conditions which all Alabamians sary for a higher plane of living.

28,997.93 Plight of the Cropped without a responsibility if the land owners would go 61,381.2017 Though the blight of the share cropper is peonage or something.

31,866.36 problem which do inds attention.

30,469.50 In a recently published pamphlet so

31,360.49 hundred words what any conscientious make men more proud. That is, in many 2 77,856.84 Alabamian would not attempt to tell in cases it does.
58,951.87 thousands of words, namely, "The Plight That the present system is not all that 31,761.17

55,923.23 of the Share Cropper."

28,734.61 But it is easy for Socialist Thomas to the people higher up in the living scale.

28,734.61 But it is easy for Socialist Thomas to the people higher up in the living scale.

50,263.46 come into the cotton states, "analyze" Mr. Thomas overlooks the plight of the East 10,263.46 come into the cotton states, "analyze" Mr. Thomas overlooks the plight of the banker in the same and the plant of the same and the plant of the same and the plant of t in some of the native doctors.

ne began the investigation that he manner of removing confer Socialism as the medicine and cure, we should reserve the great specialist, an expert who did nothing but remove tonnatives suffering from some malady. We could not deny that the natives were sick. And we should not, in such a case, resent his saying that we were sick.

But if the surgeon had diagnosed the

malady as being caused by infected ton-sils before coming into the State and in short, hurried examination merely re-

Agriculture - 1934 Condition of 5-Point Program Planned To Unite Interests Of Rural And City Women

consumption of cotton by urging its in-AUBURN, ALA., Oct. 21.—(Special.)—creased use for clothing and household A five-point program embodying val-purposes. When purchasing such produable cooperative undertakings by rural ucts as flour and sugar the women will

demonstration cils with Ala!.

en's Clubs. "The women of our town, have spentother. They said, "That's what we more than two and one-haif million dol-want to do." They said that we Ne- lars at the curb markets since the firstgroes and poor whites are the ones St., Titusville, today challenged all montgomery County.

Not only will Mrs. Basore endeavorto get into the union. through her district officers and others Conditions of Whites pounds. to increase curb market sales and the establishment of new markets but an effort will be made to assist in the sale of many beautiful articles of handicraft nade by rural women and girls.

An effort will be made to increase the (By a Sharecropper Correspondent)

end county countheir wives and children suffer.
deration of Wom- They told us that they could do NEGRO CHALLENGES

rb market is an out-something if we would stick up

No Better Than Negroes'

me was established at Gadsden in 1923."who do all the work. We ought all growers of sweet potatoes to beat his record of growing three pota-toes of a total weight of 221-2

The potatoes weighed eight and one-half, seven and one-half and six and one-half pounds. They were grown in rich soil and on a high bed, Watts said.

Elimination Of Injustices, Inequalities In Bankhead Act Promised Farmers

Assurance was given yesterday to December 19, 1934

and urban women in Alabama has been by requested to give perference, where announced by Mrs. Cleburne B. Bancry, possible, to those brands sold in order of the difference of

rear will not retard the progress of ad. In contrast with the Georgia governor's ministering the act in 1935, it was exviewpoint on the Bankhead act, it is interplained. Reports from all sections of this coun-esting to read another expression on the POTATO PRODUCERS of are that a great majority of this subject, which came a County, Mississippi the from a Negro in Adams County, Mississippi Bankhead act. With modifications praction to evento runs a cotton gin. This Negro distribution to eventor runs a cotton gin. y are that a great majority of the subject, which came before the referendum The Alabar rb market is an out-solded state up standing example to the standin ending the Bankhead act through theuted a circular letter among his own people

inurging them to vote for the Bankhead act As reproduced in part by The Jackson Daily News, his letter reads:

By making your choice against the Bank Head bill and doing away with it, here is what will happen to you: You will get 5c per pound for your cotton and \$6 per ton for your cotton seed in 1935. What will this mean to you? It will mean this: No

Continued in back 7 Carl.

day was due to the enthusiasm aroused Head bill. in the ministers' round table discussion

The Rev. S. S. Seay was presented as the man responsible for the rural rehabilitation program in Butler County He declared the minister who preaches to a rural group on Sundays and then does not remain through Monday and Tuesday to see that his gospel is put in practice is not a fit pastor of the people.

"Religion will be effective," he insisted homes.'

Talley, of Thomasville, the Rev. E. T.

seed money out or your cotton when you gin; not one-third of your debts will be Negro Ihanks His Kecord paid.

Then your wagon and team and milk On Relief' Merits Better cows will be taken for the debts you can't pay. This is not all that will happen to you, when you come home from the gin. What will you find at home when you walk was your dearest with your neek Program For Rehabilitation
Given 35 Preachers At
Tuskegee

Tuskege walk upon your doorstep with your pock-

ministers of Macon and adjoining counties and other States braved cold weather to meet at Tuskegee Institute Wedneshow home you will find the same thing "tioneday, for the ministers' class conducted already happened" there; because she has by the Rev H. W. Richertson shablain of the Institute.

The large number in attendance to-because you done away with the Bank of the Institute.

The large number in attendance to-because you done away with the Bank of the Institute of the placed on rehabilitation, and told that he placed from relief, placed on rehabilitation, and told that he must work a steer and repay the machine taking the placed on rehabilitation, and told that he must work a steer and repay the machine taking the placed on rehabilitation, and told that he must work a steer and repay the machine taking the placed on rehabilitation, and told that he must work a steer and repay the machine taking the placed on relief, placed from relief, placed on relief, placed on relief, placed from relief, placed on relief, placed from relief, placed on relief, placed from relief, placed on relief, plac day, for the ministers' class conducted already happened" there; because she has by the Rev H. V. Richardson shaplain got to have them silk stepins and silk stockings, and you can't get them for her; The large number in attendance to-because you done away with the Bank

Whatever you do, boys, don't go against group of the 44th annual Taskagee neter the Bank Head bill; let it stand forever as gro conference Dec. 5 when the importance of the ministers part in the long as you can keep the Bank Head bill portance of the ministers part in the inforce like it was this year. You can keep the Bank Head bill in force like it was this year. You can have good preachers, good churches, good wives, good women, good fat children, Among those responsible for this reasonable states of Montgomery the leader of the Jones Bible televit. The Rev. Jones brought a busined of ministers to Tuskegee for the conference.

The Rev. S. S. Seay was presented as stockings and stepins. But now listen, if you all like I has and not give him you don't believe I am telling you the nothin' better'n a steer to plow. truth about the Bank Head bill, be a fool Naw sir. dat ain't right." and do away with it, and in the Fall of

1935 you will find that "same old dog that bit you in 1931 and '32" howling at your back door and all her puppies scratching at your front gate.

The Jackson paper remarks that this Negro "only when the minister brings it down 'knows how to talk to his own people." His to earth into the field and into the letter is written in "language that all Negro This was further emphasized by the farmers can understand." It must be said Rev. J. D. Harris of the First Baptist also that the Negro cotton gin operator Church of Montgomery, the Rev. H. E. whether he understands the complexities of Martin and the Rev. S. F. Ray, both cotton economics or not, had in general the of Chicago, the Rev. J. H. Gadson, presi- right idea about the Bankhead act. He saw dent of the Central City College at that it benefited the farmers this year, and Macon. Ga., and the Rev. B. P. Jones, he concluded that it would be wise to retain it next year. The Mississippi Negro gave better advice than the Georgia governor Whatever may be said about the cottor problem in the long view, it is certain that the Bankhead act is needed for 1935. The farmers themselves reached that conclusion and they are the best judges of the matter.

The use of steers in the rehabilitation program has provoked a spirited protest from one negro farmer in Hallar bounty, according to a story brought to Montonery by John Blake, Dallas County farm agent.

The negro had been removed

Blake. "Here I'se been wid de Red Cross since way back yonder when Dr. Gamble had charge of it. When the RFC come along I joined with it and stayed with the RFC until Relief. I stood by Relief and when the CWA started I worked hard for the CWA and then went back with Relief. I been right with you all de time, I done what you told me and I thought you all was pleased. And I don't think it's right to put a man on rehabilitation who has stood by

Agriculture - 1934 Condition of. September 6, 1934

THE COLORED WOMEN AND man; Robert K. Greene, farmer of harvest and store their crops cooperate in the reduction plan of the Selma, Ala Times

Organize yourselves into cot-ton, president of Tuskegee Institute, have been able, with the use of under the Bankhead law; and, them away, many small farmers are being pur ton pickking clubs in each com-Mr. Greene is director of Rehabil-oxen, mules and other equipment taxing provisions of the Bankhead law Plight Of Tenant munity. For other purposes asitation work. Each county in the supplied by FERA, to grow suffithis year is unfair, unjust, and intoler-Farmer Is Painted making syrup and saving feed state has a rural rehabilitation di-cient food and feed to supply their able; and, for livestock. While many of the rector.

men are employed by the TVA to After a series of conferences with ing year, most of them having some support the family, and bring a Directors L. N. Duncan. Thad Holt to share.

The whole and with Dr. Moton. T. M. Camp. The aim of this rehabilitation and repairs on the home. We bell, field agent, U. S. Department program in Alabama is to teach can organize and work so as notor Agriculture, was designated to such fundamental farm and home out fall in and help our neigh-rough and plan for the appointment of 28 come self-sustaining and ultimate lay picked in Sept., which will rained Negro workers in the thick price, as well our feed and food as a result of these conferences, E. C. Dolbs, state agent for Negro Extension Work in Alabama has been amount field supervisor, under the good records with the TVA and we are sure you will do your fired.

Your friend.

Your f support the family, and bring a Directors L. N. Duncan. Thad Holt to spare.

Dobbs continues on the Extension

G. R. BRIDGEFORTH Service roll, being loaned to this RURAL REHABILITATION MAKING VISIBLE PROGRESS IN ALABAMA

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 8—Un provides for additional travel and the Bankhead act this year and to "5. That we hereby pledge ourselves to newspapers try to make people beder Thad Holt, director of Feder-clerical assistance.

Recief, with headquarters in The 28 men now working under cotton.

The 28 men now working under cotton farmers could raise not only unjust and to buy has advanced much more destruction of our property rights, but than cotton. One bale of 12-cent destruction of our property rights, but than cotton. One bale of 12-cent working that the self-and under cotton allotment this selves not to sell any cotton burdened one bale of six-cent cotton would with this tax until we are convinced buy one year ago.

The initial set up in this program designated as farm demonstrators of the payment lieve.

The 28 men now working under cotton farmers could raise not only unjust and to only unjust and to buy has advanced much more that the fight to the legal limits roton hax, believing as we do The property rights, but than cotton. One bale of 12-cent was also unconstitutional and we pledge our-cotton work of the the mass meeting that destruction of our

The impointment of a State and are teaching Negro stranded intolerable." The text of the resolutions adopted as the meeting follows:

Rural Rehabilitation Committee to farm families in practical methods adopted as the meeting follows:

Serve without compensation (other of soil improvement, gardening, rewithout compensation) and building of farm homestrol Act, approved on April 22-1934, impairing and building of farm homestrol Act, approved on April 22-1934, impairing and building of farm homestrol Act, approved on April 22-1934, impairing and food preservation.

These and sold in excess of certain allotments are finding made by the county committee and the Rural Rehabilitation of the Rural Rural Rehabilitation of the Rural R

Serving on the Rehabilitation government funds eager and anx toil and earnings of thousands of small committee are Donald Comer, in-jous for instruction on how best farmers and cotton growers this year dustrialist of Birmingham, chair-

THEIR OPPORTUNTY Greensboro, vice chairman; L. N. and to make plans for the coming AAA; and,

Duncan, director, Alabama Exten- year Mr. Dobbs, working as field "Whereas notwithstanding the farmThe colored women of Lime-sion Service, Auburn; Herbert Ry
September 30, 1934

The Dallas county negro farmer who produced ers of Coffee County and Alabama have two bales of cotton and finds that his allotment is not exceeded the quotas which are made two bales of 480 pounds, does not understand families and livestock for the com- troactive, confiscatory and destructive; This is in regard to the Bank-

Suspend Bankhead Act

ELBA. amend the act for next year so that the fight to the legal limits the payment lieve.

the families who are financed with State allotment board; and, "Whereas, this tax is destructive of the who have by contract and voluntary reduction of their acreage, endeavored to

"Whereas, this Bankhead law is re- Editor, The Post:

"Now, therefore, be it resolved by head act, or cotton bill, and what cotton farmers of Coffee County, Ala- it is doing for the Southern farm-

Act as will fairly and justly affect all he could sell for about \$60, will cost Act as will fairly and justly affect all \$3.50 for ginning, and 50 cents cotton farmers in the country for the 3.50 for ginning, and 50 cents warehouse weighing charges, over coming year.

Sept. 27—(Special)—A the government plan of reduction of where he could sell it. number of farmers, gathered at the Cof-acreage or such fair allotments as will Now this man has a wife and one gency on a part time basis. The fee County courthouse at Elba yesterday, reduce the annual supply of cotton, but child 'to support. Please show me Alabama Relief Administration Roosevelt to suspend the operations of penalizing tax on cotton now, less get rich, as our Southern

"4. That we pledge our cooperation in \$19 to get his bale of cotton to

Quite a few people think the

farmer can raise everything he needs on the farm. This is a mis- 30 take. The tenant farmer has to do as the landlord says.

Instead of Roosevelt helping the poor farmer, he has made Secretary

Croppers Join to his barn. If a Negro farmer wants some corn to make some C. P. To Fight to take and no more, of his own Landlord sing for Mr. Luther Johnson, he

Negro Farmers On Acreage LW

and never pays them anything.

OPELIKA, Ala.—I am a CommuAnother boss, Mr. Allen Cacks, nist Party member and usfall write hires hundreds on his farm and of the conditions in my county, never pays them anything at all among the poor Nerro farmers who He makes them haul two loads of are working for Mr. W. E. Davis. wood to Opelika, each week. He hires the men in the city of does his hiring in Auburn, Ala. and Opelika, Ala. These men workers on meets these workers with the wood cotton, therefore, we rise or fall in our farming endeavors. As a fants thus made available to other his farm in the covering for some work on meets these workers with the wood cotton, therefore, we rise or fall in our farming endeavors. As a fants thus made available to other most the most them for law months work, one 24 to give it to them for their work. The forey week When importance, it ranks among the first plants that grow out of the sack of flour, which is to the boss and the workers don't black and bad, impossible to eat, get a dime for an ear of corn for produced this all-important con are sound and that we are making law them so worked in the corton is not only then progress in increasing law workers don't black and bad, impossible to eat, get a dime for an ear of corn for produced this all-important con are sound and that we are making law workers don't black and bad, impossible to eat, get a dime for an ear of corn for produced this all-important con are sound and that we are making law workers don't black and bad, impossible to eat, get a dime for an ear of corn for produced this all-important con are sound and that we are making law workers don't black and bad, impossible to eat, get a dime for an ear of corn for produced this all-important con are sound and that we are making law workers don't black and bad, impossible to eat, get a dime for an ear of corn for produced the workers don't black and bad, impossible to eat, get a dime for an ear of corn for produced the workers don't black and bad, impossible to eat, get a di



groes don't know what it means o haul up a bail of his cotton. After the Negro picks the cotton in the fields he never sees it again. ne doesn't know where it is going or when it is sold, doesn't know anything about it after the white bosses' wagons take it away every evening, in his field. He doesn't get any of the money. When the bosses get ready they call them to town and give them all from five o six and ten dollars each.

When the corn is gathered he

bread he tells them just how much

There are workers who are workthey must feed their family. But Government Cheats only pays them \$3 or \$4 a month and promises to pay them the rest later. When they ask him for the rest of the money that he owes them for six or seven months, he raises a big fuss, runs them off, and never pays them anything.

landlerd from five to six hundred the cotton problem. pounds of cotton for the rent of a one horse farm.

What New Deal Means To Agriculture In Alabama

pays them \$8 a month out of which Millions Of Dollars Increased Purchasing Power For a definite voice in what he will Farmers Of State Results From Bankhead Measure, Auburn Leader Declares

By Dr. L. N. Duncan_

Director of Extension, Alabama Polytechnic Institute

Editor's Note: What the Roosevelt administration is seeking to do through

pays \$8 a month, on which they to haul wood and the poor Negroes stances the women and children course, is the main issue.

The farmers picking the cotton out him about the crop which he made and their fertility has encourage eroded000 bales of cotton and 421,000 tons year we would mean that during the weight the cotton but a white man asking for Negro rights in our grown poorer.

Now a Communist Party Club is hausted, while the farmers haveprices, our farmers received \$37, most of this vast sum would be seen and the fields county.

The Meword follow a pointy of it would mean that during the producing the food for our people it would mean that during the same time our soils have eroded000 bales of cotton and 421,000 tons seed. At the prevailing on our cwn tables \$220,250,145.

Most of this vast sum would be money saved which in the end is another the white bosses' barn and put we are the laboring Negro farm-cussed and argued the cotton prob-969,000 bales of cotton and 431,000.

The Ne
We are building the Party Club. these years, our people bave diss. In 1933, our farmers harvested to the white bosses' barn and put we are the laboring Negro farm-cussed and argued the cotton prob-969,000 bales of cotton and 431,000.

The Ne
We are building the Party Club is hausted, while the farmers have probled bave disserting the food for our people bave dissenting the food double of cotton and 421,000 tons and 421, per acre and we have to pay the in the real economic solution of our farmers a total of \$69,937,675, prosperous agricultural area in the or an average of \$72.18 per bale. world. Under the operation of the New

First Construction. Plan Deal, our Alabama cotton tarmers Under the inspiring leadership of received in 1933 \$32,546,675 more President Roosevelt, in co-opera-than they received for 1932.

tion with Secretary of Agriculture For the present year, 1934, if we Wallace and our Southern repre-produce our allotment or cost, and sentatives, in the spring of 1933bales and realize 15 cents per pound laws were enacted and a definite for the lint including the rental and constructive plan was set in and parity payments, we will remotion really to do something ceive \$66,328,125 for the lint and about the cotton situation for the seed, at \$30 per ton, an about the cotton situation. It is a matter of pride to Ala-additional \$13,265,610.

bamians that Senator Bankhead, a member of the agricultural commit- In other words, the 1934 crop of tee of the senate, had the oppor-cotton estimated upon the above tunity to take the lead in the pasage of this legislation—the agricul-basis will bring to our cotton cural adjustment act and the Bank-farmers in Alabama this fall a head cotton control act.

ginia to Texas. It required vast 1932 crop. machinery to make application of One of the main objectives in these laws to our farmers. Under the application of these measures

Increased Income

total of \$79,593,735. This will be \$9,-This legislation was new. It af-656,060 more than the 1933 crop fected directly and intimately 2,-and \$43,203,735 more than the 000,000 farmers scattered from Vir- and \$42,202,735 more than the

all of these circumstances, it was to cotton is to give the farmers expected that problems and diffi-control over the great law of supculties would arise. It may be ply and demand. The farmers, necessary to make. modifica-widely distributed and acting as tions and adjustments. But we must individuals, are helpless to cope remember that, in the main, the with this problem. However, acting acts and the operation of them together on a uniform plan and in

co-operation with the federal government, they are now beginning to adjust the production of cotton to reasonable demands at a fair price. Under this plan the cotton farmer is beginning to achieve what he has long craved in his heart but never been able to accomplish—that is,

The first three years-1933, 1934, and 1935- comprise the emergency period in working out this cotton problem. During these years it is necessary for the farmers to slow down cotton production by reducing their acreage until the enormous surplus of some 13 million bales has been consumed.

Condition of. Alabama Sharecroppers Fight Onslaughts of NRA is fighting for their interests, and not, as the landlords have told them, against them. In Talapoosa County recently, when a repeated other was a consisted where we are a consisted where we are the condition of the consistency of the condition of the

A.A.A.-plow-under program.

A program began to develop a In relief work Murphy also de-covery Administration," said Mur- In past years farmers used to pay series of minor etwiggles from the scribed the rising militancy of the phy, "knew very well that there \$4 a bale for ginning cotton, which share roopers, guided by the mili-croppers. He described how "one was a Sharecroppers' Union in the included bagging and ties. Now share roopers up the mili-croppers. He described how "one was a Sharecroppers' Union in the included bagging and ties. Now share roopers up the mili-croppers went to ask for relief and South. To them, as to the south- they are forced to pay \$5.25 per the south- they are forced to Shared oppers. Union. Therecorder went to ask for ralled and South. To them, as to the south-they are forced to pay \$5.25 per ter working conditions and equal rights. His murder followed a reign derivative the NRA. government. Therefore the transfer is and against authorities. The relief heads began the NRA. government. Therefore the value responsibility for Sharecroppers (Inion and particular) and the lossing of landlord-Ku-relief office that if he received and the lossing of landlord-Ku-relief office that if he received to sign the joint checks sent he got adequate relief. He knew not be landlord by the government that the officials were taking the tothe landlord by the government that the officials were taking the complete share. They had learned meant for relief of the hungry and through bitter experience not to jobless home for themselves. After they large for the landlord were the landlord were the office that the landlord of the propers (Inion and particular) and the south-they are forced to pay \$5.25 per ter working conditions and equal ties—which they are forced to pay \$5.25 per ter working conditions and equal ties—which they are forced to pay \$5.25 per ter working conditions and equal ties—which they are forced to pay \$5.25 per ter working conditions, and tenders, which they are forced to pay \$5.25 per ter working conditions, and tenders, which they are not south-they are forced to pay \$5.25 per ter working conditions, and tenders, which they are not south-they are forced the south-they are not south-they are not south-they are not all andlords, every member of the bale, plus bagging and ties—which they are generally adds up to \$6 per bale.

The manage of the pay \$5.25 per ter working conditions and equal ties—which they are forced they are not manage. They had bagging and ties—which they are forced they are not south-they are forced they are not south-they are not south-they are not south-they are not south-they are forced to a south-they are not south-they are not south-they are forced to a south-t

through bitter experience not to jobless home for themselves. After they are not able to work except bers, particularly under the repeated the white organizer was warned in take the landlord's word, and so this, the office was forced to give under miserable conditions, almost attacks of the New Deal and the they demanded their share in cash, him relief to get rid of him and his under primitive methods. The en-A.A.A. The sharecroppers are rally-immediately instituted as the immediately instituted as the immediat immediately, before they consented persistent demands." to sign the check.

Boycott Plantations

ers used another means of protest of share-croppers, often numbering against the whole N.R.A. govern-10 or 12—go to relief offices to dc
"In big counties where the NeHow have these many struggles the Sharecroppers Union, immediment-landlord line-up against them mand their due. Individuals and groes constitute the overwhelming affected the white workers of the ately protested these actions, sendby boycotting certain plantations committees send resolutions, pro-majority of the population, the South? This is a question which ing a resolution to the sheriff in which were outstandingly vicious tests, etc., to local and national re-most persistent efforts are made to Comrade Murphy answered in their treatment of tenants and lief bodies.

South? This is a question which they challenged his and the establish the 'subsistence' farm propeaking of the labor defence activalently violate share-croppers. The boycott of one "Such actions," Murphy declared, gram. This is supposed to give the ities of the union. plantation in Chambers County in are being organized over wider evicted tenants land on which to ities of the union.

short talk during which he explain- or monace to the producer" (land-city workers."

This is the second and conclud- ed the struggles of the shore-crop-lord).

This is the second and conclud- pers to them, he persuaded them to This shows clearly, Murphy eming part of an interview with Al leave their mules and plows right phasized, that the AAA—or the a parcel of land to work on, he gets

The first installment, which ap- winter on all these issues," Murphy slide out of their legal responsibili- work. The reason for this is obvipeared yesterday, described the willier on an olisse issues, indicated the willier on an olisse issues, and gives them a chance to ous. A landlord must spend \$10 a deliberate attack on the Negro struggles gain momentum. There evict the cropper and to cut him month to maintain a mule, whereas sharecroppers by the Roosevelt- will be," he repeated, "big struggles off from relief, forcing him to work only \$1.30 a month is needed to against the landlords and the gov-for nothing.

The poor farmers and day labor-family committees-whole families ularly the Negroes.

share-croppers.

Belt."

The same struggle continues at

Fighting Evictions.

It the stock, some food and some support of the International Labor other small ways, many of them the present time in Lee County. The struggle against evictions, seed. But the head of the share-Defense, the Sharecroppers Union the position of the conditions against which the which is also mounting, will take cropper's family is forced to sign a carried on a campaign for the restruggle is being waged here are the same forms that they took last central for wholever the lands and some support of the International Labor other small ways, many of them unnoticed in the daily grind of the conditions against which they have been supposed to be given "Recentity." he said. "with the other small ways, many of them unnoticed in the daily grind of the conditions against which they have been supposed to be given "Recentity." he said. "with the other small ways, many of them unnoticed in the daily grind of the conditions against which they have been supposed to be given "Recentity." he said. "with the other small ways, many of them unnoticed in the daily grind of the conditions against which they have been supposed to be given "Recentity." he said. "with the other small ways, many of them unnoticed in the daily grind of the conditions against which they have been supposed to be given "Recentity." he said. "with the said." The same supposed to be given "Recentity." he said. "with the other small ways, many of them unnoticed in the daily grind of the same supposed to be given "Recentity." he said. "with the said." The same supposed to be given "Recentity." he said. "with the said." The same supposed to be given "Recentity." he said. "with the said." The same supposed to be given "Recentity." he said. The said of the said of the said. struggle is being waged here are the same forms that they took last contract for whatever the landlord lease of the 11 workers jailed in the sharecroppers in the South, the such that evicted croppers are of-year in Chambers County, accord-demands or wants, and for the Chambers County plantation boy- union is surely, inexprably growing. fered 30 to 50 cents a day, workinging to Murphy. The demand for amount of wages that the landlordcott last December. A complete vic- Al Murphy, its desuntless leader, from sun-up to sun-down by the the right of sharecroppers to re-sees fit to pay. He must agree intery was won, and ten of the 11 will be back in the Elack Belt next landlords who fire regular day la-main on the land without being. landlords, who fire regular day la-main on the land without being this contract to sell all foodstuffs, were released. The eleventh had Week, again occupied night and day borers in order to recruit almost forced to work it out for the bosses all of his surplus crop, at a pre-died in jail, as a result of prison with the struggles which have recoolie-labor from among the ranks will be stressed. The AAA contractdetermined price to the landlord conditions, rotten food, etc. It is suited in the union's present memof the evicted croppers. Right now points out that insofar as he may Then the landlord fixes the lowest extremely significant that they were bership of 6,000, and in the struggles there is a boycott against one plan-remain on the land, rent free, the possible price, even before the crop-let out without working out \$300 which loom as autumn and winter tation in this county, which began sharecropper will have free access per begins working on the land-more of time. It testifies to the approach. when a big landlord fired his day to wood, fuel, pasturage and gar-yes, even before he knows what vigor and strength of our campaign laborers in order to get croppers at den in exchange for his labor.land, or how much of it, he is to and our union and to the fact that a starvation wage. He succeeded in There is a phrase in this contract, work on. As a result the cropper there is a growing sympathy on the getting only two men—both young however, which states that these must raise an enormous crop, sell part of white farmers to the union, sons of share-croppers. But a mem- conditions will prevail "unless ten-it to the landlord at a miserably such as has never before been seen ber of the union went to see and ant or sharecropper so conductslow price, and the landlord re-sells in the south.

Murphy, secretary of the Share- on the field, and quit their jobs. government—gives the landlords a a steer instead of a mule to work croppers Union in the Balck Belt. "We expect big struggles next loophole through which they may with in plowing and other farm

Direct Attack on Union.

"Roosevelt and the National Re- back-breaking, to work with.

How the AAA Works Out.

speak to these young men. After a himself that he becomes a nuisance it at the prevailing high prices to "The white farmers are beginning o see that the Sharecroppers Union

dred times more difficult, more

Relief struggles are carried on by ant farmers and sharecroppers in union to prepare for coming concommittees-groups of widows and the south, is an attempt to further flicts. And the fact that the union Negroes, tearing many down, burstwomen with children. Sometimes enslave the farming masses, partic- is preparing for these struggles has ing secret lockers, searching for the not escaped the notice either of the white organizer and for working

Winning over While Tollers 1933 resulted in the arrest of 11 and wider areas all over the Black work and to raise foodstuffs. These "Recently." he said, "with the

arrested on a concocted charge of arson, the Sharecroppers Union started a campaign for his defense which was powerful enough to force his release without charges.

Bosses Fear Sympathy of Whites

"The fear of the landlords at this growing sympathy of the white farmers to the union was manifested in a recent killing of a white farmer in Talapoosa Couty. This farmer was a sympathizer of the union, a man who had on a number of occasions voiced the sentimets of the Negro croppers for betclass literature. The Negroes, led by them without warrant."

Farmers 'On Rehabilitation' Rejoice To Be Independent Of Reliet Rolls ty, Mr. Greene said, are as clean and in as good shape as their neighbor's. Accompanying Mr. Green were John

'Why?"

By GEORGE L. DAVIS Advertiser Staff Correspondent Advertiser Staff Correspondent
TROY, ALA., Day 11.—The rural rehabilitation program of the Alabama Rework. Then, at the end of the year, aftlied Administration yesterday was hailed
as more than a new poet for a new day
for the tenant farmer and for Alabama by one who had spent his life as a

Kelley now has about 15 acres. The farm assigned to sharecroppers usually

The rural rehabilitation program, ac-runs around 25 or 30 acres. cording to W. B. Kelley of the China But whether the Government will opportunity that is practical and en-help him further in his efforts to accouraging for armers who want to cumulate something for himself and beachieve something in their own right. come a purchasing power in Pike County.

Mr. Keller is one of 87 farmers independs upon the good faith and sincere Pike County enrolled in the rural re-efforts of Mr. Kelley. habilitation program. Since he is on re- This Advertiser representative visited habilitation and has borrowed from theseveral rehabilitation farms in Pike Government an amount necessary to County. The crops in Pike County are equip a farm and make a crop he has well worked, and there is no grass proba status similar to thousands of otherlem, but the crops are below the avfarmers who have berrowed from the erage of those in other counties visited. Government to purchase seed, feed and This is because of a poorer quality of fertilizer and is no longer a problem of land generally assigned rehabilitation farmers and also because weather conditions have not been as favorable. Oc-

Mr. Kelley is about 45 years old. All casionally, however, excellent crops are of his life, he said, he has spent share-encountered and Mr. Kelley has one of cropping, except for one or two years, the best crops in his section. when he was a renter. Last year he was

Another promising crop is that of on relief virtually for the entire year. Donald Mancil near Ebenezer. Mr. Man-He has 11 acres of corn from which he cil, located on land that is somewhat says he will gather 100 bushels. He has sandy, has a good crop of young corn several acres of peanuts, sweet potatoes and peanuts, and several acres of peas Like thousands of other farmers in re- Ebenezer community.

Mrs. Kelley has canned in fruit jars a He likes his steer which is well trained large quantity of tomatoes and later ex- and in good condition.

pects to can some peas.

For advances to make the crop Mr. mule that ever lived," he said. istration 359.10. which is to be paid in ed to use steers all of the time unless work relief labor on roads or in pro- he should become able to get a good duce. Anxious to repay is obligation, mule that was worth his feed.

Mr. Kelley said the first a trip to Troy Mancil, too, was on relief last year.

"This is better," he said, "because you the roads to be privilege of working on have something to do. Last year I'll bettement in the purchase of a farm and farm the bearing reporting his obligation. I didn't work two months on relief." the foads to begin repaying his obliga- I didn't work two months on relief."

"I don't want any more relief," he 2 cans of vegetables. have plenty now to give my wife and rural rehabilitation program, commend-Federal Land Bank, and other Federal five children, we have canned a lot and ed Work Director Janeway, the farm Land Bank representatives.

perhaps you won't be eligible for re-

County is fortunate in having a group of sincere and practical men to do this

H. Caufield, representative of Col. Lawrence Westbrook, assistant administrator of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration; Director Janeway, Foreman Brown, W. A. Ruffin, county farm agent, and B. G. Faulk, superintendent of work for the works division of the Pike Relief

Federal Farming Land To Be Sold To Destitute

By Revolutionary Plantracts, but the size will depend on the requirement and ability of the family. Initial Cost To Be Paid By Work Relief In Al-' Government Will Supervise Planting, Of Crop; Hope To Make Farmers Self-Coffee, Pike, Barbour, Marion, Talladega

By GEORGE L. DAVIS

Moving rapidly forward in the program of rehabilitation and are enrolled in the rural rehabilitation and other food and feed crops, and says which look now as though he will make reconstruction the Alabama Relief Administration has launched aprogram or those on relief rolls, would that he will be in good shape next year. that he will be in good shape next year, enough peas alone to feed the entirenew measure probably unique for the United States, by which thou be entitled to participate in the com-

habilitation, Mr. Kelley plows a steer Mr. Mancil owes or did owe \$83.60, sands of deserving and destitute farmers on relief rolls may become program.

And says that the steer is entirely satisbut he has already paid about \$15 of owners of homes and varms within their own right.

Defination destribute farmers on relief rolls may become program.

Preference of homes and varms within their own right. the amount by working on the roads.

"A good steer is better than any plug non with re-

Kelley owes the Alabama Relief Admin- In the future, Mancil said, he expect-380.10, which is to be paid in ed to use steers all of the time unless

are going to can more, and I feel like foremen, W. P. Brown, J. B. Richburg The program, Mr. Holt said, repre-

equipment.

the roads to begin repaying his obligation.

County Cooperating

He was assured by L. W. Janeway, the genial and philosophysis works director of Pike County, too, is doing all that is genial and philosophysis works director of Pike County too, is doing all that is possible to comply with President Roose-of the Relief Divison, of the Ala-struction and rehabilitation program will be given ample apportunity to renarching state of the work on roads in its district.

Mr. Janeway in the would be given to begin work on roads in its district.

Mr. Janeway in the work on roads in its district.

Mr. Janeway in the work on roads in its district.

Mr. Janeway in the work on roads in the district of the work and that the relief load had been the road Alabama's present rural rehabilitation program; Miss Loula Dunn, district of the social service division, who will be certified as the road of the families of the social service division, who will direct the selection of the families.

Canning work has been started at for the work, and R. K. Greene, rural spective families.

Canning work has been started at for the work, and R. K. Greene, rural spective families.

Canning work has been started at for the work, and R. K. Greene, rural spective families.

These units of 100 men, representing the with Mr. Holt.

The plan was worked out by Ray Mr. Holt said.

The plan was worked out by Ray Mr. Holt said.

Here's how the new combination constants there's how the new combination constants.

First 100 relief or rehabilitation of the families on the relief or rehabilitation director in collaboration.

The plan was worked out by Ray Mr.

Miss Lizzie Garner, has canned 300 No. ment of Tyler Goodwyn, attorney for \$14.40 a week. said. "I have more to eat this way. I R. K. Greene, director of the Alabama southeast Alabama representative of the the Federal Land Bank; Charles Adams,

at what I make this year is mine. and J. H. Kent, and County Agent Rufsents a new step in the rural rehabilitation by that's the case," he was told, fin, for their excellent work.

"If that's the case," he was told, fin, for their excellent work.

The program, Mr. Holt said, to be that's the case," he was told, fin, for their excellent work.

The program and offers an additional operation of the case, and will be ready to go county depends largely upon the case. lief next year and will be ready to go county depends largely upon the care-farm families on relief to become conful and cooperative efforts of the farm structive citizens with a pride of owner-mains, as a down payment on a foremen," Mr. Greene said. "and Pike ship, and a purchasing power to the small farm to be purchased from

Thad Holt, director of how on rehabilitation, he said, and will go worked out in coordina. 1. According to need of the fam-

communities.

The new program will first be launched in Coffee County and beginning on Aug. 1, will get underway in seven other counties, those being Pike, Barbour, Walker, Winston, Marion, Talladega and Colbert. It is probable that other counties will be added to this list within a few days,

tion, will be assigned to public construc- to be done by work relief labor.

They will be paid in cash in the amount needed to feed the families, or in other words, the amount for which they are now certified for relief. The remainder will be credited to them by the Relief Administration to apply on the purchase of

The farm would be sold at a reasonable price and on a basis of appraised value, with easy terms for payment on the farms. By an agreement with the Federal Land Bank timber on the land may be used for the building of homes, barns, etc., which would be done with work relief labor.

Mr. Holt said that a four-room house had recently been completed in the Tennessee Valley in which timber on the land was used, by work relief labor, and that the only extra cash outlay was \$9.60 for nails, hinges and window panes.

In cases where the credit given over and above the amount required to feed the family during the ten weeks' period is insufficient to make a down payment on the farm, the farm may be rented for the first year with part of the produce to be given in payment for rent.

lanting Specifications ing to the plans worked out by the Ex-The farms would be planted accordtension Department at Auburn, and which are now employed on rehabilitation farms, these being principally food and feed crops

The farms also would be worked under the advice of farm foremen, such Astas those now used in the rural re-habilitation program, with sound and economical budgets worked out for the

Mr. Holt made clear that only those

Preference will be given farm families-

3. Upon potential ability to do successful farming.

The program will be launched in units; of 100 families at a time in each of the

There will be three stages to the program within the next six months, Mr.

The first two months, August and September, will be given to selection of families for the construction and rehabilitation work.

The next two months will be given over to assignment of farms and the planting of Winter cover

November and December will witness the construction of homes and out 5 buildings on the farm tracts, this work of

In Coffee County it is planned to g use 300 men from as many farm families now rehabilitation or relief for a period of 10 weeks on construction of the levee at Elba.

The levee construction project was selected for the beginning of the combina- 2 tion construction and rehabilitation program, Mr. Holt said, because work must 5 be pushed on the levee to protect Elba w

against possible floods early next year a Miss Ernestine Kelly, field worker of the social service division, will go tog

Agriculture - 1934 Condition of

Smith Urges Paper to Sponsor Dirt Farmer Conference

ARKANSAS PLANIEK

SAYS DISTRIBUTORS

OBSTRUCT CONTROL

Brokers, Compressors, Transporters Organize to Restore

Volume Production

Volume Volume which they organized with the they small percentage of the value value of the cotton seems which have algebre for a conference, at which which have algebre for a conference, at which the description of the present hardship and it is be discussed, a group of actual direction that they will lowed the farmer to retain for him ready been received in the miseryall phases of our problems should be able to handle a maximum num-self, coupled with the fact that all of the present hardship, especially to farmers, landlords, renters and thereby guaranteeing to themselvesto maintain for themselves the small farmer, to have to dissance reorporers of intelligence and a profit on their investment andstandard of living which they de-when his family is needing the some practical suggestion for a per-when his family is needing the some practical suggestion for a per-when his family is needing the some practical suggestion for a per-when his family is needing the some production of the situation I may have, whatever knowlinton approvision of the Bankhead Act, be-ity I may have, whatever knowlinton approvision of the Bankhead Act, be-ity I may have, whatever of my time I can foreign markets on account of themsels him doubt whether or not he of the market. profit on the volume which they foreign markets on account of themakes him doubt whether or not he of the market. price of our cotton. When investi-has received a square deal under gation on the part of the officialsthe present arrangement. STRAW VOTE VALUABLE in Washington reveals the follow. There is no question but that Before I close, I would like to farmers not to be foolish enough to the line facts: "The development of the land and the line facts." ing facts: "The development of athere have been a good many in-give the farmers of the Mid-South something better is enacted to take nationalistic trend in all nationsiústices done under the Bankhead. nationalistic trend in all nationsjustices done under the Bankheadthis to think about. If the Bank-its place, I am,

sations with Italian and German of ease up the burdensome surplus our farmers loose to plant just as REGULATION IS APPROVED that these nations would gladly inated against, and there is jus-same thing will be true of the man buy our cotton even at existing the same than the plant in the same than the plant in the same than the plant is the same thing will be true of the man than the plant is the plant in the plant is the plant in the plant is t REGULATION IS APPROVED

Appeal from exchange. The German tygers have reversely the planter in the present operation of the present operation of the proposition of Bankhead and the proposition of Bankhead Bankhead Bill for proposition of Bankhead Bankhead Bill for Bankhead Bill for

been a time when the south was one service and another rather than Mississippi County, Arkansas, is the Democrats, should quit clamoring worth \$2,161,000 in comparisor more squarely up against the ne-in the production of a raw mate-largest cotton producing county in for a bonus, demand that our cot-with \$1,550,000 for 1933. In 1932 cessity for a definite decision as rial, that the farmers are desper-this nation. In 1931 we had 235,920 ton be regulated at a sensible fig-with no control, 30,000 bales raised to future policies than they are ate and yet in a wholesome frame acres in cotton. In 1934 we had now, nor has there ever been a family of the acres of the acres of the sensitive of the sensit

time, in my opinion, when it was least realized that each owes the crop was \$6,367,495, and the value that the tariff walls.

harder to get correct information other an obligation and that each of the 1934 crop was \$9,131,418, or and a proper understanding of con-as an individual must surrender his nearly \$3,000,000 more than the ditions placed before us than at "ragged individualism" so that he value of the 1931 crop. In addition and his neighbors may be regulated to this we have saved the cost of for the good of the farmers as a cultivating approximately 40 per whole and business in general.

The cotton trade, the compresses, the feed and food crops which were the feed and food crops which were the feed and food crops which were produced on this acreage, and the produced on this acreage, and the produced on this acreage, and the shove figure does not take into stepping to the front and assuming our commodity, who make their as it is brings the realization that the consideration the difference in the consideration the difference in the opportunity of developing this lead.

should decide to follow this suggestion, and again urging my fellow

Need Practical Men

including our own, threatensAct. Those of us who have in the head Bill is killed in the coming Very truly yours, American cotton exports regardlesspast attempted to diversify our head Bill is killed in the coming Very truly yours, of the price or supply situation. lcrops and have attempted to re-vote, which we are to take, it will am convinced from recent converduce our acreage so as to try toturn 10 per cent or 15 per cent of

opportunity of developing this lead-

TO ARKANSA See the Stephens home to arrest the aged man. When Stephens protested his arrest, the sheriff replied, "All right, I won't take you now. But I'll go and get five others and scome back and get you."

Landowner Causes Arrest come back and get you." Of 60-Year-Old Man

And Two Sons

An inside picture of the In the meantime, when the sherway the peonage system is iff returned to the Stephens' home operated in Couthern states and his deputies arrested Mrs to ensiave tenant farmers stephens, the two sons and the laughter and held them in jail for was given here this weak 37 days. Finally, a white attorney with the arrest of the ear-old and them released and told them man and his two sons on complaint hat the case had ended. Then they of a white landowner of Arkansa ame to Kansas City.

who seeks their return to that state No more was neard from Jones charging that they seeing moneyuntil last week when the warrant from him under false ore moneyuntil last week when the warrant from him under false ore moneyuntil last week when the warrant from a fine of the family, the lather neither the sons, the daughter of had any business dealings with the hemother were guilty of any landowner whell consisted of sign-crime.

In a note, creating a debt. Debt is According to Attorneys Knox no crime within the constitution of and Calloway, the arrest of the sons the United States.

The aged man, B. R. Stephens, tainder of the federal constitution and his sons, Joe Stephens, 27, and which states that one member of a Isaac Stephens. 22, were arrested family shall not be held for an ofby Detectives Warren and Robin-fense committed by another memson on warrants charging "obtain-ber of the family. The sons signed ing money under false pretenses." no papers and were involved in no They were released from the coun-way with the transaction.

They were released from the coun-way with the transaction of the faher day morning after the hearing of also is unconstitutional, according their case was postponed until to the attorneys, who cite the confined their case was postponed until to the attorneys, who cite the confined their case was postponed until to the attorneys, who cite the confined their case was postponed until to the attorneys and call the cancer and the case cause of a debt cause of a debt cause.

The postponement of the case cause of a debt came after a telegram was received from the sheriff in Conway, Ark. stating that it was impossible for the complainant, a white man named Jones, and the officers to ap-

pear in court yesterday.
Stephens, his wife, Mrs. Daisy
Stephens, his two sons and his
laughter, Miss Roberta Stephens, came to Kansas City in 1933 from Conway, Ark., where they had worked for 15 years on a plantation owned by Jones.

The facts of the case were told by he father to C. H. Calloway, attorney, representing the Stephenses and L. A. Knox, president of the loal branch of the N. A. A. C. P. which is cooperating in the defense.

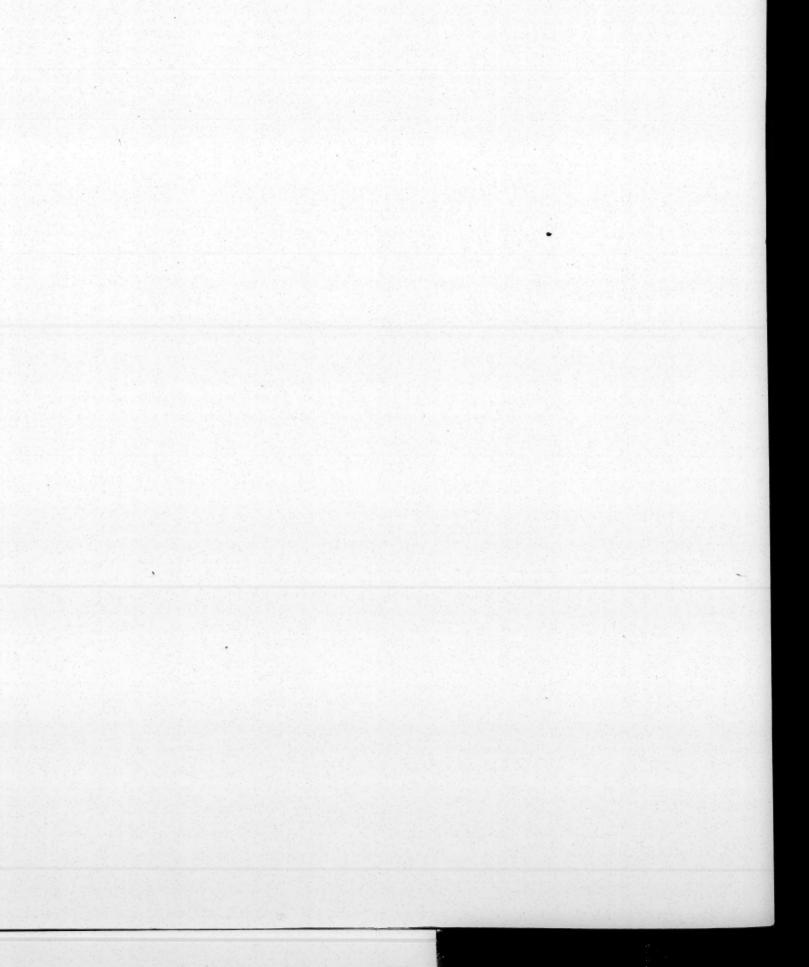
Several years ago Stephens borcowed some money from the Farmrs' state bank in order to finance his planting. He bought a wagon and a team. He already owned some cows. Jones was co-signer of the note. Stephens' crops were poor, however, and his indebtedness in-creased. Later he borrowed some money from Jones and from another white man named Stringer.

In one of the transactions, when the aged man thought he was signing merely a note, he unwittingly signed a mortgage, failing to read

the paper because he did not have on his glasses at the time. He said to which charge Stephens professed his innocence on the ground that he did not know he had signed a mortgage.

cided that it would be best for him to leave so when the sheriff left his home, Stephens went to his sister's home about 30 miles from Conway and remained there for a month. From there he came to Kansas

City.



MEMPHIS, TENN. COMMERCIAL APPEAL

FEB 25 1934 TENANTS

To The Commercial Appeal:

Thomas, on the tenant farmer in him a return ticket home.

Thomas, on the tenant farmer in him a return ticket home.

Thomas, on the tenant farmer in him a return ticket home.

Thomas, on the tenant farmer in him a return ticket home.

Thomas, on the tenant farmer in him a return ticket home.

Thomas, on the tenant farmer in him a return ticket home.

Thomas, on the tenant farmer in him a return ticket home.

Thomas, on the tenant farmer in him a return ticket home.

Thomas, on the tenant farmer in him a return ticket home.

Thomas, on the tenant farmer in him a return ticket home.

Thomas, on the tenant farmer in him a return ticket home.

Thomas, on the tenant farmer in him a return ticket home.

Thomas, on the tenant farmer in him a return ticket home.

illotted to man in Holy Writ. Fifty area, years of this has been used up in Pine Bluff. Ark. his one city. I was born and reared on a cotton farm, until 18 To The Commercial Appeal:

I am personally and intimately lazy and there may be a reason. I am personally and intimately acquainted with a great many of acquainted with a great many of our large planters in this and the adjoining county and know of instances where the same negroes have farmed the same lands for many years. Do you think these tenants would have lived on the same lands for tenants would have lived on the same lands for tenants would have lived on the same lands for tenants would have lived on the same lands for tenants would have lived on the same lands for tenants would have lived on the same lands for tenants would have lived on the same lands for tenants would have lived on the same lands for tenants would have lived on the same lands for tenants would have lived on the same lands for tenants would have lived on the same lands for tenants would have lived on the same lands for the same lan

their laborers unfairly, but these her, it is a cowardly act to brand a group of inarticulate people their tenants year after year. They through the press as being lazy move to other farms, but a great when they have no way of defend- tically true of all of the cotton numbers that only najority are straight.

he average southern planter and ing their mouths shut. nis negro tenants that does not exst, I am informed, in other parts f the agricultural sections of America.

It is true there are some trifling white landlords, as well as trifling enants. We find this class of peo-

ole in all lines of business.

would mind their own affairs they might render a better service to mankind. The southern farmer understands the negro and the negro NORMAN THOMAS' VISIT Tounderstands the farmer, and labor trouble does not exist in the south, as it often does in other sections I have read with much interest is fied negro will go north, but in your editorial in which you com-a short time he is writing back to ment on the Socialist writer, Mr his "white folks" to please send

JAMES GOULD.

many years. Do you think these tenants would have lived on the farms for a great number of years with landlords who mistreated or with landlords who mistreated or and think it is smart. It is poor for repairs.)

The remaining 98½% owe their landlords who mistreated or consistency for one who does not appressed them? Not on your life, work himself to account these lands with family and crops have been marvested and some friends. (Although the second-hand and the average amount for these cars usually stopped every few miles few amounts to only \$2,78 apiece.

The Fouth's best asset, its cheaplords an average of \$39.42, which is means that they are virtually serfs, county where the landlords treat and his besides of being lazy. Furing themselves in like manner and There is real attachment between whose bread depends on their keep-

> JOHN R. WEBSTER. Blytheville. Ark

If those who criticize the south's CEES FEDERAL RELIEF AS ONLY might render a better service to mankind. The southern farmer un-AY TO CHANGE SITUAT

By R. E. MALONE

would be fair enough to take in our laborers. He would get a real more than local territories and get insight into the situation. To select the true facts, they possibly might only one section or one family of LANGSTON, Okla.—A survey of 10,000 Negro cotton farmably use fireplaces or heating ably use for cooking.

10 out of 1,000 own control of the remainder, 480, probably use fireplaces or heating ably use for cooking.

11 out of 1,000 own control of the remainder, 480, probably use for cooking. I have passed the milestone as very limited example of a limited Ownership association of that state. This survey has developed such startling information of poverty, want, ignorance and hopelessness on the part of cotton tenant farmers that doctor during childbirth. the peasant in Russia and the peon in Mexico is leading a

and hopelessness on the part of cotton tenant farmers. I have stilled by learned appeal Mr. Row Will comparison.

The supply business, furnishing 7,500 for the sterry of and the peasant in Russia and the peop in Mexico is leading a ceremed. The much more happy existence by garding subsistence homesterial appeal Mr. Row Will comparison.

The sum of the supply business, furnishing 7,500 for the desired stantile supply business, furnishing 7,500 for the stantile substantile supply business, supplies 8, 1000 for the supply business 8, 1000 for the supply business 8, 1000 for the supply business 8, 1000 for the supp

taken to rehabilitate them. They are in debt.

While these people are suffering and dying their educated brothers in the North are writing and debating corn and canning clubs, etc. about the evils of rural segregation and the dangers of farm colonization 11 out of 1,000 have year-around for Negroes. Let's admit that segre-gation is an evil; what else have the critics of this plan to offer a doomed ter the year around. people? As a matter of fact nothing more than a suggestion has been the year.

possessed good clothing, adequate tion. Ten thousand persons have

oppressed them? Not on your life, work himself to accuse those who labor, docile, loyal and faithful, is means that they are virtually serfs, the tenants, and a reorganization of the county where the landlords treat and his besides of heing large than to docile, loyal and faithful, is means that they are virtually serfs, the viewpoint and objectives of these than to owners and renters rather than to owners and renters rather than to owners are the tenants, and a reorganization of the viewpoint and objectives of these than the viewpoint and objectives of the viewpoint and viewpoint and viewpoint and viewpoint and viewpoint and viewpoint and viewp structive and immediate measure is consent of their landlords if they are How, then, must the problem be

indeed "the men farthest down." Again using the unit of 1,000 as a What is true of Arkansas is prac-basis the report shows in round

22 out of 1,000 are members of agriculture.

5 out of 1,000 have milk and but-

30 out of 1,000 own their farms.

16 out of 1,000 study books on

62 out of 1,000 receive farm bul-18 out of 1,000 carry life insur-

520 out of 1,000 own cooking ably use fireplaces or heating

99 out of 1,000 have the services of a doctor when ill.

208 out of 1,000 families have a

102 out of 1,000 homes are

It is evident from the survey that existing governmental agencies such as the county agent and the vocational agricultural teachers have failed to touch the lives of these people. These agencies in Arkansas seem to be catering to the farm solved?

1. By organizing the urban Negro and the rural Negro independent land owners into associations, clubs, granges, farm bureaus or any other unit that will bring them together and acquaint them with existing conditions, and through their own efforts aid tenant farmers in buying land or assist them in an organized appeal for government aid.

2. By giving a close scrutiny to existing government agencies already 893 out of 1,000 buy meat during in the hands of Colored workers as to their effectiveness and ability to

versified farming.

In bringing about the desired results. Community loards and bull to be be wilson received the largest payestablished when economic disturb-kept at the model farmstead. Oldment made by the government unances with which we are familiar houses to be utilized and made sani-der the 1933 cotton acreage reductocurred. Nevertheless, plans were tary. Model farmers' homes to be tion campaign, it was revealed by worked out then which have already erected as required. Screens, pure the AAA.

been submitted to the department of water supply, sanitary toilets, homes the interior for approval and contone with the interior for approval and contone white washed.

Community church, nondenomina-184,000 for ploying under more been heard or done. It will be notional: preacher-teacher who is athan 7,500 agres of totton ticed that the plan worked out over trained social worker with a knowlited that the plan worked out over trained social worker with a knowlited that the plan worked out over trained social worker with a knowlited that the plan worked out over trained social worker with a knowlited that the plan worked out over trained social worker with a knowlited that the plan worked out over trained social worker with a knowlited that the plan worked out over trained social worker with a knowlited that the plan worked out over trained social worker with a knowlited that the plan worked out over trained social worker with a knowlited that the plan worked out over trained social worker with a knowlited that the plan worked out over trained social worker with a knowlited that the plan worked out over trained social worker with a knowlited that the plan worked out over trained social worker with a knowlited that the plan worked out over trained social worker with a knowlited to the second trained social worker with a knowlited to the second trained social worker with a knowlited to the second trained social worker with a knowlited to the second trained social worker with a knowlited to the second trained social worker with a knowlited steads projects. The association's Co-operative methods of farming:\$80,000 for the destruction of 7,272 such arrangements will probablyeggs, etc.; insurance. eliminate the Negro anyhow.

FORTY ACRES AND A MULE

This plan is nothing more than the aid, general education board aid, This plan is nothing more than the aid, general education board and, old dream of the Negro under the Phelps-Stokes fund aid, Smith-freedman's bureau of bygone days—Hughes fund aid, strong vocational department students of which will plan Worked Out on Former throughout the South under scien-repair shop, etc.; household training Governor Parnell's Plantation tific and sympathetic management for girls; trained nurse for company the relief of the starving munity health work and school. not only the relief of the starving munity health work and school.

Negro farmer will be effected, but Model farmstead to be operated STOCK TO BE FED CROPS a permanent agriculture will be es-by the students of the vocational de-

Be it said to the credit of a large boys on the farm, train them in the number of southern white farm own-rudiments of correct farming and ers that they have not exploited Ne-good citizenship. This farm will be gro tenants. Land prices in the model farm for the community South have been unusually low and and the same crops will be grown were it not for the general shift here as on the individual farms. An lessness of Negro tenants many of additional 50 or 60 acres will be them could have become independent added to this farm for the growing small farmers. The writer has per-of roughage and grains for the usegram has been worked out for the sonally visited hundreds of planta-of the dairy which will be developedidle cotton acres on the Winston tions on which Negroes have an-at this location.

The following outline is offered asdirectors elected by the community, sas assistant extension director and cultural committee, R. B. Snow-3. A building of good will on the a concrete working plan for the de- The contract: This community will member of the "Plant to Prosper" den, chairman.

part of bankers and white land velopment of co-operative Negrobe open to farmers of good charac- Competition governing committee.

The Commercial Commercia owners toward Colored tenant farm communities. This plan waster who will agree to work co-Competition governing committee of: small tracts of land on long time been submitted to leading rural wel-to the welfare of the whole.

redit and encouraging them in differ workers of this country and has Tenant farmers being sustained to Parnell place covers 2,300 first prize in each state, and a credit and encouraging them in differ workers of this country and has Tenant farmers being sustained to Parnell place covers 2,300 first prize in each state, and a versified farming.

The parnell place covers 2,300 first prize in each state, and a provide farming to this country and has the positive farming to the workers of the workers of this country and has the positive farming to the workers of the workers of this country and has the positive farming to the workers of the workers of the workers of this country and has the positive farming to the workers of t

4. Direct federal aid to Negro program of the National Farm Own-Roosevelt. They worship his name formerly planted in cotton will be mercial Appeal Certificate of rship association.

and there has been no president since

Plans for the management and de-Abraham Lincoln that they hold in removed from this crop during 1934 Honor to the winning farmer in

5. A more rigid restriction on imPlans for the management and de-Abraham Lincoln that they hold in the state of the management and de-Abraham Lincoln that they hold in the state of the

however, are much more Plowing and harrowing by tractor; acres of cotton. elaborate and detailed, and call forroad maintenance; marketing; buy- The smallest check, according to greater scope of land for perma-ing; having; co-operative use of allthe report, was one for \$1.70, paid nent farming rather than for three-large farm tools such as seed drills to a North Carolina farmer, while acre tracts in connection with indus-hay loaders, etc.; carlot shipment of the average was \$110 and the avertrial or manufacturing plants, for hogs, collective shipment of cream age plow-up was 10 ac

> Standard breeds of poultry, cows, chickens, swine, etc.

Community store, filling station, garage, restaurant, drugs, etc.

tablished which leads to the ultimate partment of the county training presperity of all of the South. This school under the supervision of the plan is as good for the white man vocational instructors. The aim of All 610 Acres Taken Out of

Be it said to the credit of a large boys on the farm, train them in the

sonally visited hundreds of planta-of the dairy which will be developed to tions on which Negroes have an at this location.

Planting Company plantation, well treated but have thrown their Government of community: This and owned and operated by former Gov. savings away for cheap used cars, community will be nonpolitical and owned and operated by former Gov. savings away for cheap used cars, nondenominational, as far as is pos-Harvey Parnell, near Dermott, Ark., sible. There will be a general man-according to T. Roy Reid, Arkan-ager and his assistants. A board of

Cotton Production in Gov-

cowpeas will also be utilized as

"Enormous amounts of hay and corn are needed to feed the 110 head of mules and 250 cattle on the plantation," Mr. Daniels said. There has not been a single year since I have known anything about the Parnell plantation that adequate feed has been produced on the farm to feed the live stock, but I think that without a doubt we ringing appeal to farmers to vote will grow enough food to meet our needs this year.'

Acres Provided

ber of day hands working on his by Congressman W. J. Driver of plantation in addition to the regu- Osceola. lar tenants, Mr. Reid states, and "Indications now are that the they are also provided with ample farmers will vote against continurented acres for their own use in ance and when they do," Driver raising gardens and other food said, "they will destroy the proscrops.

Mr. Reid advises that the Parnell perity of the south. Mr. Reid advises that the Parnell The congressman declared that plantation is merely one of many he himself was as heartily opposed which have adopted a plan for a to compulsory control of crops as wise use of their rented acres in developing a live-at-home agriculty anyone. "When I saw the emergency we faced last year in Con-

the diversification programs which they work out on idly acres will Driver declared he favored aban the possible for them to win donment of the measure just as a conditions would permit the possible for them to win donment of the measure just as a condition would permit the possible for commercial Appear and the Membut pointed out that the surplus phis Champer of Commerce agri- of cotton still on hand would make the possible to get any kind of the possible to get any kind o cultural committee," he said.

made available through the Mem- crimination. phis Chamber of Commerce agri-

The Commercial Appeal awards

5. A more rigid restriction on immigration which will enable the Nev-bopment of a co-operative farm such and reverence. They by agreement with the government of the winning farmer in migration which will enable the Nev-bopment of a co-operative farm such and reverence. They by agreement with the government with government with good of some of fact the government with government with good of some of fact the government with the government with good of some of fact the government with good of some of fact the government with good of some of fact the government with good of fact of fact the government with good of fact of Admits That Administration of Measure Has Been /Faulty But Says That Abuses Will

Special to The Commercial Appeal

Be Eliminated

JONESBORO, Ark., Nov. 22.-A for continuance of the Bankhead Bill in 1935 when the question is put to a vote in December, was made at the Monette community The former governor has a num- house, near Jonesboro, last night

"This is the goal of the 'Plant and led the fight for passage of Arkansas farmers are hopeful that the diversification and many the diversification and many the diversification and many the Bankhead Bill," he said.

it impossible to get any kind of The \$1,000 in cash awards is of-a price for cotton next year with-

fered for the Mid-South farmers out compulsory control.

who make the best due of their "Administration of the measure" of the government rented cotton land in has admittedly been faulty in the development of a permanent many cases," the congressman said, of the program of living of tome.

Here are the prizes: "but we must all recognize the fact that the Bankhead Bill today of the prizes is responsible for 13-cent cotton in the service of the service o FIRST PRIZE: The Commer- is responsible for 13-cent cotton in 9 2 cial Appeal Trophy and \$500 spite of all the abuses and dis-

"No program of this magnitude 2 00

Roosevelt Farm Plan Drives Croppers Off Land

GOV'T FARM CONTRACT BRUTAL WEAPON IN HANDS OF SOUTHERN MASTERS AGAINST NEGRO CROPPERS

The acreage-reduction program tations will be prosecuted by law." main will have their starvation Charleston. S. C. News & Courier of the Roosevelt administration And how easy it is to "prove" that rations cut more than 50 per cent. Charleston. S. C. News & Courier struction of 20-40 per central the cotton, wheath and corn crop. discretion of a board composed of worse. Already scores of croppers

Never before has there been such the richest landlords!

Rental Premiums Not for Croppersins stand empty, but the landlords deliberate, planned destruction of goods by a peace-time government.

It is officially estimated that more than 2,500,000 sharecroppers will the fact that sharecroppers and ten_land." This is what Oscar John-

ment in the interests of the ruined, impoverished farmers.

By E. RICHARDS

The acreage reduction campaign s in full swing, Illiterate and semiilliterate sharecroppers, tenants, and small farmers, both Negro and contract. They are forced to sign states further: by threats, terror, and fear of "law." "This provision."

ized in the Bankhead Bill, which tract." lays a tax of 12c per pound, or \$60 Government Admits "Some Will (My emphasis—E.R.), maintain on per bale, for all cotton over 60 per other is the government's refusal to It is very clear that the contract 1934 and 1935, respectively (unless other any loans to anyone who re- is an excellent weapon in the hands any such tenant shall so conduct ant farmers is the aim of the

has already resulted in the de- a poor sharecropper or tenant has This past winter has been more

The following article gives a tenants and/or sharecroppers, the (My emphasis—E. R.) producer agrees that he will pay to Rich Graft for Landlords, remarkably vivid picture of the each such share tenant and/or

> lb. to be paid between December the government." 31, 1934, and January 1, 1935." This one penny, or "possibly more,"

Suffer"

Starvation for Croppers

South. It is a document that damms all the claims of the Roosevelt government to be a government in the interests of the south dent owner and land, most of which is very sandy, to the government. The the country, leaving the Southern states ducive to good health. Malaria allotment of "not less than 1c per landlords say, "it pays to rent to The negroes could remain in the South year.

ing articles on what will happen to but is intended to obligate the pro- to cause the least possible amount those who won't sign. "You must pay ducer to pay to the share tenants of labor, economic and social dis-\$50 for ginning"...."You can't sell or sharecroppers proportionate ben-turbance, and to this end, insofar your cotton unless—" and an end-efit of the 'parity payment' which as possible, he shall effect the may be made by the Secretary, to acreage reduction as nearly ratably These threats have now material- the producer pursuant to the con- as practicable among tenants on REHABILITATION OF SOUTH this farm; shall, insofar as possible this farm, rent free, for the years and disease among Southern ten-

fuses to sign. Further, the cotton of the landlords for further en- himself as to become a nuisance or Federal Relief Administration. acreage reduction contract states both Negro and white. Thousands ducer)..." (My emphasis—E.R.) This two-fold program was re"Any farmer making false represen- will be evicted, while those who revealed by the federal authorities

March 27, 1934

than 2,500,000 sharecroppers will the fact that sharecroppers and ten-land." This is what Oscar John-tary Wallace has strongly intimated that ive make only for disease and be driven off the land by Roose- ants will not receive a penny of theson, of the Farm Credit Adminis-removal of a considerable part of the South-sickness. Under such conditions

That many of the negroes cannot take a living? No one can work when care of themselves when they are left with-he or she is sick.
out direction has been demonstrated. The concrete way the Roosevelt pro- sharecropper upon such tenant's or When Landlord Deal, of Union infestation of fields by boll weevils drove The federal administration is gram is strengthening the position cropper's share of the cotton pro-County, North Carolina, rented a negroes from the lands in thousands, and planning to drain all malaria of the plantation landlords in the ruced by him on this farm in 1934, 12-plot plantation from a non-resi-in the migration were included many who infested sections of the South.

> two parts, one called "rental" and production rate of this land was with no more than a proportionate share the other "parity." Rental pay- computed at the same rate as his of them, would be, in The News and Cou- in the system causes not only ment is a flat rate of 31/2c per lb. best acres. This is possible for a rier's opinion, a blessing to the South.

—the landlord. The parity is an and this is what is meant when the compulsory reduction of the cotton crop?

and earn a subsistence-with intelligent It is the further intention and But Johnson in his speech forgotoverseers to direct them. Compulsion to is what will be divided between to show (and consciously so) what work as well as compulsion to refrain from aim of the relief workers to by threats, terror, and fear of "law." "This provision of this contract their families. Let's see what thetil 1865. The system would be greatly modified to may be some their families. Let's see what thetil 1865. The system would be greatly modified to may be government to may be some their sign or plant no cot-shall not be construed as establish. "The producer shall endeavor in ment of compulsion, and time would reveal give one who is in need of relief landlords to their croppers or ten-and/or sharecropper as against the tion of acreage contemplated in proved.

The producer shall endeavor in ment of compulsion, and time would reveal give one who is in need of relief ants. The local press carries scream-Secretary (Secretary of Agriculture), this contract in such a manner as the local proved.

Also seed with which to plant

VALDOSTA, GA TIMES

The elimination of destitution

excuse for the person in dire circumstances to be in need. The pigs will multiply, the cow wil have a calf, and the chicken will produce eggs from which other chickens may be hatched Thus the South will be rehabili

the other day at a meeting of 2

velt's farm program. Aready more than 250,000 have been evicted in "In the event that cotton is pro-a few public roads and sloughs, and drawal of large acreages from cultivation. to do his best work and earn a considerable part of the South-sickness. Under such conditions rental premium, which is 3½c per tration, meant when he said: "Un-ern population would be inevitable in the lb. of cotton. The contract reads: doubtedly the government will rent event of the adoption of a permanent with the event that cotton is pro-a few public roads and sloughs, and drawal of large acreages from cultivation. to do his best work and earn that means are also will not receive a benny of the Falm Credit Running-Tentoval of a considerable part of the South-sickness. Under such conditions rental premium, which is 3½c per tration, meant when he said: "Un-ern population would be inevitable in the lb. of cotton. The contract reads: doubtedly the government will rent event of the adoption of a permanent with drawal of large acreages from cultivation. to do his best work and earn the contract reads: doubtedly some men will suffer."

sickness and fever, but also a and all this goes to the "producer" man who himself is on the board. Is that contemplated in the proposal for lazy feeling during the entire

a garden.

With all this there will be no

APR 1 1 1934

Plans to Curtail Cotton Result in Ousting Tenants; Land Owners Reap Benefit larger ones where their threatened arbitrary power over the tenant deplorable condition of several million in South-

News staff writer, reveals in this seriestive Association at Greenwood sponsibility for them. of articles the struggle of the south under Miss., which dominates the cotton

ARTICLE VIII.

of the confederacy, the wretched their plantations as last year.

land out of cultivation and he was ants." accordingly in need of less labor but in the absence of any other use.

planter should strive to keep as they pleased—law or no law.

many tenants on his farm as be. In other words another problem

for more than a small fraction of program between them, but in this man called war.

Vary on Estimates.

BY CARROLL BINDER.

Ciation have as many tenants on acreage reduction program is, of tailing their earning power through tinction between a so-called Democrat and true their plantations as last year. course, a matter of speculation. Two of the confederacy, the wretched looking Negroes avidly searching the garbage cane for bones and other scraps of food early in the scavengers component, and should be searched the scavengers component the scavengers turned out of their shacks when the government paid the planters to cut down their cotton acreage as part of the crop reduction. Two the content of the crop reduction program.

If ound other victims of the crop reduction, their planters impels our planters inorthern farm economists, writing the tendency will be for the Franklin D. has forgotten land. His tendency will be for the Franklin D. has forgotten and for the Franklin D. has forgotten and for the Franklin D. has forgotten a forgotten land. His tendency will be for the Franklin D. has forgotten land. His tendency will be for the Franklin D. has forgotten land. His tendency will be for the Franklin D. has forgotten land. His tendency will be for the Franklin D. has forgotten land. His tendency will be for the Franklin D. has forgotten land. His tendency will be for the Franklin D. has forgotten land. His tendency will be for the Franklin D. has forgotten land. His the government for nalistic.

The democracy for which Wilson sacrificed his life. The tendency will be for the Franklin D. has forgotten land. His the government for nalistic.

The democracy for which Wilson sacrificed his life. The tendency will be for the Franklin D. has forgotten land. His the government for nalistic.

The democracy for which Wilson sacrificed his life. The tendency will be for the Franklin D. has forgotten land. His the government for nalistic.

The democracy for which Wilson sacrifical his tendency will be for the Franklin D. has forgotten land. His the government for nalistic.

The democracy for which Wilson sacrifical his tendency will be for the Franklin D. has forgotten land. His the government for nalistic.

The democracy of the fanklin D. has forgotten land. His the government for nalistic

"furnish" them the customary advances when the government sub-move temptation to displace ten-cline before Washington launcher

Some Get Better Tenants.

able but where the landlord did not permit the use of a garden or the tenant lacked the seeds and tools the family's plight was distressing.

CWA and Relief Helps.

The more fortunate of these superfluous tenants got on the local perfluous tenants got on the local permits add a state of the seeds and tools the south where planters operate one of the seeds and have less regardal ready been stranded by this pro-ing on the line of General Sherman's celebrated been stranded by this pro-ing on the line of General Sherman's celebrated been stranded by this pro-ing on the line of General Sherman's celebrated been stranded by this pro-ing on the line of General Sherman's celebrated been stranded by this pro-ing on the line of General Sherman's celebrated been stranded by this pro-ing on the line of General Sherman's celebrated been stranded by this pro-ing on the line of General Sherman's celebrated been stranded by this pro-ing on the line of General Sherman's celebrated been stranded by this pro-ing on the line of General Sherman's celebrated been stranded by this pro-ing on the line of General Sherman's celebrated been stranded by this pro-ing on the line of General Sherman's celebrated been stranded by this pro-ing on the line of General Sherman's celebrated been stranded by this pro-ing on the line of General Sherman's celebrated been stranded by this pro-ing on the line of General Sherman's celebrated by the stranded by this pro-ing on the line of General Sherman's celebrated by the stranded by this pro-ing on the line of General Sherman's celebrated by the stranded by this pro-ing on the line of General Sherman's celebrated by the stranded by this pro-ing on the line of General Sherman's celebrated by the stranded by this pro-ing on the line of General Sherman's celebrated by the stranded by this pro-ing on the line of General Sherman's celebrated by the stranded by this pro-ing on the line of General Sherman's celebrated by the stranded by the stra perfluous tenants got on the local Southern economists familiar withcannot find a landford who will not one hundredth as severe as the destruction relief or CWA rolls for sufficient to plantation habits believe that aftertake them on as share croppers. sustain themselves and some found occasional jobs in sawmills or other occasional jobs in employment but for many there of tenants will be permanently castand farm owner under the federal once considered good cotton and but now subsimply was no means of obtaining an income.

Of course this is all contrary to the government's program. Washington stipulated that each cotton stipulated stipulated that each cotton stipulated stipula ington stipulated that each cotton where planters have always done as economic position. "The aim of the program is ad-year when Mr. Bankhead's committee came

progressive colored man will be to plus free. Now to charge us \$20.00 per bale the cotton control program. The tree, where he may eke out his ex-tax. My own inquiries in these twoof Alabama, Mississippi, Georgic white man's cash crop-cotton" for his shabby little shacks he per-sections of the cotton belt con-and South Carolina—which have 75 mitted his ex-tenants to stay on firmed these reports. Individua per cent of their acreage in cotton there. Where the tenant had the capital ers, believed to be more capable cent in the number of tenants beor the foresight, and the permis- had generally been engaged in their tween 1920 and 1930. The acreage sion, to raise a hog and cultivate a stead. There can be no legitimate reduction program must inevitably little garden-patch life was tol-complaint against such an ex-accelerate this tendency. An inves-

get somehow his own vine and figfor Texas' tickets, this besides the "Processing" "I despise everything you say—and I will fight to the death for your right to say it."—Voltaire. "Write plainly, only 360 words." BANKHEAD RUINS SOUTHEAST

will be created—that of supporting mirable," he said, "but in many ne did so and was allowed to plant seven acres superfluous farm labor—in the parts of the south, including the one to the mule (three bule farm.) This man borprocess of coping with the basic in which I live and work it is he would see the farm. Now he is alprocess of coping with the basic problem of surplus cotton production. Subsistence farms are planned to take care of some of these su-The government says the land-debtedness, nor to buy clothing for family and

ceivable that they can ever provide lord and tenant must work out the other necessaries. That is what General Sher-

them. The rest will drift to the part of the country that is tanta- Multiply the plight of this colored man by small towns and from there to the mount to strengthening the owner's 10,000 other families and it is readily seen the planters complied with this provi- ous than in isolated country displanters complied with this provi- ous than in isolated country displanters complied with this provi- ous than in isolated country displanters complied with this provi- ous than in isolated country displanters complied with this provi- ous than in isolated country displanters complied with this provi- ous than in isolated country displanters complied with this provi- ous than in isolated country displanters complied with this one-sided curtailplanters complied with this provi- ous than in isolated country displanters complied with this provi- ous than in isolated country displanters complied with this one-sided curtailplanters complied with this provi- ous than in isolated country displanters complied with this provi- ous than in isolated country displanters complied with this provi- ous than in isolated country displanters complied with this provi- ous than in isolated country displanters complied with this provi- ous than in isolated country displanters complied with this provi- ous than in isolated country displanters complied with this provi- ous than in isolated country displanters complied with this provi- ous than in isolated country displanters complied with this provi- ous than in isolated country displanters complied with this provi- ous than in isolated country displanters complied with this provi- ous than in isolated country displanters complied with this provi- ous than in isolated country displanters complied with this provi- ous than in isolated country displanters complied with this provi- ous than in isolated country displanters complied with this provi- ous than in isolated country displanters complied with the provi- out the outhern states Carroll Binder, The Daily ager of the Staple Cotton Coopera-tion will presumably assume re- "plow-up" program of 1933, he will to F. D. R., the President, to save the situation be worse off at the end of the for he signed the Bankhead Juggernaut. He has "leave out" program of 1934. Al-been so engrossed in the NRA work that I don't production of the delta, informed How many people will be throwr ready the landlords here are raising believe he has given the Bankhead bill ten minme that the members of the asso-out of southern agriculture by the the rents of their tenants while cur utes study; and he seems to have lost the discourse, a matter of speculation. Two the crop reduction.

democracy for which Wilson sacrificed his lite.

"The tendency will be for the Franklin D. has forgotten a forgotten land. His

tion program.

I found other victims of the crop of wholesale tenant evictions in iniversity, who ventured a guess tax the Negro farm owner out of eastern Arkansas, said he found hat if the Bankhead bill is carried existence.

South Slightly less un-are dead-broke with not planters of the unit of the dead-broke, with not enough money to get into the Justice of Peace existence.

"You will see men now farming "Nit-Wit" from south Alabama and a weakling through the south Slightly less un-are dead-broke, with not enough money to get into the Justice of Peace existence.

"You will see men now farming "Nit-Wit" from south Alabama and a weakling through the south Slightly less un-are dead-broke, with not enough money to get into the Justice of Peace existence.

"You will see men now farming "Nit-Wit" from south Alabama and a weakling through the south Slightly less un-are dead-broke, with not enough money to get into the Justice of Peace existence.

"You will see men now farming "Nit-Wit" from south Alabama and a weakling through the south Slightly less un-are dead-broke, with not enough money to get into the Justice of Peace existence.

"You will see men now farming "Nit-Wit" from south Alabama and a weakling through the south Slightly less un-are dead-broke, with not enough money to get into the Justice of Peace existence.

"You will see men now farming "Nit-Wit" from south Alabama and a weakling through the south Slightly less un-are dead-broke, with not enough money to get into the Justice of Peace existence.

"You will see men now farming "Nit-Wit" from south Alabama and a weakling through the south Slightly less un-are dead-broke, with not enough money to get into the Justice of Peace existence. through the south. Slightly less un-Mr. Miller declared, but he rec-production to half the present volfortunate share-croppers were hang-ommended that the government ame, which he believes highly probing on in a state of semistarvation compel each planter contracting to able—20 to 30 per cent of the tenin the cabins they formerly enjoyed reduce his cotton acreage to file ant population would be permaas tenants. The landlord refused to a schedule of the number of tenants nently displaced.

Nit-Wit" from south Alabama and a weakling
the annual cotton
their own land, driven to the status Congress. Crushed though we be, we hereby apof tenants, and men now tenants peal to the Supreme Court of the U. S. to invesdriven off the land altogether, tigate these charges of taxing the Southeastern
Everybody's standard of living will states to boost up the Western cotton states;
as tenants. The landlord refused to a schedule of the number of tenants nently displaced. man at the top. The one hope of the West which received them with a great sur-

number of tenants in the four states istence without competing with the If the writer of this article has made false

Letters to The Telegraph

Agriculture-1934 Condition of.

THE BANKHEAD ACT UNDER FIRE production in 1935.

tician for Georgia, estimates that Geor-invite desolation and despair to descentions: "Farm No. 1 had an average yearly yield of the land planted to cotton during the base gia's cotton crop in 1934 is worth \$83,-upon our people.

Georgia and the two Senators from thatleft in us. we will listen to him.

State are urging President Roosevelt to Ball Tells Working void the law if he can find authority to Ball Tells Working one this

Senator Bankhead is opposed to voiding the law, but has recommended that the tax be removed for this year, in view of the fact that the crop is more than a million bales less than the proof prescribed two instances of how the Bankhead cotton control act works to a disadvantage to croppers. Mr. Ball concludes his ar-

concern that farmers are hadly divided in next year?"

opinion as to what should be done. The His statement of the two cases follows:

law would not have been written and it lows:

"No. 1.—An ignorant 23 year old around by a father who described his wife would not have been enterced except by son of a father who deserted his wife

it and they got it. Now that nature co-landlord was required to waite his lien on operated with man-made law to limit total claims to have noted about 2000 pounds producion to a point below what was an of limit cotton, the County Agent notified ticipated, and prices have risen according that he could be limit to have noted about 2000 pounds ticipated, and prices have risen according that he could be limit to have held only included the limit to have not sell only there is a natural swing of opinion to pounds tax free which at present ingly, there is a natural swing of opinion net price of 12 cents per pound would against the law. The main reason for this require him to pay 6 cents per pound is that the small producer, who has prac-2000 pounds his tax will be about 25 per ticed acreage limitation for the last five cent of his whole cetton crop or about years, finds himself in possession of less 60.00 out of a total of \$240.00; besides he must pay for ginning.

It was no doubt unavoidable that so ton has been raised many years rented bold an experiment as this should have it to five negro tenants whose families worked inequalities and possibly injustices number 30 persons and who otherwise worked inequalities and possibly injustices would probably be charges on the public in its first year of operation, but it oc-It is estimated that they have raised curs to The Advertiser that Senator Bank- 13,455 pounds of lint cotton, most of which was growing before the Bankhead head's suggestion meets all immediate Cotton Control Act was approved by the needs of readjustment.

that is largely dependent upon the pros- on the excess of 5,284 pounds they must perity of cotton growers, and a newspaper pay 6 cents per pound tax, or \$317.04 perity of cotton growers, and a newspaper out of a total yield of \$1,614.60 or about which for all other reasons has the inter-out of a total yield of \$1,614.60 or about which for all other reasons has the inter-out of a total yield of \$1,614.60 or about ests of the cotton belt close at heart, Out of the balance of \$1,297.56 they must would regret to see a resumption of un-pay for ginning, rent, fertilizers, reed. restricted production.

This newspaper regards with scorn the balance. Now can the landlords or tensuggestion that Americans should grow ants continue on this plan next year?" only enough cotton to supply the American market—that is to say, some six or Editor The Advertiser:

to croppers. Mr. Ball concludes his ar-The Advertiser notes with interest and ticle with the question, "How can the landlord of tenant continue on this plan

and with their consent. It will not be and three children (one imbecile) is tryvoided except by and with their consent. ing to support the family of a small
farm, plowing with a life, but circumfarm, plowing with a life, but circumtheir consent. They wanted relief. Before it would be granted the

No. 2. An owner on whose land cotcommittees of Congress. Now the County The Advertiser, a business institution agent advises that they be permitted to in and sell tax free only 8,171 pounds. feed, and living advances made by the landlord amounting to more than that

A COTTON FARMER DEFENDS THE BANKHEAD ACT

patient with any such theory as that. in the editorial columns of Sept. 14, from a Mr. Hall!

But The Advertiser would stand af Mr. L.E. Hall, comparing the money value of I have assumed that the total acreage available of the control of the cont

time last year. seven million bales. It is not easy to be I read with interest and amazement a letter other farms figure more too. Check the figures

But The Advertiser would stand are the cotton crops on three farms before and able on these farms had been planted to cotafter the Government reduction programs went ton. This Spring, before planting time, and

into effect iduettes farme before the passage of the Bankhead Act, the D. L. Floyd, State agricultural statis- We have but to remove restrictions t He cites the cases of three farmers, as fol-Government offered to rent up to 40 per cent over the base period of 4,337 pounds net lint years from any farm. The rental varied accotton, which at six cents per pound, the price cording to the production per acre, but amount-669,000 as against \$28,859,000 in 1933, Let us give John Bankhead advice anccotton was selling for at the time Government ed to approximately (I get my figure by using before the Bankhead control act became information about the progress of his exprograms were first begun, would gross \$260.22, my own allowance, being a dirt farmer as well law. Yet we note that the Governor of periment, but in the end, if any sense is Now, under the control act of 1934, this farm as a cracker box philosopher and statistician is only allowed 1.623 pounds. The current price extraordinary) \$.035 per pound for the being 13 cents, this would gross only \$210.99, lint cotton which would have been produced or \$49.23 less than the average production at on the rented land, or on land producing 100 six cents. pounds per acre for the base period a rental of

"Farm No. 2 produced an average of 3,508 \$3.50 per acre, etc. This plan was not compounds yearly over the base period, which at pulsory, but if enough land from these farms six cents would gross \$210.48. This farm is had been rented to the Government to curtail allowed only 1,464 pounds for the 1934 crop, production to the amount specified by Mr. Hall which at 13 cents will gross \$190.32, or \$20.16 the rental check to the producer on Farm No. less than its yearly average at six cents. 1 would be \$101.99, which added to the \$210.99

"Farm No. 3 produced an average yield of received for the 1,623 pounds of lint cotton 3,622 pounds, which at six cents would gross would be \$312.98, or \$52.76 more than the gross \$217.32. This farm is allowed this year 976 before the reduction program started. Add to pounds to market, which at 13 cents vall only this \$30 increase of the price of seed from gross \$126.88, or \$90.44 less than its yearly 1,623 pounds of lint cotton at \$32 this year production at \$32 this year against \$12—and we have a difference of \$82.76. The allotment of cotton which may be ginned fore greatly favor 1934.

tax-free under the Bankhead at is approxi. The difference is much greater, however, as mately 60 per cent of the cotton produced there would have been much less land in cot-

yearly over the base period. (In some countieston and the cost of production would therethis was cut another 10 per cent, I believe.) foer greatly favor 1934.

Therefore, if Mr. Hall's figures are correct, these Then, too, if the producer (the silly name farms had for some reason less than their given by the Government to us honest toilers rightful amount of cotton to be ginned tax-of the plow and dung fork) cared to, he could free. I shall use Mr. Hall's figures however. put any crop except cotton on the rental acres

The Bankhead Act is an excise tax on theto be used by or on that farm but not for the ginning of cotton. The amount which may be market. These crops should be worth someginned tax free on any farm in Alabama isthing. The other farms figure more this way, worked out by the Allotment Board in Auburn. too, and since the Federal Government is try-It does not prohibit any farmer from raisinging hard to give us something, let us accept it all the cotton he can raise, or from marketingmore graciously, Mr. Hall!

it, but allows a certain amount of cotton from Waugh, Ala. each farm to be ginned tax free, the remainder CONTROL NEEDS CHANGE to be taxed at the rate of "50 per cent of the To The Commercial Appeal: average central market price per pound of lint. The Commercial Appeal is to be cotton, but in no event less than five cents a commended for its effort to set the

average central market price per pound of lint. The Commercial Appeal is to be cotton, but in no event less than five cents a commended for its effort to set the pound." (The tax is now 5.67 cents per pound.) opinion of the honest-to goodness. This would mean, according to Mr. Hall's dire, famer, little and large, or figures, that Farm No. 1 could gin 1,623 pounds such a vital quasion as the lank of lint cotton tax-free, and if the whole farm head Act. There must be some form were planted to cotton the remaining 2,714 of compulsory control of the cotton pounds (assuming an average yield) could be crop, and the Bankhea. Act, ir ginned and marketed by paying the tax, which principle, seems to be the answer would net \$198.94 after deduction of tax. This Although, as it is now written and sum, added to the \$210.99, which is Mr. Hall's administered. I think it works some sum, added to the \$210.99, which is Mr. Hall'sadministered, I think it works some figure for the tax exempt cotton, would make inequalities on the shall farmer. the total dollars for lint cotton from Farm A plan involving a certain per. No. 1, \$409.93, or \$149.71 more than the gross cent of the dativace areage ramount before the Government reduction prother than the cotton acreage would

The same thing is true in the cases of the other two farms, and seed (which Mr. Hall left Oneida. Ark. out of his figures entirely) are selling at this time for \$32 per ton against \$12 or \$13 this

In the case of Farm No. 1, this would make an additional difference in favor of 1934 of at least \$72 (increase on price of seed from 4,337 pounds of lint cotton) bringing the total bal-

be better. Yours truly,

FRANK WHITE.

Bankhead Act Committee Farmers Promises To Consider Some Cases Presented I

parts of the coun-Farmers from all yesterday brought their cotton ginning grievances before the committee which has charge of administering the Bankhead act as applying to allotment of tax-free gin certification. The meet-85.000 Ba tended by approximately 15 coron growers, including growers, including white and colors

A number of complaints by the committee, of which W. H. Mc-Lean, is chairman, but not in a single instance did the committee reverse its previous action in fixing amounts of taxfree cotton to be ginned in this counlook further into the merits of two Many The committee, however, promised or three protests.

A large percentage of the complaints are said to have been farmers who did not sign the AAA acreage-reduction contracts in the Spring. They went before the committee with the cry to "do something for the little fellow." Members of the committee and County Agent Lem A. Edmonson pointed out to the farmers where the "little farmer" had

One instance was cited where a com- sion service in Alabama.

Act and the Bankhead act. He said the controlled cotton production was the only farmers was due to uncertainty and de- Chapter VI on "Farmers in the square deal.

Ground To Boost Crop government

By ATTICUS MULLIN

ty is 8,457 bales.

discussed the workings of the cotton con-R. Green, county agent, Phenix City. the interests of tank and file farm-Edmonson explained in detail the oper-it they desired corrected, they did not county agent, reports: "Large majority ations of the Agricultural Adjustment want the act to be voided but said that of the unrest and criticism coming from Deal" campaigners claim. (See also

Protest committee, in its labors, had considered hope of the Southern cotton planter." lay in getting out individual allotment United States" in Labor Fact Book and anxiety as to the amount of this II by Labor Research Association.) one man as honest as any other. He

Results of Control

and anxiety as to the amount of this many other. He
said most of the contract signers had Asked what results the cotton control allotment. Since these are now in the In this connection the following taken their "medicine" cheerfully. The act had obtained for the farmers of Ala-hands of the farmers most of our unfacts of this connection the following taken their "medicine" cheerfully. The act had obtained for the farmers of Ala-hands of the farmers most of our unfacts relating to the position of the facts relating to the position of the farmers should be stressed:

1. In this connection the following taken their "medicine" cheerfully. The act had obtained for the farmers of Ala-hands of the farmers most of our unfacts and the position of the farmers should be stressed:

1. In this connection the following taken their "medicine" cheerfully. The act had obtained for the farmers of Ala-hands of the farmers most of our unfacts and the position of the farmers and the connection the following taken their "medicine" cheerfully. The act had obtained for the farmers of Ala-hands of the farmers most of our unfacts and the connection the following taken their "medicine" cheerfully. The act had obtained for the farmers of Ala-hands of the farmers most of our unfacts and the connection the following taken their "medicine" cheerfully. The act had obtained for the farmers most of our unfacts and the connection the following taken their "medicine" cheerfully. The act had obtained for the farmers most of our unfacts and the connection the following taken their "medicine" cheerfully. The act had obtained for the farmers most of our unfacts and the connection the following taken their "medicine" cheerfully. The act had obtained for the farmers most of our unfacts and the connection the farmers most of our unfacts and the connection the farmers most of our unfacts and the connection the farmers most of our unfacts and the connection the farmers most of our unfacts and the connection the farmers most of our unfacts and the connection the farmers most of our unfacts and the connection the farmers most of our unfacts and the connection the farmers most of our unfacts and the connection the connection the connection the connection farmers everybody had been given a ernment first took a hand and now it is County Agent A. Q. Edmonson, of Wil- (1) In 1934, it is estimated, ten-

> ake Duncan, "by the story in the Bible about are happy to receive their certificates. farming population, as compared nan who was made to see. H. C. Heath, county agent of Cham-with 38 per cent in 1920 and 42 per fiter he was made to see, ar-bers County, reports that after distribut-cent in 1930.
>
> See of various kinds, some ing the gin certificates that he has (2) Although form values do the per cent in 1930. gume saving But the latter was settled when they tracts, only 40 or 50 registered any com- 1933, the annual tax, rent and inbrought the man. He said he did not plaint. I think the farmers will go 90 terest load of farmers remains in know what all the argument was about per cent or better for continuing the 1934 at over \$2,000,000,000. This but he did know that he was blind but cotton control program."

could now see." find out about the inequalities and to minor adjustment whereby the various billion dollar loss from drought remedy them. But we do know that the small farmers would receive a little more alone. over \$25,000,000 in a year previous to Holstun.

Two-Bale Crops Despite Acreage Slash From the best information that can exist in the State towards the AAA 150,000 or 160,000 farmers in Alabama They are behind President Roosevelt and who have this year raised two bales or Secretary Wallace 100 per cent." The approximately 85,000 bales of cot-less of cotton. Of course thousands of Macon County Agent M. F. Whatley been given the benefit of doubt in cal-ton which remain to be allotted under these farmers rented some of their land writes as follows: "It is my opinion that culating the amount of lint cotton to be the Bankhead act will iron out thousands to the government and received rentals on the date we received our gin certifiginned without the levy of a 50 per cent of inequalities in the 1934 allotment pro- and at the same time had the use of cates that our farmers would have retax.

Of inequalities in the 1934 allotment pro- their land for other crops. The 85,000 jected the Bar'thead bill by a vote of The non-contract signers were inone and two bale cotton farmers of Ala-those who are familiar with the situait at that time. Whereas today, after
age and yield, they were put on the
same basis as the contract signer.

or inequalities in the 1554 another program and be of inestimable aid to the bales yet to be allotted, it is expected by 60 per cent of the farmers being against
that they against the situation one and two bale cotton farmers of Ala-those who are familiar with the situation that they are the situation of the situation of the farmers gioners, ginners, waresame basis as the contract signer.

Signers were inagainst farmers being against one and two bale cotton farmers of Ala-those who are familiar with the situation out practically every intalking with most farmers and others who have contacted
signers were inage and yield, they were put on the
same basis as the contract signer.

One instance was cited where a complainant residing in the Barachias community who did not sign an acreage—the farmers of Alabama will carry the reduction contract estimated when apmessage of results from controlled cot-their allotment. And the crop is larger plying for gin certificates his cotton to production to the farmers of Butler than it was in 1932, before the plow-up and surrounding counties Tuesday morn—and allotment. All the farmers and know then the tetering and they tell me that from 75 to 80 per cent the graph of our farmers wish to retain the Bankhead bill, and think that it is a good plying for gin certificates his cotton to production to the farmers of Butler than it was in 1932, before the plow-up "Furthermore it is the wish of our "Furthermore it is the wish of our "Furthermore". crop at 95 acres. By actual measurement and surrounding counties Tuesday morn-year. Alabama farmers have been reof the land, it was announced that ing.

of the land, it was announced that ing.

"The Bankhead act," said Dr. Duncan government and getting those rentals and to the this particular farmer had planted only "wisely contains a provision for taking benefits but they have not been reducing titled to receive certificates on the basis care of just such inequalities in allot production. They are farming the select ments as we are now hearing about. That acres they put to cotton in a better way to take the sign provision gives approximately 35,000 bales then usual properties.

ments as we are now hearing about. That acres they put to cotton in a better way Another farmer who refused to sign provision gives approximately 85,000 bales than usual, using more fertilizers and up last Spring and who is said to have or 10 per cent of the cop still to be theereby raising more cotton on less acredenounced the Government's crop-con-allotted. We are how engaged in securage.

trol program was at yesterday's meeting, but he left without getting a readjust-ing information so that this allotment of ment of his ginning certificates.

85,000 bales than usual, using more fertilizers and up last Spring more cotton on less acredenounced the Government's crop-con-allotted. We are how engaged in securage.

1 twas learned during a readjust-ing information so that this allotment of ment of his ginning certificates.

85,000 bales than usual, using more fertilizers and up last how engaged in securage.

Stable Department of Cotton in a better way acred to put last her provided in the company of the securage.

more than 12 cents. "I can best illus-cox County, declares that all the farm- ant farmers will constitute 48 per trate the results to you," continued Dr. ers seems to be perfectly satisfied and cent, or nearly half of the total

her was not blind to start checked with the farmers to see how clined 54 per cent between 1920 and hers voicing other doubts, many had complaints. "Out of 1,900 con-

County Agent B. R. Holstun, of But-the farmers' gross income. To be could now see."

County Agent B. R. Holstin, of But-the farmers gross income.

To be arrived benefits from act where he rented a portion of land to the government. He not only ceived his rentals but had the use of his with cotton seed selling for about \$35 a land for other crops. "Of course I do not ton and cotton about 13 cents a pound, gobbled up by farm creditors for say," he continued, "that the bill we most of our farmers will be in much taxes, rents, equipment and fer-Inequalities, He Declares say," he continued, "that the bill we most of our farmers will be in much taxes, rents, equipment and ferare working under is perfect. But we better financial condition than they have tilizer bills, and interest. Nor does hope, through consultation with farmers been in several years."

this alleged billion dollar increase at farm meetings all over the State, to "I feel like that if there could be somein farm income offset the five

cotton crop of Alabama is worth \$70,000, benefit under the Bankhead bill that it (4) Forced sales in 1933, the Put Fertilizer Into 000 this year while it was worth not would go over 100 per cent," says Mr. first year of the "New Deal,"

government aid and finally government A. V. Culpepper, county agent of Mon-amounted to 54 out of every 1,000 control."

The Bala County farms, as compared with 42 out of is in the midst of plenty. No finer spirit every 1,000 farms in 1932. be gathered there are something like than among Monroe County farmers.

One of the main troubles now in Ala- farmers and know their true feelings and

"Furthermore it is the wish of our farmers that the Bankhead bill be kept intact, as it now stands, this year.'

Farmers in Escambia County are 90 per cent for continuing the Bankhead cotton control act, according to a survey made by the Farmers Exchange and Farm Bureau in that county.

non-contract signers alone had asked lies as a result of the perations of the for certificates to gin, tax free, 2,749 act."

According to reports received at the for certificates to gin, tax free, 2,749 act."

State Department of Agriculture from Survey Shows two-thirds of the cotton acreage in the "three large gatherings of farliers were a number of county agents, a large material said to have been planted by held in north Alabama, one at Jasper, jority of Alabama farmers who have retracts to cut acreage.

County Agent Edmonson announced olutions exclude the meetings adopted restinued. County agents heard from and year's crop in this county would require bama counties were in presented at the "The majority of farmers in Russell Inc., show that Roosevelt's program quota of tax free cotton for the count themselves did most of the talking and act and the Bankhead bill," writes V. discussed the workings of the cotton con-R. Green, county agent, Phenix City.

Agriculture -1934

Editor The Advertiser:

we hope, always will be, the money crop of the preposterous. size of our crop often has a noticeable effect on industries limit their production to the amount not once succeeded. During the time we have abled to produce more. Tariffs and tax burblings what is commonly before and all other sections will be enhanced by the price. In other words, a small crop usually of their sales.

n any other. If the size of the crop deter-profits advanced beyond expect nines the proximity to parity in price, we would what if Ford had done what and not production and surpluses.

Burdensome taxes and tariffs force the prices of the farm's necessities far above the price of ment erroneous.

Bankhead's of

n the case of cotton and wheat. degree of parity not obtaining since. While of American cotton had in-the policies ne advocates are retained. On the farmer didn't receive a greater number of bales while the use of foreign cotton had in-the other hand, there is a world need for all cents a pound for his cotton during this pe-creased to eleven million. During the same

brings what is commonly known as a high price \$500 worth of a given stock. This amount fills ton industry.

Mr. A is a general merchant. He carries greater and at the same time state of the demand of the trade territory. Mr. B opens Now the Agriculture Adjustment Act puts and senators from all these agricultural sections and a large crop, a low price. But this is not the demand of the trade territory. Mr. B opens Now the Agriculture Adjustment Act puts and senators from all these agricultural sections are the carries of the demand of the trade territory.

When cellophane was first made it sold at 4.2 cents a pound on cotton consumed in the Deatsville Alo received for the 1919 crop.

This brings up the subject of parity. Senator

This brings up the subject of parity. Senator

and reported to its stockholders that the de-an unreliable and unequal rental program if

Bankhead contends that by producing small mand at that price would pay a good divi-he agrees to limit his acreage and the other

crops, which he somehow believes will result in dend on investments. Did they limit their penalties him if he doesn't limit acre producthe removal of the surplus, the result will be a production to this demand? By increasing their tion. In other words, he is doubly taxed in orparity in the price. But he stated we came production and reducing their price the de-der that the bribe might be effective. If it mand has increased to such an extent that is to the farmer's interest to reduce his proposed which amounted to 17,977,999 bales than profits advanced beyond expectations, evenduction, is it ethically right that he be paid for doing so? The fact is he is not being paid. What if Ford had done what Bankhead andHe is being forced.

have come nearer obtaining it in 1921 when the our farm leaders claim all industries except Bankhead has figures to prove to the farmer crop was less than half the size of the one in agriculture have done and do—what the lead-how much better off he is than he would have 1926. Taxes and tariffs prevent prices of parity ers advise us to do and Bankhead is forcing usbeen had not these control measures been in to do? effect. There are two sides to every account

These illustrations prove Bankhead's state-and Bankhead only shows us one. The balance

of any account shows whether there is a profit Bankhead's claim that reduced productionor loss. Bankhead does not show us the bal-Under-consumption causes a surplus will result in elimination of carry-over willance. Again the amount of necessities and Over-production could cause it but never has probably be as erroneous as his statements uxuries the money we receive for cotton will But Senator Bankhead must not have gone cotton has been reduced since the beginning o'high or low one. Deduct the taxes and costs rery far back into our history in search of the depression and he stresses that as a rea-of these measures and the reduction in purparity or he would not have stated we cam' son for reduced production. He states the conchasing power of a reduced production at 12 nearer receiving it in 1926 than in any other sumption of foreign grown cotton has also fallen cents and it gives Bankhead's figures an enreceived in 1900 than in 1926 and if Senatormills consumed about equal amounts of AmerBankhead will go back to a quarter centuryican and foreign grown cotton or around nine if unrestricted, would soon produce all the cot-

Bankhead will go back to a quarter century can and foreign grown cotton of around find in unrestricted, would soon produce all the cotperiod prior to the Civil War he will find amillion bales of each. By 1930 the consumption ton the world will buy. This probably is so degree of parity not obtaining since. While of American cotton had dropped to six million if the policies he advocates are retained. On

rion than he has received since the World War, period the consumption of American cottorthe cotton the plains of Texas and all the area the price was nearer parity and consequently by American mills fell from six and a halieast of it to the Atlantic can possibly produce. Senator Bankhead told the farmers of El-higher. It was high enough that the farmer million to five millions. The writer is unable If Bankhead can help pass some legislation more County in Wetumpka, oct. 25 that Gov-could grow cotton exclusively, buy his supplies to give exact figures since 1930 but newspaperthat will enable us to produce only a small part ernment control of cotton production under the and necessities, and still have a profit. The reports indicate that foreign mills are reducing this amount, he will be benefiting the entire Bankhead Act is the most important economic cotton farmer enjoyed a greater degree of pros- the amount of American cotton used and in world. If he can have burdensome legislation subject before the beeple today. He hight have perity then than during any other time in our creasing that of foreign grown. From Aug. Iremoved, he will write his name in the history stated that it is the most important esonomic history. It was during this period that we pro- to Oct. 1, this year, our exports dropped overoff our nation. Instead he has heaped burdens or political question ever to come before the duced approximately 95 per cent of the world's a million bales from that of the same periodon us, forcing reduction in our one industry people of our country.

Bankhead Act is the most important economic history then than during any other time in our creasing that of foreign grown. From Aug. Iremoved, he will write his name in the history than the production of the same periodon us, forcing reduction in our one industry people of our country.

Bankhead Act is the most important economic history. It was during this period that we pro- to Oct. 1, this year, our exports dropped overoff our nation. Instead he has heaped burdens or political question ever to come before the duced approximately 95 per cent of the world's a million bales from that of the same periodon us, forcing reduction in our one industry cotton supply. This year we produce about 40 last year. Bankhead sees in this condition which will result in reduction in all other inpeople of our country.

He stated that cotton is the only source of per cent. We have lost about 55 per cent of a reason for enforced reduction. As we reducedustries. He is forcing us to give up the great-income of the agricultural south and that the world cotton producing industry.

Why have we sustained such a loss? Senator per cent. So our only salvation depends on Bankhead stated that because we have few it sells.

Why have we sustained such a loss? Senator per cent. So our only salvation depends on Bankhead stated that because we have few bankhead believes it is because we have pro-increased consumption which in turn will allow members in Congress, it is difficult to have any it is a fact that cotton has been, is now, and, preposterous.

Diving three-querters of a continuous condition which will result in reduction in all other in-reason for enforced reduction. As we reducedustries. He is forcing us to give up the great-production, we reduce consumption to a greaterest agricultural industry in the world.

So our only salvation depends on Bankhead stated that because we have few increased consumption which in turn will allow members in Congress, it is difficult to have any increased production.

The production is the poly source of per cent. We have lost about 55 per cent of a reason for enforced reduction. As we reducedustries. He is forcing us to give up the great-production, we reduce consumption to a greaterest agricultural industry in the world.

So our only salvation depends on Bankhead stated that because we have pro-increased consumption which in turn will allow members in Congress, it is difficult to have any increased production.

The production is the poly source of per cent. So our only salvation depends on Bankhead stated that because we have pro-increased consumption which in turn will allow members in Congress, it is difficult to have any increased consumption which in turn will allow members in Congress, it is difficult to have any increased consumption which in turn will allow members in Co

During three-quarters of a century our ef-laws. If the cotton farmer is enabled to pro-Senator Bankhead points to the fact that we forts have been to force the world price of duce more cotton, the wheat farmer and all

The Senator admits that the price of cotton are stock We A har been allied a stock that the price of cotton are stock to the stock to t is set in Liverpool. Hence, foreign production, our cent profit. Mr. A has been selling at a 20 ever levied by this country, which in turn calls size of such burdens. The world price of cotworld economic conditions, and many other Does Mr. A reduce the amount of his stock? Act places next to the highest tax on top of tives and senators say about the size of it has that and they try to prove to us that it is to little, if any, effect. When Bankhead and the that and they try to prove to us that it is to little, if any, effect. When Bankhead and the In 1921 we produced less than eight million

Figure 2. The per cent of unsold plows and plow parts pays these taxes. Ultimately the producer pays to do as they think best.

Plows and plow parts are used by farmers our benefit. They claim that the consumer set of them get to Washington, they at once the producer pays to do as they think best.

Plows and plow parts are used by farmers our benefit. They claim that the consumer set of them get to Washington, they at once the world must be more than ten times as great as the all taxes, but the sum of these two levies by to do as they think best.

Plows and plow parts are used by farmers our benefit. They claim that the consumer set of them get to Washington, they at once must be more than ten times as great as the all taxes, but the sum of these two levies by to do as they think best.

Plows and plow parts are used by farmers our benefit. They claim that the consumer set of them get to Washington, they at once must be more than ten times as great as the all taxes, but the sum of these two levies by to do as they think best.

Plows and plow parts are used by farmers our benefit. They claim that the consumer set of them get to Washington, they at once the world will be more than ten times as great as the all taxes, but the sum of these two levies by to do as they think best.

Plows and plow parts are used by farmers our benefit. They claim that the consumer set of them get to Washington, they at once the world will be more than the used to the world will be more than the used to the world will be more than the used to the world will be more than the used to the world will be more than the used to the world will be more than the used to the world will be more than the used to the world will be used to the world wi on for which we received an average of 19.6 cents. Again in 1916 we produced in round numbers 11,000,000 and received an average price in bonded warehouses until the farmers world price of cotton above our tariff walls is kept in force another year. If farmers only pertaining to same and the average price received by the farmers was 27.1 cents. In 1918 the production rose 1,000,000 bales and the average price went to limit their output? Instead of re-pound man and saying, "Now you lift when chants on trade laws? Will this result in a use advertising and high-powered salesmen to I say lift and to the event I say lift and to the sale to that the larmers only and the to be that the larmers only and the trade to to the the third the larmers only and the trade to be that the larmers only and the larmers only and the trade to vote on whether the Bankhead Act the larmers only and the larmers

1,000,000 bales and the average price went to use advertising and high-powered salesmen to I say lift and to the extent I say lift and we will it be one that Lincoln would approve?

28.8 cents. But high and low prices are relative terms. prove to the farmers that they need three will soon be out of this depression."

The 7.4 cents the farmers received for the 1914 to make this augmented demand possible they necessary to make the Agricultural Adjustment ter or higher price than the 35.2 cents they

When cellophane was first mode it.

of the people, for the people, and by the

Act effective. By one act the farmer is taxed vote against slavery. B. R. RICHARDSON. A vote against the Bankhead Act will be a

Nationalism

BY HILTON BUTLER

NASHVILLE, Dec. 7. - The southern farmer should not hesi-

"Time Has Come"

ing some of the bills heretofore un-countries could play the same game. fairly borne by agriculture."

voice.

the veto power or policy domina-other means of livelihood for millions of Mississippi in sponsoring the reso-

"The Bankhead Bill, for example, I think should be continued DIXIE FARM LEADERS but it is up to the farmers to make it work. It won't be worth a hurrah unless the farmers can do their own regulating."

If the American farmer has lost either patience or confidence in the Roosevelt administration, no signiof it was visible as the national commissioners Ureg Ballot officials prepared today for their 16th annual convention opening here Monday.

"It's our program," O'Neal some-

Although broad national policies the Bankhead Control Control Act for the tomorrow of American agriculture dominate the convention grigulture of the southern states plans, the Bankhead Bill was all the conference here today. The Control of an anticipated 5,000 delegation resolution unanimously adopted the Commercial Appeal has done that the bill offers the best means Controversy Appears

"yeoman service" for the southern farmer in its diversification program and in its sentiment-sounding poll on cotton control, O'Neal

Two members of the Roosevelt cabinet—Secretaries Hull and Wallace-together with other agricultural and monetary experts of the Says Farms Pay Bill follow Deal administration—are on the convention program. The sessions open Monday with a welcoming address by Governor McAlister and conclude Wednesday night Commercial Appeal Staff Correspondent with addresses by David Lilienthal

Shrinking Cotton

export bounty to help American cottontinental United States "For 70 years, industry has been compete in foreign markets has been sugrunning hog-wild. We think the ested. But a bounty, alone, probably would The conference went further in time has come for it to start pay not suffice, since other cotton-producing sponsoring an organized movement

Normally our best cotton customers are the effecas of tariffs on agricultu-In equally emphatic expressions, such countries as Great Britain, Germany farmer's interest against foreign in-helping hands to agriculture in the current type of legislation, butturning to other sources or to substitutes conference authorized appointment stuck to the right of the producers They could buy more of our cotton if theyfo state committees to make agrito have the ultimate controlling could sell us their goods. But this exchangecultural tariff recommendations. is hampered by our tariffs.

"If a majority desires federal co- This brings us back to the need of speed-cerned themselves chiefly with the operation—say a majority not less ing up trade treaty negotiations. It is not current cotton issue as embodied in than 66 per cent—then the government should take a hand, but the a simple nor an easy solution, but it is the "This is no temporary problem," producers should never abandon only alternative to finding other crops of said Commissioner J. C. Holton of

Upholding Bill Dec 14

By The Associated Press what proudly proclaimed. "And NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 7. Southit's working fine!" ern cotton farmers were unged to vote on Oec. 14 for continuation of trol after 1835.

Permanent Policy Urged

lation of a permanent cotton policy producing it below cost," said Adwhich will "definitely control cotton production, maintain domestic a decline in American cotton excotton price levels in keeping with ports. American standards of living with of equal competitive price."

of equal competitive price."

The commissioners, called togeth-the cottonseed crushing industry in the present of the present

Study Tariff Effects

among southern farmers to study

The agricultural leaders con-

lution asking for continuation of the act. "I am sold on this one thought. We are in for controlled production of cotton in the United States in some form for many years to come," he said emphatically.

Holton said that his resolution embodied the opinion of the steering committee of the governors' southwide cotton conference as formulated at a meeting in Memphis recently.

The resolution recommended that the secretary of agriculture be authorized to determine from year to year the world requirements of American cotton and allot the number of bales so required to the states on the basis of each state's production in the years 1928-1932 "which shall be allotted to counties and to farms on the basis of the maximum percentage of cultivated land which may be devoted to cotton production.

G. C. Adams, agriculturtl commissioner of Georgia, said that he

available for curtailing "ruinius" saw no immediate threat of foreign overproduction. The commissioners competition for southern cotton went on record a favoring a definite continuation of production conduce the grade of cotton we grow
trol after 1825 in any threatening proportions."

"I had rather not have any ex-The resolution urged the formu- port trade in cotton if it means

Code For Cotton Seed

parity price as the objective and The conference adopted a resopreserve export trade on the basis lution urging the AAA to promlugatea code of fair competition for The commissioners, called togeth- the cottonseed crushing industry

Southern Share Croppers Pauperized by New Deal Program

President Roosevelt and Secretary market, and therefy give the big fear into the fat hearts of the A.A.A. System of uncontrolled cotton production in foreign markets and save large sections of the A.A.A. System of uncontrolled cotton production in foreign markets and save large sections of the A.A.A. System of uncontrolled cotton production in foreign markets and save large sections of the A.A.A. System of uncontrolled cotton production in foreign markets and save large sections of the A.A.A. System of uncontrolled cotton production in foreign markets and save large sections of the A.A.A. System of uncontrolled cotton production in foreign markets and save large sections of the A.A.A. System of uncontrolled cotton production in foreign markets and save large sections of the A.A.A. System of uncontrolled cotton production in foreign markets and save large sections of the A.A.A. System of uncontrolled cotton production in foreign markets and save large sections of the A.A.A. System of uncontrolled cotton production in foreign markets and save large sections of the A.A.A. System of uncontrolled cotton production in foreign markets and save large sections of the A.A.A. System of uncontrolled cotton production in foreign markets and save large sections of the A.A.A. System of uncontrolled cotton production in foreign markets and save large sections of the A.A.A. System of uncontrolled cotton production in foreign markets and save large sections of the A.A.A. System of uncontrolled cotton production in foreign markets and save large sections of the A.A.A. System of uncontrolled cotton production in foreign markets and save large sections of the A.A.A. System of uncontrolled cotton production in foreign markets and save large sections of the A.A.A. System of uncontrolled cotton production in foreign markets and save large sections of the A.A.A. System of uncontrolled cotton production in foreign markets and save large sections of the A.A.A. System of uncontrolled cotton production in foreign markets and save large sec

reduction program of the A.A.A. infacing hard cold and worse misery, repealed. The petition also has the nothing to lose. 1933 took the form of forcing farm-Secretary Wallace, who told them purpose of securing signatures. The ers to plow their cotton under that acreage reduction would better signatures will operate as votes

The acreage reduction programthe following statement: promised them cash pay to not plantworld still has one of the largestmands: cotton on the most of their landcarry-overs on record."

(such as it was) of over a million are evicted as a result of the acreagricultural toilers in the South, age reduction program of the A.A.A. ers in the South to organize,
who, at the present time are denied his statement reveals the fact that who, at the present time are denied His statement reveals the fact that

their conditions, placed before them against the Act. The Share Croppers Union is preparing to send a this year, 1934, was modified, in "Even with the plow up campaigndelegation of sharecroppers, tenants, form, but not in principal. Realizing of 1933, and the almost 15,000,000 farmers and farm workers to Washthat the poor farmers opposed plow-acres taken cut of production thisington to place before the Washing under cotton in 1933, the A.A.A. year, the United States and theington officials the following de-

and rent it to the government. In 1. Discontinuation of the this, the A.A.A. tries to lure the poor Now, the poor farmers in thehead Act in 1925. Repeal. farmers into believing that the gov-South can see clearly that Mr. Wall- 2. Immediate cash and adequate ernment is willing to make amends have simply lied their way throughpeople in need of food, clothing and for making worse their already up till now. Mr. Wallace at last nasother necessities.

miserable conditions.

The acreage reduction program of ernment has done nothing to pro-nent Administration.

the A.A.A. brought about the de-vide real relief for the poor farmers Emergency Relief Bill.

struction of the normal existence in need and for the thousands that 5. Equal right of all poor farmers

who, at the present time are denied His statement reveals the fact that adequate relief by both the land-lords and the government.

The Bankhead Act (cotton control Act) operates as an Act of limiting a por farmer is allowed to gin and sell without paying Gin Tax. It is an Act of federal taxation, imposed upon poor farmers cotton for the main purpose of extracting funds (in land which they have rented to the government under the 1934 A.A.A. Contract. It is also an Act to expected the production in the cities and to the unemployed workers in the government under the 1934 A.A.A. and Bank-lord the government under the 1934 A.A.A. and Bank-lord to pay of the rich planters for the government under the 1934 A.A.A. and Bank-lord to pay of the rich planters for the land which they have rented to the government under the 1934 A.A.A. and Bank-lord to pay of the millions of oppressed Negroes in the Black Belt against the black belt against the black belt against the black belt against the black blows of the A.A.A. and Bank-lord to pay of the feet of the government under the 1934 A.A.A. and Bank-lord the government thas not given clothants the provided the workers in the south and the government thas not given clothants the fact that satisfies the state than a poor farmer's cotton for the unemployed workers in the ling to the unemployed workers in the ling to the unemployed workers in the ling to the unemployed workers in the sate last Friday for continguation of the moment. The gist of this content ast last Friday for continguation of the moment. The gist of the moment. The gist of the sate last Friday for continguation of the moment. The gist of the moment. The gist o

Contract. It is also an Act to ex- jack blows of the A.A.A. and Bank-ed upon Negro tenant farmers under the stricted production, it is fervently argued,

tion of cotton acreage in 1934 and Now, with the more than a million drawn up a petition opposing the recommend to the 74th Congress, and the 1935. The beginning of the acreage croppers, tenants and farm workers for 1935 and demanding that it be Negro farmer has everything to gain and reduction program of the A.A.A. infacing hard cold and worse misery.

Chicago, Ill.

Cotton Cut & Canvass

Since Franklin D. Roosevelt moved into the White House, the U. S. price of cotton has more than doubled-up from 6¢ per ib. to above 12¢. As a result some enthusiastic Southerners believe that, comparatively, their section of the country has not been better off since 1861. Yet in and out of the South today are many thoughtful citizens who contend that the Cotton States are unwittingly paying a dreadful future price for their prosperity

planters signed early this year. The planters of some 6,000,000 acres who refused to sign will be urged to join the new program on a one-year basis. Aim is to hold next year's crop down to about 12,-000,000 bales, or some 3,000,000 bales above this year's. Continued will be payments of 3½¢ per lb. rental on past average yield of acres left unplanted, with extra "parity" benefits upped from 1¢ to 11¢ per lb. for total payments of \$94,230,000. might result in producing a surplus amount lose their jobs." abroad at any price."

vote on whether to continue under the is almost impossible to conceive." Bankhead Act—the compulsory feature of the restriction program which requires checks, were propagandizing for continu-checks, were propagandizing for continu-checks, were propagandizing for continupromptly called his agents to order, declared that farmers were to be allowed to make up their own minds. Not only was he determined to make the canvass of cotton sentiment unique in that there would be no campaign orators, but he further ordered AAA officials to see to it that Negro farmers are allowed equal opportunity to vote with white farmers—an equality which the "niggers" of the South have rarely had since Reconstruction Days. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

MORNING UNION DEC 7 1934 Negro Workers in the South

In indorsing a continuance of the Bankhead cotton ginning restriction act, the Presiden proposes to amend it to prevent the injury that has been done to the small growers of less than three bales. Under the Bankhead act the quotas of these small farmers were so cut as to leave them with not enough production to subsist on—while the big planters could easily world demand for the american products. stand it by hiring less help and getting a better Although of the Negro, the edi-

policy of the act. Though many of the small If price disparity is the cause of dimingrowers are Negroes, the great majority of the workers on the large plantations are Negroes ishing cotton exports, it does not necesand the Bankhead restrictions throw thousands sarily follow that by reducing the price of them out of employment.

The Texas Weekly states that the displace lem. ment of Negro labor in the cotton fields by re- "It should be clearly recognized, howduced production has been such that relief case ever, that the formulation of policies among the Negroes in the last few months have through special polls does not constitute increased in various sections of the South from economic planning," the editorial con-63 to 123 per cent.

A pathetic appeal for help has been made reduce the price of cotton in order to to the newly elected Democratic colored member insure a foreign demand for the product of Congress from Chicago by the Texas Negre would in no sense be sound.

Vigorously Secretary Wallace denied Business and Laboring Men's Association which that restriction was alone responsible for cites the fact that "between August 1 and ton profitably at a cheaper rate than the loss of foreign markets, that increased November 9 of this year—about three months current price. The fact that the price at production would restore them. More to account of cotton from the United States one time reached five cents a pound does blame, he maintained, are "the increasing—exports of cotton from the United States one time reached five cents a pound does nationalistic trend of some of our foreign dropped 1,334,000 bales under the same period not mean that those who raised it were cotton consumers, the decline in imports in 1933." It adds, "as these markets are lost making a profit. received in this country and the continued Negro tenant farmers, Negro farm labor, Negro low level of foreign purchasing power. . . . workers in the gins, compressers and ware-Those who advocate unrestricted produc-houses, on the railroads, in the cottonseed oil tion . . . have apparently not considered mills, on the wharves, etc., will more and more that a situation could easily develop which less their jobs."

of American cotton that could not be sold. The Texas Weekly says that as a result the South is undergoing a "tremendous social In mid-December cotton growers will and economic upheaval the gravity of which it

them to pay a tax on all cotton ginned price for the big planters but it puts out of over quotas allotted to individual farmers, business the small planter and puts out of Soon after the vote was ordered critics employment thousands of workers. It is but raised a hue & cry with the charge that another illustration of the effect of increasing AAAgents, having ingratiated themselves prices by reducing production. It not only with planters by handing out benefit ncreases unemployment but it destroys the

> given the Bankhead Act last week bypound and feed and clothe a family. farmers brought a warning from The He seems to be under the impression Washington Post (Republican) that cot-that 12 cents is a high price for the staple ton growers had overlooked the deeperand by sustaining the Bankhead Act the importance of a sustained foreign de-farmer was voting for high prices. mand for their product and voted for Have the days when the price reached higher prices alone.

The Post said in part:

The attitude of the average grower is have been so drastically reduced? doubtless epitomized in the reported comment of a Negro farmer young at Athens, Ga. "I allow the batter to make a little money on a few bales," he said, "than to lose money on a heap of bales." He is

And yet the editor appears to advocate further reduction as the only way to insure a foreign demand.

If cotton exports are to be brought

tor of The Post seems to have caught But this is not the whole trouble with the little of the significance of his remark. of staple the farmer will solve his prob-

tinues. Planned economics which would

The Southern farmer cannot grow cot-

The editorial further stated:

Secretary Wallace is very much concerned about integration of his agricultural policy with general economic conditions in this and other countries. But this problem does not appear to have been a factor of any significance in the voting on Friday. The one-mule farmer can hardly be expected to worry about preserving or recapturing foreign markets for his cotton so long as the Government is willing to pay him crop-The cotton restriction act makes a better reduction benefits and lend him 12 cents per pound.

Agriculture as a whole has suffered from acute depression during recent years because of the inability of the farmer to adjust his individual output to market demands. Even though majority opinions are expressed through plebiscites, farmers are still incapable of formulating comprehensive policies that will fit into the broad scheme of world agriculture.

The steady decline in cotton exports is As able a man as the editor of The causing Mdespread concern throughoutPost may be, he would find it difficult the nation. The overwhelming approvato raise cotton at less than 12 cents a

almost 40 cents a pound been so quickly forgotten? What other commodity prices

thinking specifically about next year's crop, as all farmers must.

Through this poll the South has chosen an expedient route to an immediate objection.

The specifically about next year's crop, back to normal it must be through some other method than price reduction. Economic slavery is certainly not economic tive. But what will be gained if the planning, and to reduce the price of cotAgriculture-1934

THE AAA AND THE SOUTH Until a few days ago, it appears, and, second, that the tenants in the Washington had contemplated two ref-South, white and black, no matter how erendums to determine how much cottonignorant and ill-prepared they may be to the South should grow next year. The do so, should determine the economic Bankhead Act requires a referendum be-policy of the South.

fore the act can be made effective. This The "coolness" of the AAA messiahs Keterendum's a referendum of its own second neces-to derive from the assumption that the Sharecropper sary, and so we informed by the ownership of land (in the South) prima facie evidence of dubious charac-AP, was contemplated. That is to say the AAA contemplated ter upon the part of the owner. It de-

a referendum of its own until all of arives also from the assumption that the sudden some of the gay young idealists owner of land has less interest in mak- WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—(P)—Fear sentiment has not been determined by the sudden some of the gay young idealists owner of land has less interest in mak- WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—(P)—Fear sentiment has not been determined by the sudden some of the gay young idealists owner of land has less interest in mak- white and negro tenant farmers sentiment has not been determined by the sudden some of the gay young idealists owner of land has less interest in mak- white and negro tenant farmers sentiment has not been determined by the sudden some of the gay young idealists owner of land has less interest in mak- white and negro tenant farmers sentiment has not been determined by the sudden some of the gay young idealists owner of land has less interest in mak- white and negro tenant farmers sentiment has not been determined by the sudden some of the gay young idealists owner of land has less interest in mak- white and negro tenant farmers sentiment has not been determined by the sudden some of the gay young idealists owner of land has less interest in mak- white and negro tenant farmers sentiment has not been determined by the sudden some of the gay young idealists owner of land has less interest in mak- white and negro tenant farmers sentiment has not been determined by the sudden some of the gay young idealists of the gay young idealists owners are sufficiently as a sudden some of the gay young idealists of the gay young remembered that there is a tenant sys-or black tenant has. tem in the South, and that many tenants are negroes. _ 5 - 34

in The Advertiser yesterday:

Several questions, apparently not taken into consideration when the suggestion was first broached, caused the coolness toward the proposed references to see few many acres Southers farmers want to plant next years

Not the least of these is who should vote is a ballot is held. In the case of corn and hogs the balloting is under the auspices of the county control commit-

the South, however, land owners might dominate the voting and some officials feel that few negro farmers would be asked to participate, and that some white tenants might be excluded also.

that the vote represented only the sentiment of landlords.

The Southern tenant problem, involving both negro and white, has caused the AAA trouble since the first cotton reduction program in 1933.

cases, got more than their share of benefit payments and assertions that tenants have been driven off the land through acreage reduction have caused AAA ingestigations .

The reports ensuing have said in effect somebody on the carpet. that there was foundation for a comparatively few protests but some officials are known to feel that the inquiries only skinned the surface.

It would appear from the foregoing first, that there are no tenants any-D where in the country except in the South but that if there are any their landlords are idealists like the collar-ad economSouthern Planters Might

express their views has led AAA officials Bankhead Bill Sufficient to set aside a plan for a referendum Unable to determine the qualifications among cotton growers on the form of Seth P. Storrs, State commissioner of next year's voluntary adjustment pro-agriculture, when apprised of the story

corn and hogs the balloting is under the cotton this year that he raised will have auspices of the county control commit-his voice heard and nothing could be

Should this procedure be followed in the South, however, land owners might dominate the voting and some officials feel that few negro farmers would be asked to particiate, and that some white tenants might be

Consequently, the charge might

The Southern tenant problem, involving both negro and white, has caused the AAA trouble since the

The reports ensuing have said in ef-farmers." quiries only skimmed the surface.

was devised to answer charges of bureau-but whether the voting should be con-

cracy and to bolster agricultural support ists of the AAA and so can be trusted, Government Agency Feels for whatever programs finally were adopted by letting the growers themselves de-

> The results from the corn-hog vote will be made known soon. The AAA is confi-Dominate Economy Vote dent the majority of producers will say they wish to continue an adjustment prodent the majority of producers will say gram for next year.

Officials said today one reason a vote to determine farmer attitude toward the cotton program was not necessary was that the producers who joined the control plan for this year were already under contract for next year.

Secretary Wallace has said, however, it was up to the Southern producers to de-Might Not Chart Course was up to the Southern producers to deton acreage for next season in order to Of Cotton, Officials Fear keep America's cotton place in the world market How the growers will register this sentiment has not been determined.

Seth P. Storrs, State commissioner of from Washington about the postpone-

newspaper published in a State that sured.

would regret to be ruined by another ern voting to the Bankhead compulsory Storrs. "That act makes provision for cotton bill, since the referendum to see a referendum among cotton farmers and whether it should be continued for an
After Appomattox the Confederate sol-other year is called for by the act itself, in the referendum. Among other things en into consideration when the sugges- Section 3 thereof says 'two-thirds of the ranted to the former slave.

tion was first broached, caused the cool-persons who have legal or equitable right

Why does not the AAA take a leaf ness toward the proposed referendum to as owner, tenant, share-cropper, or othersee how many acres Southern farmers wise produce cotton on any cotton farm fairer than that."

Mr. Storrs was not unduly alarmed by the story from Washington which might seem to imply that negro tenants should have the determining voice under the AAA plan to decide the economic future of the South. He thought the Bankhead act was so explicit that it would cover be the situation thoroughly.

Should Be Democratic

Advised last night of the AAA's post- 28 ponement of an acreage reduction the first cotton reduction program in 1933.

Complaints that the landowners, in many cases, got more than their share of benefit payments and assertions that director of the extension service and large reduction of an acreage reduction of a referendum through fear that the negrous and white tenants would not have a work of benefit payments and assertions that director of the extension service and a service of the extension service and a service and a service of the extension service. tenants have been driven off the land director of the extension service, said through acreage reduction have caused that he believed the referendum should be a shape and in the hands of the graph and in the graph and graph a

fect that there was foundation for a "But when you get right down to the comparatively few protests but some of question of who has a legal right to ficials are known to feel that the in-vote, I haven't studied that phase," he gain in the surface only skimmed the surface of uiries only skimmed the surface. said. "The people who are concerned to be the ones to have authority of the plan for a farmers' referendum ought to be the ones to have authority of the people who are concerned to the people who are concerned to the people who are concerned to the plan for a farmers' referendum ought to be the ones to have authority of the people who are concerned to the people who are concerne

sa fai

of those who should and should not vote gram. Let us quote the AP address as printed in its proposed referendum, the puzzled Only a few days ago enthusiasm for ment by the AAA of a referendum to the referendum idea—now being tried determine what acreage ought to be AAA abandons the idea. Very well will out on the contract of the postponethe AAA accept a suggestion from a reached the point where a vote on the year, said that he had never heard that never heard that a voluntary cotton program seemed as such a referendum had been planned newspaper published in a State that sured.

> dier was disfranchised and the vote Several questions, apparently not tak- regarding the referendum under the act, granted to the former slave.

Should this procedure be followed in from this chapter of history and hold want to plant next year. a referendum in which only tenants may Not the least of these is who should the continuation of the act. That means vote if a ballot is held. In the case of that every man who ginned a bale of

In the meantime it occurs to The Ad-tee. Consequently, the charge might be made vertiser that President Roosevelt, who has interests in the South, who loves and understands the South and its people, will not be pleased at the gratituitous stigma which an important Federal Complaints that the landowners, in many agency has idiobically cast upon a whole made that the vote represented only the Duncan Savs Referendum

> It occurs to The Advertiser that the President would be justified in putting

KANSAS CITY, MO.

OCT 5 1934

Control Hurts the Small Farmer.

growers on the nature of a voluntary adjustment program for next year has been called off by AAA officials. The reason stated is that the tenant farmers of the South, white and in The Advertiser yesterday: Negro, might not have an adequate chance to express their views, along with the big planters. That is a virtual admission that the acreage reduction plan has involved injustices to the small farmers of the section—a fact demonstrated and admitted by members of congress from the region.

To their credit, these representatives of the South have protested the injustice to the little fellow on the farms; and recently they consented to a continuance of the Bankhead compulsory control plan for this year on the one condition that the injustice be removed. The trouble has been not only the actual displacement of many small growers but discriminative practices by the big planters who made out penefit claims, received the government checks in payment and then allowed the tenants such amounts of the government cash as their consciences permitted.

The voluntary cotton program which went into operation last year is to be distinguished from the Bankhead compulsory plan, which is in its first year of trial. With respect to the small farmer, the one has operated somewhat like the other. But the referendum just sidetracked pertained to the voluntary scheme.

At the end of the first year of the Bankhead compulsory plan, there must be a referendum of farmers and the plan must receive a twothirds vote to be continued a second year. There should be a full opportunity for the where in the country except in the Southaccurately as the Literaty Digest tenant farmer to be heard in that referendum, but that if there are any their landlords poll. Other questions are involved as to the entire are idealists like the collar-ad econom- While I am a physician, yet for policy of voluntary or compulsory control. But ists of the AAA and so can be trusted,16 years I have operated a small the one certainly demands due attention.

MONTGOMERY, ALA. ADVERTISER

THE AAA AND THE SOUTH

Until a few days ago, it appears. Washington had contemplated two referendums to determine how much cotton the South should grow next year. The Bankhead Act requires a referendum before the act can be made effective. This did not seem enough to the AAA, but referendum of its own seemed necessary, and so, we are informed by the AP, was contemplated.

mat is to say the AAA contemplated Unable to determine the qualifications Jackson, Miss. ants are negroes.

Let us quote the AP address as printed crop of 5-cent cotton?

into consideration when the suggestion was first broached, caused the coolness toward the proposed referendum to see how many acres Southern farmers want to plant next

Not the least of these is who should vote is a ballot is held. In the case of corn and hogs the balloting is under the auspices of the county control commit-

Should this procedure be followed in the South, however, land owners might dominate the voting and some officials feel that few negro farmers would be asked to participate, and that some white tenants might be excluded also

Consequently, the charge might be made that the vote represented only the sentiment of landlords.

The Southern tenant problem, involving both negro and white, has caused the AAA trouble since the first cotton reduction program in 1933.

Complaints that the landowners, in many cases, got more than their share of benefit payments and assertions that tenants have been driven off the land through acreage reduction have caused AAA in-

The reports ensuing have said in effect that there was foundation for a comparatively few protests but some officials your poll on the Bankhand Bill are known to feel that the inquiries only and feel that the results will clear-

first, that there are no tenants any and cotton dountry as fully and as and, second, that the tenants in thedelta farm in Sunflower County. South, white and black, no matter how About half of this time we have ignorant and ill-prepared they may be to the remainder of the time we do so, should determine the economichave sold at cost or below. policy of the South.

The "coolness" of the AAA messiahs form of compulsion in crop reducto the suggested referendum seems also from being satisfactory. If it is to to derive from the assumption that thebe continued, one of the most imownership of land (in the South) is portant amendments that should prima facie evidence of dubious charac-ty committees should be allowed to ter upon the part of the owner. It de-use at least half of the 10 per cent rives also from the assumption that the cates to correct errors that are owner of land has less interest in mak-sound to occur, and which in their ing a profit an action is the sound by right reing a profit on cotton than his white reive additional exemption certifior black tenant has.

a referendum of its own until all of a of those who should and should not vote sudden some of the gay young idealists in its proposed referendum, the puzzled ro The Commercial Appeal: who direct the affairs of that bureau AAA abandons the idea. Very well. Will 'You may notch it on the palin's remembered that there is a tenant sys-the AAA accept a suggestion from a As a mighty risky plan To form yer pinions by de clo'es A contemplated referendum among cotton tem in the South, and that many ten-newspaper published in a State that At kivers up a man.' would regret to be ruined by another Some months ago there appeared in your paper an inquiry as to who

> After Appomattox the Confederate sol-author was J. A. Macon, who lived at one time in Starkville, Miss. Several questions, apparently not taken dier was disfranchised and the voteabout the latter part of the ninegranted to the former slave.

> > Why does not the AAA take a leafthere was to this poem. Like from this chapter of history and holdmany of his most "telling" poems a referendum in which only tenants mayin a short space. Most of his writ-

> > vertiser that President Roosevelt, who able to learn and reproduce the has interests in the South, who loves the southland. and understands the South and its peo- His poems are gems of homely truths and should be preserved, but ple, will not be pleased at the gratituit-like many of our southern writers. ous stigma which an important Federal his best thoughts have gone unagency has idiotically cast upon a wholethink Harper's carried something people.

> > It occurs to The Advertiser that the form and one of his friends, at President would be justified in putting ume. This friend lives in Yazoo

somebody on the carpet Letters 10 The

Editor

CONTROL AMENDMENTS

To The Commercial Appeal: commend you want heartily ir skinned the surface.

ly indicate the wishes of 3 comIt would appear from the foregoing plete cross section of the midsouth

I am strongly in favor of some tion, but the Bankhead Bill is far be made is that the state and councates. Yours very truly. S. J. HOOPER, M. D.

wrote the above. The name of the

teenth century. This one stanza was probably al James Whitcomb Riley, he wrote ings were in the negro dialect of which he was master, and of course In the meantime it occurs to The Ad-northerner, I think, has ever been real lingo of the colored people of

> from his pen for a while. Some of his writings were embodied in book least, has treasured the little vol-City, Miss., Mr. J. A. Bardwell by name. If he could be induced to 'dig up" his copy and some reminiscences am sure there are many who would consider them fair read-

Had hoped that someone better informed than I would reply to this inquirer, and still hope to get something more on the subject through these columns. Will not someone come forward?

Yours truly. CARRIE BARDWELL. La Feria, Texas.

APPRECIATION

To The Commercial Appeal:

The Council of Civic Clubs just recently sponsored a trip up the river on the steamer Island Queen for the pleasure of the inmates of the various charitable institutions of Memphis.

Your good paper co-operated fully in this project by giving the necessary publicity, and I want to express to you on behalf of the Council of Civic Clubs our sincere appreciation of your co-operation in this respect.

L. H. GOFF. President Memphis Council of Civic Clubs

Condition of.

The remaining 9,600,000 bales wil be allotted to other cotton states or the basis of the percentage that the diverage production of each state during the base period is of the total producers themselves and tions would be used in making necessing the production of all states during that county production control is would be used in making necessing the house production of ficials said it was sary adjustments in individual allot for violators.

Found It Impossible To Administration officials said it was sary adjustments in individual allot for violators.

Act in Unison, F. D. Respected producers who signed volun-ments.

Points Out.

The group is expected to zet up at in payments of the 1933 contrasts of the second at the same of the second accounts of the second associal vestigations of specific complaints, the charitableness of the antidolord, associal vestigations of specific complaints, the charitableness of the antidolord, associal vestigations of specific complaints, the charitableness of the antidolord, associal vestigations of specific complaints, the charitableness of the antidolord, associal vestigations of specific complaints, the charitableness of the antidolord, associal vestigations of specific complaints, the charitableness of the antidolord, associal vestigations of specific complaints, the charitableness of the antidolord, associal vestigations of specific complaints, the charitableness of the associal vestigations of specific complaints, the charitableness of the associal vestigations of specific complaints, the charitableness of the associal vestigations of specific complaints, the charitableness of the associal vestigations of specific complaints, the charitableness of the associal vestigations of specific complaints, the charitableness of the associal vestigations of specific complaints, the charitableness of the associal vestigations of specific complaints, the charitableness of the associal vestigations of specific complaints.

Respected producers who signed vestigations of specific complai

WALLACE TO SERVE

Reduction Entailed by Quota Is Approximately 31 Per Cent of Average Yield in Last 5 Years.

arm administration to its first exproduced on the acreage permitted periment in compulsory control of inder their contracts. periment in compulsory control of inder their contracts.

Cotton produced in excess of that Cotton produced in excess of that Bankhead bill limiting to 10,000,000 mount would be subject to the tax.

The reduction entailed by the quota for 10,000,000 bales is approximately form the 1934 crop.

cratic government has consented" teall others, 6,720. using federal power in an attemp. The administration announced that

in making county allotments not to

Administration of the act during the lotment would be reserved for special ance to Spirit of Cropman problems connected with acreage year of its life will be left to Secre-allotments to individual producers and tary Wallace who has expressed him in cases where production within a self as extremely dubious of computions of computation of the act during the other contracts. Hoover said. The contracts To Be Made in system of "furnishing" tenants with contracts To Be Made in system of "furnishing" tenants with contracts To Be Made in system of "furnishing" tenants with contracts To Be Made in system of "furnishing" tenants with contracts To Be Made in system of "furnishing" tenants with the self as extremely dubious of computation emanate. Hoover said. The contracts To Be Made in system of "furnishing" tenants with the self as extremely dubious of computation emanate. Hoover said. The contracts To Be Made in system of "furnishing" tenants with the self as extremely dubious of computation emanate. Hoover said. The contracts To Be Made in system of "furnishing" tenants with the self as extremely dubious of computation emanate. Hoover said. The contracts To Be Made in system of "furnishing" tenants with the self as extremely dubious of computation emanate. Hoover said. The contracts To Be Made in system of "furnishing" tenants with the self as extremely dubious of computation emanate. Hoover said the contracts To Be Made in system of "furnishing" tenants with the self as extremely dubious of computation emanate. Hoover said the contracts To Be Made in system of "furnishing" tenants with the self as extremely dubious of computation emanate. Hoover said the contracts To Be Made in system of "furnishing" tenants with the self as extremely dubious of computation emanate. Hoover said the contracts To Be Made in system of "furnishing" tenants with the contract the contract to the contract the contract to the contract to the contract the an experiment. The secretary left of the drouth, flood, or other natural yesterday for Nebraska City. Neb. causes such years would be excluded and could not be reached for a state in computing county averages.

Provisions of Act. which has produced as much as 250, cation to county committees and re-states to a conference in Washingtonserious difficulties" when many landone bales in any year during the
1928-32 base period shall be given ar ceive an allotment upon approximate-next week to devise plans for prevent-owners took tenants' benefits in pay1928-32 base period shall be given ar ceive an allotment upon approximate-next week to devise plans for indebtedness.
allotment of less than 200,000 bales, ly the same basis as contract signers ing eviction of tenants from southern "In a number of cases, share ten-

cial Exchange, is as follows:

Year									Bales
1933									1.093,242
1932									861.789
1931									1,393,715
1930									1.597.075
1929									1.339,835
1928									1,053,205
1927									1,111,399
1926									1,498,473
1925									1,192,952
1924					(.				1,030,202

The farm administration followed his action by announcing the share of the total which each cotton state with be allowed to produce. The method of determining allotments for the 1,000 cotton-producing counties within the states in now being worked out.

ment from impairing the effectiveness 07,840; South Carolina. 577,920; of the current cotton program which Georgia, 838,080; Florida, 24,000; now includes 92 per cent of the cotton program which Georgia, 838,080; Alabama, 845,-

WASHINGTON, May 2.—(P)— Cotton producers who did not signSecretary Wallace today called extendebtedness of share-croppers to land-

The remaining 9,600,000 bales wil Officials said they intended that al farms as the result of acreage reduc-ants and share-croppers were not cred-

Tonoral .

Many Complaints.

All cotton sold this year will be resubject to precise determination of any class of producers has been paid or that it is exempt by great majority of the landowners have reason of having been grown prior to complied thus far with the terms of this year or is cotton on which a tax he contract" by keeping the same number of tenants.

Some officials felt certain large cotton producers would bring the act.

However, he added, a sufficient

Some officials felt certain large cot- However, he added, a sufficient on producers would bring the act number of complaints of eviction and into court immediately in an effort misapplication of benefit payments by a pullify it. They appeared the fight misapplication of benefit payments by o nullify it. They expected the fight landowners has been received to make o center upon the question of con-it necessary for the administration to

> 'The agricultural adjustment administration is not attempting to interfere with the usual and normal rental arrangements between landowners or landlords and their ten-ants." Wallace said. "However, the administration has a definite duty with reference to the obligations imposed" to see that all parties concerned are protected.

Others To Be Studied. Similar investigations of compliance under contracts for other commodities

are contemplated, he added. Georgia's limited allotment is \$38,080 rom the tentative figures announced Wallace Calls Meeting of ment Wallace made public a criticism of the cotton program by Colvin B of the cotton program by Calvin B. After nomic adviser to the administration in

cultural system and declared the acreage reduction program has not been reacreage."

760; Mississippi. 1,052,160; Arkan-He added "the cotton states have sas. 916.800: Louisiana. 503.040: found it impossible to act independ-Oklahoma, 748.800; Texas, 3,091,200; FEDERAL PAYMENTS individuals have occurred in connection of cotton acreage and "a demo-New Mexico, 60,480; Arizona, 72,960; SAID MISARDILED program."

sponsible for "all undesirable conditions" found but "various undesirable effects and instances of hardships to individuals have occurred in connection of cotton acreage and "a demo-New Mexico, 60,480; Arizona, 72,960; SAID MISARDILED program." "all undesirable condisponsible for

To the extent that cotton production is carried on by tenant farmers the 'possibility of conflict of interest' rises and out of this potential conexceed 10 per cent of each state al Similar Study of Compli-flict of interest "the most serious hu-

sponsible for throwing large numbers of tenant farmers out of employment. Difficulties.

The act provides that no state voluntary contracts will make appli-sion directors and officials of cotton owners during the depression "created

WALLACE TO SERVE

AS ADMINISTRATOR

ON GEORGIA COTTON

Georgia's cotton production for the past 10 years, in running bales, as given by the Atlanta Commer
icial Exchange, is as follows:

It is plantly the day of the day of the day of the agriculture adjustment administration to have exemption certificates. The number of complaints of displacement equal distribution of the advantages of the past 10 years, in running bales, as given by the Atlanta Commer
icial Exchange, is as follows:

It is plantly the day of the agriculture adjustment administration to have exemption certificates. The number of complaints of displacement equal distribution of the advantages of the past 10 years, in running bales, as given by the Atlanta Commer
cial Exchange, is as follows:

WASHINGTON, April 21.—(P)—

President Roosevelt today turned the let the amount of cotton normally contracts already completed.

President Roosevelt today turned the let the amount of cotton normally contracts already completed.

The agricultural adjustment are the design to the administration to its first expression to its first expression

ales.
In signing the bill President Roose previously and excluding Missouri Extension Directors and Hoover, professor of economics at velt said:

"It aims to prevent a very small than 250,000 bales from 1928-1932, who have refused to co-op act weight, were:

erate with their neighbors and govern Virginia. 30,720: North Carolina.

Getting Reports of In
Hower reviewed the southern agri
Hower reviewed the southern agri
Hower reviewed the southern agri-Florida, 24,000; justices to Tenants.

SAID MISAPPLIED program.

Farmers of Mid-S

Expression of Sentiment For or Against Control

Against Present Rule

Benefits Received

BY HARRY MARTIN

er in the Mid-South to register ap-about 10 days ago when farmers proval or disapproval of the AAA found themselv, with cotton on Delta Planter Recommends 25 program will be given through The their hands much earlier than Commercial Appeal Cotton Control usual because of the advanced ma-

poll on the question of continued tificates under the Bankhead Act WOULD REDUCE RENTALS control of the cotton crop, The reporter wrote from Jackson, Miss. Commercial Appeal consulted offi-that a majority of the farmers cials who are high in federal gov-would probably vote against anoth-But Would Treme Parity Payernment circles. They expressed er year of compulsory control, but the bolief that The Commercial Ap-probably dwindle as time passed heal affords the most comprehen- and that a majority would likely itory and said that a vote con-delayed much longer ducted by The Commercial Appeal would be of assistance in making To the Editor The News:

the far-reaching effects of en-imous plea that cotton has advanced in price fromthree cents per pound. forced control this year for the 5 to 12 cents a pound, intimating that the Bank- 4. An immediate campaign to power to have it repealed. first time. Thousands of com-head act is responsible. Inflation of the currencysign up the 10 per cent not co-op- "It is perfectly evident that it has not plaints have come from farmers of raised the price of cotton considerably, but the erating with the voluntary pro-helped the price of cotton and it has all sizes, charging injustices Bankhead brothers want credit for that. The gram this year. all sizes, charging injustices Bankhead brothers want credit for the sizes, charging injustices Bankhead brothers want credit for the sizes, charging injustices Bankhead brothers want credit for the sizes.

Worked a nardship on the small grower against the act or the manner indrouth cut production to a figure lower than fixed 5. Prompt payment of all rentals, The price of cotton has gone down durations along the sizes of the sizes The Commercial Appeal Seeks which it is administered. Some by the Bankhead act, but they likewise claim all parity and other payments.

complaints have been made from credit for their measure. counties as a whole. Crockett If we had made 20,000,000 bales, it could have crop at 12,000,000 bales, with all re-tary control plan "with any kind of in-County in Tennessee and Carrollgone on the market provided the tax had been strictions on certificate trading re-ducement that is within reason to get examples of whole counties make the county in Mississippi are notable paid. Only a slight percentage of this year's crop moved.

6. Fixing of the tax-free 1935 Smith declared he believed a volunties with all re-tary control plan "with any kind of in-County in Mississippi are notable paid. Only a slight percentage of this year's crop moved.

Fixing of the tax-free 1935 Smith declared he believed a volunties with all re-tary control plan "with any kind of in-County in Mississippi are notable paid. Only a slight percentage of this tax moved.

Fixing of the tax-free 1935 Smith declared he believed a volunties with all re-tary control plan "with any kind of in-County in Mississippi are notable paid. Only a slight percentage of this year's crop moved.

Fixing of the tax-free 1935 Smith declared he believed a volunties with all re-tary control plan "with any kind of in-County in Mississippi are notable paid. Only a slight percentage of this year's crop moved.

Fixing of the tax-free 1935 Smith declared he believed a volunties with all re-tary control plan "with any kind of in-County in Mississippi are notable paid. Only a slight percentage of this year's crop moved.

Fixing of the tax-free 1935 Smith declared he believed a volunties with all re-tary control plan "with any kind of in-County in Mississippi are notable paid. Only a slight percentage of this year's crop moved.

Fixing of the tax-free 1935 Smith declared he believed a volunties with all re-tary control plan "with any kind of in-County in Mississippi are notable paid. Only a slight percentage of this year's crop moved. D. S. SMITH.

Per Cent Reduction for

935 Season

1 = 2 - 34

ments to Grower

12.000.000 BALES

even states which declare that their allotment has been too small

Many Benefited

But Great Numbers Write of On the other hand thousands of farmers say that they have been benefited by the program, that they are receiving more money for their efforts and are in better shape today than they have been in years

An opportunity for every farm-Act apparently reached a peak of the crop because of delays in Before deciding to conduct this receiving their tax exemption cer-

sive medium for reaching the farm-favor continuation of the Bank-LIMIT ers in the heart of the cotton ter-head Act next year if the vote is

THE BANKHEAD ACT

plans for the cotton program of The Bankhead cotton act has taken a heavy toll

plans for the cotton program of another year.

AAA Will Hold Vote

This Commercial Appeal Control Vote should not be confused in any the operation of this act, afforded by raising cotton, way with the vote which the AAA lieu of the employment afforded by raising cotton, oscar Johnston, Mississippi Delta itself may take later. The Comthe government has treated thousands of political planter, made public last night a mercial Appeal poll will be conjobs to administer the act. These jubs, too, are at comprehensive plan embodying his ducted entirely independent of the the expense of the taxpayer.

When this polity way passed I could not be lieve ideas for the control of cotton after Bankhead Act and its consequences ton tax-free, but less than three weeks ago Conwith radical differences of opin-gressman Bankhead wrote most of the newspapers in both as to the measure itself in his district advising the farmers that if a mar and as to the administration there—had been allotted less than a bale, he could have it plain that the plan embodies his the next session of Congress.

ion both as to the measure itself in his district advising the farmers that if a mar ager of the AAA cotton pool, made would demand repeal of the measure at a das to the administration there—had been allotted less than a bale, he could have it plain that the plan embodies his the next session of Congress.

To much power is vested in the local committed that the farmers should be. To much power is vested in the local committed that the farmers should be. To much power is vested in the local committed that the farmer and Meanwhile, a referendum will be considered as an individual farmer and Meanwhile, a referendum will be considered as a government official.

To much power is vested in the local committed that the farmer and Meanwhile, a referendum will be considered as a government official.

To much power is vested in the local committed as a government official.

To much power is vested in the local committed as a government official.

Offers Personal Plan

"The Department of Agriculture fore the first of the year.

The Department of Agriculture fore the first of the year.

The Department of Agriculture fore the first of the year.

The Department of Agriculture fore the first of the year.

The Department of Agriculture fore the first of the year.

The Department of Agriculture fore the first of the year.

The Department of Agriculture fore the first of the year.

The Department of Agriculture fore the first of the year.

The Department of Agriculture fore the first of the year.

The Department of Agriculture fore the first of the year.

The Department of Agriculture fore the first of the year.

The Department of Agriculture fore the first of the year.

The Department of Agriculture fore the first of the year.

The Department of Agriculture fore the first of the year.

The Department of Agriculture fore the first of the year.

The Department of Agriculture fore the first of the year.

The Department of Agriculture fore the first of the year.

The Department of Agriculture fore the first of the year.

The Depart

ing this plan as my answer to that ments. question. I hope that other farmers will do the same."

for 10 major points:

2. A complete poll of farmers on ably through the Census Bureau. said:
3. Reduction of the contract ren-

Would Protect Shipments

commerce of cotton not grown ir "Unless some reasonable basis for the

8. Shift of processing taxes from said.

on merchandise made from cotton. American cotton "if they could make ar-9. Supreme effort by the Depart-rangements by which they could sell us

ternational relations so that other

nations can buy cotton.

10. Modification when carryover reaches 6,000,000 bales so as to per-

iation plan with "reasonable

The veteran South Carolina The Johnston cotton plan calls also asserted he would demand modifi-1. Immediate fixing of the 1935 Smoot-Hawley Act has crippled the voluntary reduction at 25 per cent had done more to bring about unrest of the base acreage instead of 40 and disrupt the nations of the earth than anything else."

Bankhead Act continuance, prefer- control law, the South Carolina Senator

tal by \$1.50 per acre and increase heartbreaking, such a bitter disappoint-The Bankhead protners bring forth the pusillan-in parity payments from one to ment in the attitude of those who administer it, that I shall do all within my

ing the act's operation.' 6. Fixing of the tax-free 1935 Smith declared he believed a volun-

acreage to 27,000,000 acres.

Smith declared some way must be 7. Passage by Congress of a law found to sell a greater quantity of prohibiting movement in interstate American commodities in world markets.

accord with program agreed upor exchange of American commodities for by the secretary of agriculture and goods produced abroad is found, we are approved by two-thirds of farmers not going to get out of this mess,"

the raw cotton to manufactured Smith declared he knew of one foreign articles through an ad valorem taxsyndicate willing to buy 500,000 bales of

ment of Agriculture to readjust in-certain goods.

mit planting in cotton of all cotton lands of 1928-32 period, with producer paid a subsidy bonus each year as long as the market price is below prewar parity, amount of the subsidy to be fixed in advance each year by the secretary of agri-

otton Control Shift of Processing Tax and Kepea Subsidy to Farmer When

Prices Fall Below Pre-War South Carolinian Declares

Agriculture - 1934
Condition of.

AAA Pledges to End Abuses

widely discussed point raised in your editorial of November 25.

As to the other questions raised, we submit he following comment: It would be hard to exaggerate the import—the present rate of shrinkage in exports and If we must accept a cut in our share of the Farmers who diversified in the past received large proportions of ance which this vast trade has played in the spinners' takings will, if continued, amount world's cotton trade from 15,000,000 bales to state reserve in addition to county allowment in 1921. The same probable of this subject to the South and in
While I have indicated in parenthesis whatdeed to the Nation.

While I have indicated in parenthesis whatdeed to the Nation.

The proportion of the south and in
While I have indicated in parenthesis whatdeed to the Nation.

Farmers who diversified in the past received large proportions of ance which this vast trade has played in the spinners' takings will, if continued, amount world's cotton trade from 15,000,000 bales to state reserve in addition to county allowed in the spinners of the farmers and cities of the farmers in the spinners of the same probable of the same probable of the South and in
While I have indicated in parenthesis whatdeed to the Nation.

While I have indicated in parenthesis whatdeed to the Nation.

The same probable of this subject to the South and in
While I have indicated in parenthesis whatdeed to the Nation.

The same probable of this business.

While I have indicated in parenthesis whatdeed to the Nation. cedure is contemplated for 1935. County line restriction on sale of exHouston and Galveston.

to be understood as predicting any such im-loss to the farmers in case of producers awaing farms in more than one county. The act requires the securitary provide regulations to pr more than one county. The act requires the secretary provide regula-whether you of your reducts to your reducts would hideate.

thousands of people who have heretofore earned great industry of growing, ginning, compress-Nevertheless, it appears almost certain that their living as tenant farmers, cotton pickers, ing, transporting, warehousing and merchan-our total exports for season 1934-35 will not employes of cotton gins, cottonseed oil mills, that such restriction on transfer is necessary to prevent speculation, dising of cotton for export is right now in grave exceed 6,000,000 bales and may even be sub-cotton compresses, cotton buyers and shippers, the same rule probably will apply although no decision has yet been danger of bleeding to death! made. The fact that cotton was raised in one county and sometimes This is a strong statement, and I must give world consumption of American cotton is not The destruction of hundreds of millions of ginned in another was not disregarded in 1934. The AAA co-operated proof to back it up. with Bureaus of Census and Agricultural Economics in ascertaining facts and making due allowances therefor. If it can be shown that data The immediate cause of the deplorable con-14,400,000 bales the season before. already obtained are inaccurate proper revision will be made in deter-dition in which the export cotton industry now I attach a few extracts from cables and let-ment, not only in the South, but in the Nation mining 1935 county allotments.

Plans contemplate election of committees by producers as was case ment in giving bonuses to farmers to curtail bearing on the substitution of foreign grown National economic recovery. in 1934, taking into account that the experience gained by those who the growing of cotton, coupled with price-peg-cotton for American cotton because of price It will not be difficult to imagine the conadministered act this year should be utilized in 1935. Existing agencies ging devices (first, the 10-cent loan and later disparity. I also attach a memorandum from sequences to Texas and to Houston and Galprovide channels for tax refunds where same has been paid through the 12-cent loan), the effect being the substan-Mr. H. Renfert, president of the Galveston veston of a development of this kind.

error or on illegal basis. An appeal system is being developed for 1935 tial destruction of normal price relationships Cotton Exchange, giving a few extracts from Despite the fact that this year's crop is one that will make it possible for producers to have bona fide complaints between American and foreign-grown cotton cables and letters received by his firm. reviewed and adjudicated promptly by impartial agency.

not be tolerated and upon a clear showing that such conditions exist cotton. In consequence, foreign-grown cotton now substantially priced out of the world's ton for same period this season 275,321 bales, immediate action will be taken.

We appreciate the efforts of The Commercial Appeal to presenting extent. facts to cotton producers and congratulate you upon the performance petitors are increasing their production al-that Indian cotton is now selling at a greater ment for cotton ginning, compressing, handling, of a public service in stimulating discussion upon these important most as fast as we are decreasing ours. CHESTER C. DAVIS, Administrator, questions.

Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Texas Cotton Merchant Lashes Low Productionists

In the 10 years, 1915-25, the aggregate cotton acreage in the older States of the South -Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina—stood absolutely still.

In the same 10 years the cotton acreage in Texas almost doubled, jumping from 10.500,000 acres in 1915 to over 19,000,000 in 1925, Most of this huge increase occurred in Wet and Northwest Texas. It is perhaps no or ggeration to say that nowhere in the world can an acre of cotton be planted, cultivated, gathered and marketed with as few man-hour, of labor as on the prairies and plains of Te.as.

(Incidentally our acreage under the Bankhead law and the AAA program is now right back where it was 20 wars 20—10,500,000 acres.)

In one year (I believe it was 1924) the cot-

ton crop of Texas exceeded in value the wheat crop of the entire United States.

In several years the Texas cotton crop has exceeded in value half a billion dollars.

Since the farmer sells all the cotton he raises, this huge annual production of new wealth served to generate an enormous commerce.

Over 90 per cent of the Texas cotton crop 1934, 2,182,000 bales of cotton.

has always been exported.

Against same period last year 3,292,999 bales ton which we can market. Another year of this policy will probably reduce our maximum washington, D. C., Dec. 6, 1934.

Editor The Commercial Appeal:

The announcement to the Bankhead Act providing for a properly lars in salaries wages and profits.

Congress an amendment to the Bankhead Act providing for a properly lars in salaries wages and profits.

Safeguarded minimum exemption of this policy will probably reduce our maximum we can hold that volume only by facing the and exported to practically evely corner of the (At this rate the shrinkage for the entire sea-facts and meeting our competition.

Sooner or later we must face the facts.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of this subject to the South and in-

Fraud or favoritism upon part of county committees obviously will usual in comparison with the prices of our will convince any one that American cotton is only 572,849 bales, and the exports from Housis being substituted for American to an alarm-markets.

Fifty years ago the South was producing 75 past four years. of the production.

ernment's policy of paying farmers not to pro-keting of cotton at remunerative prices to them, ton for manufactured goods. duce and to destroy even a portion of that while such cotton as we have produced, after The truth is that our National policy on the

to 9,500,000 bales.

in the present season: willing to meet the world price.

Total exports Aug. 1 to Oct. 19, 1934, 1,071, The only way we could hope to recapture a

Against same period last year, 1,946,324 bale surrendered would be through a reversal of had drouths before.

weeks of 874,502 bales of cotton. world price.

(At this rate the loss in exports for the en- If we are going to continue our present policy (the landlords) to deprive them of their jobs. tire season would be 4,134,000 bales of cotton.) of trying to force the rest of the world to pay As Secretary Wallace has said, in effect, a World ginners' takings Aug. 1 to Oct. 19our own idea of price then we must be re-

signed to a further cut in the amount of cot-Against same period last year 3,292,999 bales ton which we can market. Another year of

portance of this subject to the South and in-

to be understood as predicting any such im-loss to the farmers in cash income, but it stantially less. Furthermore, that the total transportation agencies, etc.

likely to exceed 11,000,000 bales as compared dollars invested in these facilities would also with about 13,600,000 bales last season and follow.

finds itself lies in the action of our Govern-ters received in our office, in recent months, itself is certain to be a heavy drag against

causing the latter to sell much cheaper than I think even a casual perusal of these reports at Houston from Aug. 1 to Oct. 20, 1934, are of the earliest on record, the receipts of cotton Within the past few days, the New York Cot-

Once foreign countries have expanded their Meantime, our foreign cotton growing com-ton Exchange statistical service has reported production and provided the necessary equipdiscount under American than any time in the shipping, etc., it is not going to be an easy matter to drive them from the field.

per cent of the world's supply of raw cotton; The truth of the matter is that our govern- Already many of these countries, such as five or six years ago we still held 60 per centment is holding a huge umbrella over the rest Egypt, Brazil, Persia, etc., are entering into of the cotton producing world, enabling them barter transactions with European nations, par-Thanks to the Bankhead bill and the Gov-substantially to increase the growing and mar-ticularly Germany, for the exchange of cot-

which they had already produced, plus some paying farmers to plow up and not to produce, tariff and other trade destroying devices plus help from the drouth, the South in 1934 raised is largely going into the hands of Government the new cost of living burdens saddled upon the only 41 per cent of the world's supply of cot-agencies where it is removed from the chan-cotton farmer by NRA have placed the Amernels of trade. Cotton merchants in this coun-ican cotton farmer in a position where he is Foreign countries have recently increased try are now unable to offer the most desired fighting for his very life with his hands tied their production from 10,500,000 to 13,250,000 qualities, because practically the entire supply behind his back. Add to this present AAA polibales, while we have cut ours from 15,000,000 of such cotton is either in the hands of Govern-cy of paying the cotton farmer to abstain from

9,500,000 bales.

Last season (Aug. 1, 1933, to July 31, 1934,)

ment agencies or is earmarked for same.

production plus the governmental price pegging is, policy (12-cent loan) and you have a situawe lost 800,000 bales in markets, while ourthis year, reduced to 11,000,000 bales or less tion which is fast putting the raw cotton inforeign cotton-growing competitors gained as now appears practically certain, our foreign dustry of this country on the rocks.

competitors having supplied the markets with Already, thousands of cotton tenant farm-The following statistics of the New Orleans, some 3,000,000 bales which formerly came from ers, who obviously can not compete with their Cotton Exchange on exports and world spin-us, then we may be equally certain that 11,000, government in bidding for the rental of farm ners' takings of American cotton for the pe-000 bales is in future our maximum share of lands, have given up the struggle and gone on riod Aug. 1 to Oct. 1, 1934, make a graphic the total world consumption of cotton and that relief rolls. if alarming, showing of just what is happening we can only maintain that position if we are I am reliably informed that more than 400,-

000 Texas farm folk are on relief.

part of the markets which we had voluntarily Of course, there is the drouth, but we have

the program under which they were lost, i.e. What we have never had before is Texas farm Showing a decrease for the period of eleven by driving the price of our cotton below the people forced to ask the necessities of life from

normal and healthy condition in the cotton

This is, obviously, sound and right.

In fact, it is so obvious, so sound and so right that one wonders why more positive steps have not already been taken for the removal of tariffs and other barriers which stand squarely across the road to our foreign

If, however, it is politically impossible to do n this (which I do not admit), then, while we are trying to get it done, it seems to me that we must make payments to farmers for pro-

paying them not to produce.

so-called benefits or rental payments are Favoritism, Right to Appeal now being made to the South's cotton farmers to the extent of about \$110,000,000 a year. If this amount of money were used in the application of the so-called domestic allotment plan, guaranteeing to the farmer an American TWO-BALE EXEMPTION (or parity) price for the domestically consumed portion of his crop without placing any obligation on him to curtail acreage, the farmer would then obtain about 15 1-2 cents per Message & First Statement of pound for approximately 40 per cent of his Message crop and he would get for the remaining 60 per cent just what the world markets would pay. It stands to reason, that in the long run he can not sell abroad at more than the world price anyway.

American cotton farmer to hold his present. The Commercial Appeal's ques-Agricultural Adjustment Adminis-possibly by arranging for the election has already lost, and thus keep the wheels equalities occasioned by the Bank- 1. "Whether a provision." Appeal is possibly by a fair, important the statements to minimize the practice of peads and in the statements and probably peads and in the statements to minimize the practice of peads and in the statements and peads and in the statements and peads and in the statements and peads are peads and of commerce in the South still turning.

Unless something is done quickly, it will be were answered yesterday Washington.

There is only one sound course, and that is Replying to an editorial which alized n an immediate and substantial reduction in the appeared on Sunday, Nov. 25. Chesason." tariff. Failing this, such money as the Fedoutlined the position of the Deeral Government has for distribution among partment of Agriculture in a telegral Government has for the injustice. The Commercial Appeal. cotton farmers as compensation for the injus-gram to The Commercial Appeal.

tices of the tariff and the NRA, should be paid With the exception of statements to county allotment in 1934. The as a help to production and not as a bonus by President Roosevelt and Secre- same procedure is contemplated for curtailing production.-W. L. Clayton, intary of Agriculture Wallace, advo- for 1935." The Houston Post, Oct. 26, 1934.

market can be restored only by a material reduction in the tariff permitting our foreign Bankhead Act Injustices customers to pay with goods. ToEnd, AAAHead Wires The Commercial Appea th president committed the administration to the policy of exemption

two bales of cotton or less.

Subject of Discussions

Appeal came as the result of many conferences among officials in Washington. The recent cetton raised in one county and somecontrol vote conducted by this paper and the "Plant To Prosper" disregarded in 1934. The AAA campaign have been subjects of co-operated with Bureaus of discussion in the Department of Census and Agricultural Econom-Agriculture for weeks. It was un- ics in ascertaining facts and derstood that the statmeent made making due allowances therefor. by Mr. Davis was made with the If it can be shown that the data knowledge and approval of his sur already obtained are inaccurate,

appears with this news story. Here lotments." are the points raised in the edi-Commercial torial, together with the statements to minimize the practice of pea-

sequalities occasioned by the Bankhead Act and its administration made in the 1935 program or the
were answered yesterday in farmers who have diversified in the
Washington.

Replying to an editorial which
appeared on Sunday. Nov. 25. Ches-

"Farmers who diversified in the past received large propor-

properly safeguarded minimum of two bales seems to answer the Most important features of Mr. most widely discussed point raised in your editorial

May Apply Again

certificates will be lifted."

"County line restriction on themselves and their friends." Third The declaration that secretary provide regulations to clear showing that such condition, the same rule will apply, al-

istration to the policy of exempting 4. "Whether there will be adsmall cotton farmers producing justments to end unfair reductions caused this year by disregarding the fact that cotton raised in one The telegram to The Commercial county is sometimes ginned in an-

"The fact that cotton was proper revision will be made in The complete text of the message determining the 1935 county al-

5. "Whether steps will be taken

"Plans contemplate election of committees by producers as was case in 1934, taking into account that the experience gained by those who administered act this year should be utilized in 1935."

Appeals To Be Permitted

6. "Whether any adequate steps will be taken to investigate this cating exemption of the two-bale 2. "Whether adjustments will be year's injustices, possibly leading farmer, Mr. Davis' telegram is the made for the small farmer, the lit- to a return of such taxes as can

> channels for tax refunds where same has been paid through error or an illegal basis. An appeal system is being developed for 1935 that will make it possible for producers to have bona fide complaints reviewed and adjudicated promptly by impartial agency."

7. "Whether there will be any discipline of such county com-3. "Whether the county line re-mittees as can be clearly proved with administration of the Bank striction on the sale of exemption to have played politics with the control program and to have "County lin e rsetitcoinrMFWYfilched the allotments of others for

> "Fraud or favoritism upon part of county committees obviously county. The act requires the will not be tolerated and upon a tions exist immediate appropriate action will be taken.

> > Mr. Davis closed his message "We appreciate the efforts of

The Commercial Appeal to present facts to cotton producers and congratulate you upon the performance of a public service in stimulating discussion upon these important questions."

In instances where the statement did not give complete answers to questions raised, it is understood that the AAA is not yet prepared to announce policies on the issues involved.

The administration's reluctance to remove the county line restriction on the sale of exemption certificates is believed to arise from a desire to avoid the kind of speculation discussed by George Morris, assistant publisher of The Commercial Appeal, in this paper Wednesday morning.

Coming exactly a week in advance of the actual vote by farmers on the question of continuing the Bankhead Act in 1935, the Davis statement is expected to play an important part in deliberations of individual farmers as to how they should vote. A two-thirds majority of farmers voting will be necessary before the administration can declare the act in effect for a second year.

ducing cotton instead of the present plan of Promises Check on Fraud and

and Tax Refunds

government's first official an-tle man, perhaps looking toward be proved to have been collected nouncement of specific plans for ad-the exemption of the state who unfairly."

ministration of the act in 1935, produces two or three bales. "Existing agencies provide should cotton formers and for its content of the state of the stat should cotton farmers vote for its "The announcement by the continuance in the poll next Friday, and also the first official proto to Congress an appendment to the nouncement regarding adjustment Bankhead Act providing for a of complaints received this year.

Outlines Program

Davis' message are:

First-A promise that "immc- Nov. 25." diate appropirate action" will be taken in cases of "fraud or favoritism" by county committees charged head Act in 1934.

Second-The announcement that a system of appeal will be developed for 1935, providing a means of sale of exemption certificates did recourse for the farmer who be not apply in case of producers lieves he has not been treated fair owning farms in more than one ly by the local committee.

channels for tax refund are provid- prevent speculation in transfer of ed by existing agencies, the refunds certificates. If it appears in 1935 to be made where the tax has been that such restriction on transfer collected illegally or through mis- is necessary to prevent specula- with this statement: Agriculture - 1934

AMERICA IN THE COTTON MARKETS cotton customers in the past, is subsidizing OF THE WORLD

Senator Bankhead's principle of production control has received an impressive vote of confidence at the hands of South's cotton will bring a good price; and Southern cotton grovers

They all of the Their confidence, after fights production control, is fighting for year's trial of the experiment, a tria cheap cotton; and he has seen that cheap made under difficulties, is highly com- cotton even when made by the South's semiolimentary to the economic wisdom of starved labor, means dire poverty. Senator Bankhead.

The vote carries with the faith o foreign countries to get our dollars for the growers in the Senator that he wil see that injustices and inequalities which harassed the smaller stopes this year will be eliminated next year. He is already committed to such dimination.

But the principle of downtrolled-production has been accepted after a test and Senator Bankhead is to be congratu- ern farmer what cheap octton means. The ated upon his success to date as the prophet of the cotton empire.

The thought that controlled the decision of growers to demand continuation of control is well expressed in an editorial in The Macon Telegraph which appeared Friday morning just before the vote was taken.

The Telegraph said:

ers face worse ruin than ever. Cotton is control under the Bankhead act. losing out rapidly, as has been shown sevpopularity of cotton as clothing, let's look at a few other facts:

Prior to 1915 cotton acreage stood still. chinery, and can make a pound of cotton for almost half the cost in old states.

Galveston.

Fifty years ago, the South raised 75 per cent of the world's cotton; in 1934 she raised only 40 per cent of it.

year; they have taken only 2,182,000 this yearprices on which they can live.

These are figures from the New Orleans Exchange, and cover an 11-weeks period. For the full season at the same ratio the lion bales, but the chances are that the than they can grow it. entire season will show onyl three and a half million shrinkage.

if the South can get its cotton down below five cents, it is doubtful if it can stop the business. Japan, one of the South's best world.

growers in Mexico and elsewhere to grow cotton at a cheap price.

The dealers and shippers of cotton favor the destruction of cotton control, because as long as the Bankhead bill operates, the good price means surrender of the markets where cheap cotton wins. The grower who

Secretary Wallace has said that our loss of foreign markets is due to inability of exchange. He contends that the rise in the American price due to the adjustment or the Bankhead act, has not caused the loss in cotton exports. He thinks the solution will be through increasing imports so the other countries can get American dollars with which to buy cotton.

But the clamor is for cheap cotton in the world markets. It is foolish to tell a Southrags that he wore, the pallied faces of his little children and the leanness of his dog, the despair of his wife, the roughness of his scantily covered bed, the dilapidation of his home and surroundings, the leakiness of his roof, the fretful persistence of his creditors—all of these tell him whether or not he should vote for the Bankhead bill Friday and through it hold up the price of cotton.

The American cotton problem, how-SOUTH TO VOTE FRIDAY ever, has not been solved by the action of The Bankhead bill must find friends to- growers in demanding another year of Plea From AAA Comes as Pro-

Actually foreign competition has at eral times in The Telegraph. Without say- last grown serious. It must hereafter be ing anything more about the increasing taken seriously by our growers and merchants.

In the end it will no doubt be neces-Since 1925 Texas has jumped her cotton sary for our Federal government to bolacreage from ten million to nineteen million ster the price of cotton sold to Ameracres. She is using most improved ma- icans—about 7,000,000 bales a year, certainly not more—and the rest will have to the American cotton farmer today Over 90 per cent of the Texas crop has take its chances in the foreign market, that his best chances for highest been exported, going out from Houston and where prices are so low that they threaten net income in 1935 rested in retenthe living standards of Americans.

We cannot go on always producing only 10,400,000 bales a year and expect to com- American Farm Bureau Federation World spinners took 3,292,000 bales last mand foreign producers and the low delegates just as cotton producers

In the end our growers must overwhelm foreign growers. We must outshrinkage would be five and a quarter mil- think them, must grow our stuff cheaper

For, as matters stand, the world is pre-That three and a half million bales was pared to get along on a lower grade o once sold by the South, but not now. Even cotton than we can afford to produce

The world is poor and can buy only shrinkage, because India, Argentina, Aus- what the foreigners grow, Let us adapt tralia, and other countries are after the Jurselves to the practical needs of the

It occurs to The Advertiser that in the told today. consumption.

buy only cheap and sorry cotton.

Highest Net Return Rests in

Continuance of Crop Reduction, Davis Warns

12-12-3 BANKHEAD ACT IS CITED

Prices Increased Under Law Cutting Production

ducers Prepare to Ballot on Retention or Rejection of the Bill

BY HILTON BUTLER

Commercial Appeal Staff Correspondent NASHVILLE, Dec. 11.-Highranking AAA officials, led by Administrator Chester C. Davis, told tion of the acreage reduction plan.

The opinion was expressed to the were preparing to go to the polls Friday for a New Deal referendum that gives them the right to say whether the Bankhead Act shall continue for another year.

Benefits Under Act

Close study and observation of the first exeprimental year under the Bankhead Act, with its subsequent increased cotton prices, led to the opinion that continued reduction is the chief assurance of a paying crop under present circumstances, the farm convention was

end we shall have to subsidize cotton "It was finally concluded," Davico-operative credit system achievefor American consumption and turn our ent program calling for a 25 perforecast a gradual assumption of a boys loose to grow all they can for foreign cent reduction from the base acrelarger share of the ownership and age contained the greatest possicontrol of the credit system by the Otherwise the foreigners will lick us bility of returning to cotton profarmers themselves as they work because other foreigners can afford to ducers the highest net income irback toward an independent eco-

An act like the Bankhead Ac A demand that eastern agriculis needed, he added, "to make out ture "be permitted to share in the siders behave." increasing returns to agriculture in

"The act is essentially a mechan other sections of the country," was ism to prevent those who are un made by Gov. John W. Winant of willing to co-operate in the volun New Hampshire in his address totary programs from taking advan night preceding that by Secretary tage of the efforts of those who Wallace. have joined with their neighbors. He likewise joined in the and their government in a plan toeral denunciation that has been

balance supplies with the probable sounded at the convention against market requirements." the doctrine of national self-suffimarket requirements." Opposition to government I sub ciency.

sidies to farmers as a long-time "Economic misery in one group policy for agriculture was expressed undermines economic stability in

by Governor W. I. Myers of theother groups," he sold the federa-Farm Credit Administration. "The further we can divorce he last few years has taught us

farmer-credit from government aid, hat awareness of inter-relationship and the possibility of political con-of individuals and social groups is trol, the sounder we will have built requisite to successful living in and the better our system will a modern world. I do not believe serve agriculture," he said. that over long periods of time any nation can remain self-sufficient.'

No Hope in Sight

Tax Burden Equalized

tion delegates, "The experience of

But he apparently sees no early New Hampshire was the first hope for this achievement. "Emergency refinancing farm state to have an agricultural agent debts must continue to long asin every county, Governor Winant creditors press for liquidation," hesaid. His state's excellent financial rating today, he said, was due in No 30, 60 or 90 day paper meetspart to "our constant effort to the farmers hed. He must have equalize the tax burden and to see long term credit said evernor that real property is not disproporty.

tionately taxed." Farmers had been

"Modern commerce and industry helpful in maintaining that type worked out a system of short term Legislature in New Hampshire by credit—50 to 90 days—as best adapt their energetic efforts in legislated to commercial and industrialtive matters, he told the conventeds, but such a system," said thetion.

governor "is not at all suitable to As an evidence of the vigorous agriculture. It still takes two years interest that the New Hampshire to turn out a two years old heifer farmer takes in matters of local

to turn out a two vocation heifer farmer takes in matters of local and the farmer who raises live and national government, Governor stock cannot finch his animals any Winant said that every county in sooner than it took 50 years ago. New Hampshire was represented at Nor can he be expected to operate the Nashville convention of the on money borrowed for 60 or 90-American Farm Bureau Federaday periods." tion.

Until comparatively recent times, there was no dependable source of H. R. Tolley, assistant AAA adlong term agricultural credit, he ministrator, was not at all unaware said, except from insurance or today that his subject—marketing mortgage companies "making loans agreements and licenses—was "less ferred sections of the country."

Acted in 1913

upon favorable terms in the pre-spectacular than such things as reduction programs and benefits payments" but he held most of the

Difficulties Related

The government began steppingdelegates somewhat steadfastly to in in 1913. He wants it to begin step-their seats with a rehearsal of early ping cut as quickly as a way candifficulties in that field and a hint be worked out for the farmer tothat perhaps the administration handle his own long term financing would have to find a way to pre-

Whether or not the local creditvent a few lawyers from running institutions in time come to bein with injunctions before that owned entirely by farmers dependsphase of AAA plans could make largely upon the ability of the localmuch headway.

institutions to operate soundly and "With producers and distributors secure prompt collection of loan in-on the one hand clamoring for enstallments," Governor Myers said. forcement, and lawyers represent-

In an optimistic summary of theing non-complying distributors en-

gaged in tactics of obstruction and funds to waterway and narbor de Two Viewpoints On delay, the administration has, so velopments." The Bankhead Act to speak, been between two fires," Opposed To Rayburn Bill said Tolley.

The federation let it be known Gov. Talmadge, of Georgia, was a vigorous To outwit the lawyers, Tolley today that in the matter of na opponent of the Bankhead cotton control Head bill. proposed additional pieces of spe-tional transportation problems, it act before the referendum of last Friday in cific legislation, rather than the opposes the Rayburn Bill that act before the referendum of last Friday in "blanket nature" provisions in the would give the I. C. C. "almost com-which the cotton farmers woted almost 10 principal act for agreements and lie would give the I. C. C. "almost com-which the cotton farmers woted almost 10 principal act for agreements and lie would give the I. C. C. "almost com-which the cotton farmers woted almost 10 principal act for agreements and lie would give the I. C. C. "almost com-which the cotton farmers woted almost 10 principal act for agreements and lie would give the I. C. C. "almost com-which the cotton farmers would give the I. C. C. "almost com-which the cotton

"laws which are somewhat gen- The basis of opposition to this year. The Georgia governor made speeches and limit are in the courts committeer agencies, inevitably, sooner or latimajority for the act in his state a little, but late a commoditieser, all rates for transportation will the Georgia farmers approved it nevertheath are in the current of inter-be placed on the same level and test or foreign commerce."

"Laws which are somewhat gen- The basis of opposition to this year. The Georgia farmers of his state to vote of about 6 to 1. The farmers and wagons, good churches, good women, good fat children, good mules and wagons, good mules and wagons and hogs; you will be able to feed a dog or two to catch you a 'possum now and then, and will even have a little something to buy yourself a drink on Saturday night, and slip your outside girl a pair of silk gray and slip your outside girl a pair of silk gray and slip your outside girl a pair of silk gray and slip your outside girl a pair of silk gray and slip your outside girl a pair of silk gray and slip your outside girl a pair of silk gray

"Laws which are somewhat gen-rates for the highest cost of trans-of Georgia evidently know when the cost of trans-of Georgia evidently know show the Bank Head bill, be a fool and do away with it, and in the Fall of 1935 you will find that "same old dog that bit you in 1931 and '32" howling at your back door and all her puppies scratching at your front gate.

The Jackson paper remarks that this Negro that this phraseiation too costly to be economic-ox" were allowed to vote. Why shouldn't "knows how to talk to his own people." His be revised so as to make perfectly lly used by farmers."

Clear that it was the intent of Con- "We have also had to watch that they have been allowed to vote, if they are farmers can understand." It must be said

gress to permit licenses as well ashe individual farmer who uses his cotton growers? All tenant farmers, white farmers can understand." It must be said marketing agreements to governruck on the roads for his own or Negro, who grow cotton have an interest also that the Negro cotton gin operator, transactions not only in 'the cur-ind neighborhood convenience in the government's cotton policy, and were whether he understands the complexities of rent' of interstate and foreign com-night not be classed as a common in the government's cotton policy, and were whether he understands the complexities of cotton economics or not, had in general the merce, but such as are in compe-carrier," the report said, "and madentitled to express their judgment.

cition with or in any way affect to observe all the regulations and Gov. Talmadge has a poor opinion of the right idea about the Bankhead act. He saw

modity through the agreement or part poses. The rederation also went license method are, Tolley said:

A geographically compact area of their accessories."

A geographically compact area of their accessories."

Production; the existence of definite channels through which the commodity must flow in distribution or processing; the distance of the pressed in the session today agains from a Negro in Adams County, Mississippi, tion or processing; the distance of the producing area from its principle and processors and distributors infarm crops, the elimination of speculation in farm crops the part of producers and distributors infarm crops, the legislative communities of the produced in part by The Jackson Dailu

In contrast with the Georgia governor's farmers themselves reached that conclusion to the Bankhead act, it is interant themselves reached that conclusion to the Bankhead act, it is interant themselves reached that conclusion to the Bankhead act, it is interant themselves reached that conclusion to the Bankhead act, it is interant themselves reached that conclusion to the Bankhead act, it is interant themselves reached that conclusion to the Bankhead act, it is interant themselves reached that conclusion to the Bankhead act, it is interant themselves reached that conclusion to the Bankhead act, which came before the referendum from a Negro in Adams County, Mississippi, the producing area from its principle and they are the best judges of the matter.

The rederation also went to the Bankhead act, it is interant themselves reached that conclusion the sesting to read another expression on the esting to read another expression on the part by and they are the best judges of the matter.

The rederation approach to read another expression on the sesting to read another expression on the esting to read another expression on the part by and they are the best judges of the matter.

The rederation area for the bankhead act, it is interant the production in the production in the production in the production in the produ

orking together in marketing andmittee reported. istributing the commodity. "A measure to this effect did no News, his letter reads:
Legislative correcting the handi-make much progress in the last two distributing the commodity. capping conditions now noted insessions of Congress, but now that By making your choice against the Bank

marketing agreements and licenses Congress has enacted the Federal Head bill and doing away with it, here is will be submitted to the coming Securities Act to control specula- what will happen to you: You will get 5c Congress for incorporation in theion in stocks and bonds, it looks per pound for your cotton and \$6 per ton resent act, Tolley said. As an as-reasonable to expect that in 1935 for your cotton seed in 1935. What will sistant AAA administrator, he is insimilar legislation to control the this mean to you? It will mean this: No charge of the division of program ommodity exchanges will be en- seed money out of your cotton when you octed.

planning. Between speech making, a little mass singing and approval by risng vote of changes in the federaion constitution, the delegates went nto round-table sessions today that developed their unofficial program of legislation of state and federal

Strong support of federal legislation for improvement of watervays "in any and all parts of the nation" was expressed. Chester H. Gray, the national legislative repesentative, advised the members hat his tactics had not been to getting bills introduced in Congress, but by working and helping n obtaining allocations of federal

As reproduced in part by The Jackson Daily

gin; not one-third of your debts will be

Then your wagon and team and milk cows will be taken for the debts you can't pay. This is not all that will happen to you, when you come home from the gin. What will you find at home when you walk upon your doorstep with your pocketbook empty? Here is what you will find: A lot of hungry children and a dissatisfied wife, that will tell you to keep on going until you do find something. Then if you don't find something, when you come back you are liable to find her gone where she can get what she really needs. Maybe somebody else will get it for her.

Then when you go to your sweetheart's

home you will find the same thing "done already happened" there; because she has got to have them silk stepins and silk stockings, and you can't get them for her; because you done away with the Bank

Whatever you do, boys, don't go against the Bank Head bill; let it stand forever as long as you can keep the Bank Head bill

There has been too much overlapping of effort and objectives in mon carriers."

There has been too much overlapping of effort and objectives in mon carriers."

Third of the action ground of the right idea about the Bankhead act. He saw lapping of effort and objectives in mon carriers.

a third of the cotton growers participated in the controlled that it next year. The Mississippi Negro gave marketing agreements and licenses, Renewed opposition was exit. Yet even he would have to admit that it next year. The Mississippi Negro gave better advice than the Georgia governor, alone, there are now 47 licenses gates against the practice of states size of the majority left no doubt concerning whatever may be said about the cotton of the controlling factors that make line tax from highway building the sentiment of the cotton farmers.

The controlling factors that make line tax from highway building the sentiment of the cotton farmers.

The controlling factors that make line tax from highway building the sentiment of the cotton farmers.

The controlling factors that make line tax from highway building the sentiment of the cotton farmers.

The controlling factors that make line tax from highway building the sentiment of the cotton farmers.

The controlling factors that make line tax from highway building the sentiment of the cotton farmers.

The Bankhead act is needed for 1935. The farmers themselves reached that conclusion, and that the controlling factors that the sentiment of the cotton farmers.

The controlling factors that make line tax from highway building the sentiment of the cotton farmers.

The controlling factors that make line tax from highway building the sentiment of the cotton farmers.

The controlling factors that make line tax from highway building the sentiment of the cotton farmers.

The controlling factors that the determinant that the would have to admit that the tax it in the controlling factors that the cotton farmers are now 47 licenses gates against the practice of states are now 47 licenses gates against the practice of states are now 47 licenses against the practice of the majority left no doubt concerning the next year.

The controlling factors that the convention is now 47 licenses gates against the practice of states are now

Planters_Indorse ote Close WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—(4)—The ong growing season for crops and a comparatively low living cost have

Owners, Tenants, Renters Vote

			ulsory op Con	Bankhead Act for 1935			
	Total Voters	For	Against	No Vote	For	Against	No Vote
Farm Owner	4,597	3,705	829	63	2,128	2,426	43
Tenant Farmer	1,950	1,506	420	24	733	1,200	17
Renter	702	557	121	24	308	379	15
No Answer	74	46	20	8	26	43	5
Total All Votes	7,323	5,814	1,390	119	3,195	4,048	80

The Vote By Size of Farms

A.		Compu Cott Cro	on	Bankhead Act for 1935		
		For	Against	For	Against	
Less Than 100 Acres	3,350	2,605	694	1,250	2,063	
Between 100 and 599 Acres	2,361	1,965	362	1,196	1,141	
Between 600 and 999 Acres	378	326	50	225	149	
Over 1,000 Acres	351	283	53	188	155	

883 voters failed to designate the size of their farms.

Maladministration Of Act And Cotton Allotments Dissatisfying To Farmers

Total of 7,323 Ballots Tabulated In Pollit giving families a new portunity Taken By Commercial Appeal Of All Classes of Producers

CHARGE LARGE GROWERS AIDED BY COMMITTEES imployment for occupants in near-by

Votes Indicate That South Will Not Give Majority ral settlements have been carefully guarded until options were obtained for purchase of the large acreage to

BY HARRY MARTIN

Copyright, 1934, by The Commercial Appeal.

By an overwhelming majority of more than four to one, cotton pro-ry L. Hopkins, relief administrator ducers of the Mid-South placed themselves on record in The Commer-and one report said this might be lo cial Appeal Cotton Control Vote as favoring compulsory regulation of cated near President Roosevelt's litthe cotton crop in some form.

Dissatisfaction with administration of the Bankhead Act and its al-which "looked good" were distributed lotment previsions led to defeat by a close vote of the plan to continue as follows: Georgia 3, Alabama 2, the present control act in force during 1935.

Arkansas 2. Florida 5, Mississippi 2,

The total vote:

For compulsory cotton crop control in some form5,814
Against compulsory cotton crop control in any form1,390
For continuation of the Bankhead Act in 19353,195
Against continuation of the Bankhead Act in 19354,048

Opposition to continuation of the present control measure in 1935 Hattlesburg, Miss.; Taylors and La was composed of two groups; first, the 1,390 who registered opposition crossville, Tenn... and in the Shenan-to-any form of compulsion; and second the 2.558 who feel that they oppositely the second the 2.558 who feel that they oppositely the second the 2.558 who feel that they oppositely the second that they oppositely they are second to the second that they oppositely they are second to the second that they oppositely they are second to the second that they are second to the second to the second to the second that they are second to the s to any form of compulsion; and second, the 2,658 who feel that they or loah park of Virginia. Two others some of their fellow farmers have been treated unfairly by the meas-were reported as planned for Florida

The topheavy majority for compulsion in some form indicated that Asked what FERA will pay for the cotton farmers favor at least the principle of the Bankhead Act Hopkins said about \$8.90 an acre. The Commercial Appeal vote indicated, however, that in his present Twelve homestead houses have been mood the farmer would not give the two-thirds vote necessary to sustain completed in Jasper and Putnam the act for another year.

entered attention of government reovery agencies on the sutheast as an specially adapted area for re-estabishing stranded families on farms.

A study of rural p showed 16 substrence homesteds under way and 18 rural industrial communities contemplated for the area.

As a matter of physical develop-ment, there is very fittle difference between the subsistence homesteads

In operation, the principal distinction is that the homesters, under he public works administration, operate on a home purchase basis, while 'amilies in the rural communities, unler the relief administration, will rent the dwellings. Each involves a plan where possible to arrange part-time

All 16 subsistence projects have been outlined and work is reported be used.

A rural project in Mississippi county, Ark., has received its first quota of 100 families, a community of 500 families on 10,000 acres in Georgia has been mentioned by Har-

le White House at Warm Springs. South Carolina 1 and Tennessee 1.

Approved subsistence homesteads are located in Jasper and Putnam counties, Ga.; Birmingham, Jasper and Tuskegee, Ala.; Bastrop, La.; McComb, Laurel, Tupelo, Meridian,

counties, Georgia, where 50 familles 323 ballots was counted in the final tabulation, 2,652 of lave started moving in, one compris-

these from tenants and renting farmers and the remainder from farmowners. Generally the proportion of tenants, renters and small farmown- in the various letters received. The letters came from farmnands scarceers opposing the Bankhead Act was heavier than that among the larger ly able to scrawl their own names and from highly educated planters landowners. In the main the large planters objecting to the Act were in who have devoted years to a study of cotton economy. They told widely Bankhead Bill as it beats 5 cent counties where cotton production this year was larger than the Bank- divergent stories ranging from those who regarded the Bankhead Act cotton." C. L. Ritter, Water Valhead allotment or where there were indications of favoritism on the as the salvation of themselves or the South to those who declared it ley, Miss. part of the local committees. Analysis of the vote indicated that most of had robbed either them or the entire section of either their living or the favoritism alleged to have been played by local committees was to their rights-or both. the disadvantage of the small farmer and an advantage for the larger

and tenants were frequently listed for the same pieces of land.

Here is how the farmers voted by states:

MISSISSIPPI

Casting the largest number of ballots from any single state-3,496-Mississippi voted 2,844 for compulsory control and 604 against it, with 1,508 farmers favoring Bankhead Act continuance and 1,954 in opposi-

954 tenants and 260 renters. They represented 1,030,306 acres, with an av- thought that the total balloting would run as high as 7,000. erage of 430,918 acres in cotton and with 270,993 acres in cotton this year.

lotment of 114,570 bales.

TENNESSEE

against it.

of 102,647 acres and had 59,998 acres in cotton this year. Against an average total bale production of 54,833 bales and an allotment this year of 24,360 tax-free bales, these farmers raised 32,579 bales.

Farmowners constituted 1,398 votes of the Tennessee total, tenants 523 and renters 263.

ARKANSAS

The only state casting as many as 1,000 votes and favoring Bank-connection with The Commercial Appeal Cotton Control Vote. head Act continuation was Arkansas. This state voted a bare majority of 23 for the present control measure's maintenance in 1935. The vote by 1,367 Arkansas farmers was 685 for the Act and 662 against it.

on an allotment of 54,931.

Act continuation 91 to 74. They included 95 farmowners, 47 tenants and and badly handled. 3. B. Perry, son, Ark.

and allotment tax-free, 8,242 bales.

LOUISIANA

Louisiana's 40 votes went 27 to 9 for compulsion and 21 to 15 for mind per charceived. This thing istle farmer and letting the big tas are based upon something inBankhead continuation, with voters including 27 owners, one tenant so rotten that when a fair-farmer get by."—J. M. Dixon, tangible. I do not think we can
minded man trieff to write about it Maud, Miss.

A total of 48,976 acres was represented, with a total cotton average be gets so disturbed he can not

of 15,460 acres and 9,583 planted in cotton this year. On a bale allotment is that the individual quonormal per charceived. This thing istle farmer and letting the big tas are based upon something insucceed as long as we allow men
to be penalized for being honest."

of 15,460 acres and 9,583 planted in cotton this year. On a bale allotment is that the individual quonormal per charceived. This thing istle farmer and letting the big tas are based upon something insucceed as long as we allow men
to be penalized for being honest."

of 15,460 acres and 9,583 planted in cotton this year. On a bale allotment is that the individual quonormal per charceived. This thing istle farmer and letting the big tas are based upon something insucceed as long as we allow men
to be penalized for being honest."

of 15,460 acres and 9,583 planted in cotton this year. On a bale allotment is that the individual quonormal per charceived. This thing is the farmer and letting the big tas are based upon something insucceed as long as we allow men
to be penalized for being honest."

I. C. Neely, Darden, Tenn.

of 4,996, these farmers produced a set bale.

"If the Bankhead Act fails we of 4,996, these farmers produced asses bales.

KENTUCKY-ALABAMA

position, seven for the Bankhead Act in 1935 and 18 objecting to this are for it."-L. W. Ford, Marian-ville, Tenn. control measure. Alabama's 14 votes went 9 to 4 for compulsion and 9 to 1a, Ark. 5 against Bankhead continuation.

Charges of politics, selfishness, favoritism, fraud and general mal-edly emergency legislation, andinth, Miss. administration were made repeatedly in scores of letters accompanying any new law is naturally going "My tenants and I are bitterly the ballots. Some of the letters were published from time to time, either to have a lot of knots to untangleopposed to the unjust law." C. A. in part or in full, but others were held and will be available for any an improvement in administration this act is one thing against

In several counties copies of the ballot were mimeographed and lock, Earle, Ark. distributed. Wherever these came to The Commercial Appeal by ones, Although 12 per cent of the participating farmers neglected to list twos or small numbers, they were accepted. But in cases where they it is in the hands of a gang of dicthe acreage of their farms, the other 88 per cent represented a total of were brought or mailed in large batches on forms not made available by tators that are making the small 1,754,128 acres and a total production for this year's crop of 266.07 The Commercial Appeal, they were rejected. This was true in Tipton farmer pay." J. A. Duvall, Etobales. In some cases, however, there were duplications since landowners County, where nearly 500 votes, a sufficient number to have turned the "The idea is visionary." R. H. whole trend of the vote in Tennessee in one county, were prepared. Mathews, Kerrville, Tenn. These votes were not counted in the final tabulation, although more than 100 of such votes which arrived in smaller lots were accepted. Had large than no control." W. G. Middleton batches been accepted, it would have been possible for one or two large Sledge, Miss. plantations to have completely dominated the vote. This, however, was not permitted.

The Commercial Appeal was taken by complete surprise at the size D. Buckels, Benoit, Miss. The Mississippi farmers voting were divided into 2,250 farmowners, might vote within the two weeks period, but there was never any tration of the Bankheau Bill is the Table 1. The Mississippi farmers voting were divided into 2,250 farmowners, might vote within the two weeks period, but there was never fair, too much favoritism." R. R. of the vote. It had been anticipated that a total of 1,500 or 2,000 farmers

Tabulation of the votes provided a large task because each ballot Average bale production of these farmers in aggregate was 213,516 had to be checked for nearly a score of different items and the vote had little farmer a chance." D. A bales. They produced 145,114 bales this year against a tax-free cotton al- to be broken into various classifications by tenants, renters and farm-Houston, Abbeville, Miss.

There could be no doubt, from the final vote, that cotton farmers head Bill is perfect, I do think it is Tennessee's 2,208 voting farmers registered 1,620 for compulsory con- in this section favor the compulsory idea of controlling the cotton crop. better than something that might trol and 540 opposed, 872 for Bankhead Act continuation and 1,315 No effort was made to determine what form that compulsion shouldbe substituted." Clyde Egges, Caledonia, Miss. take.

The 319,732 acres represented in the vote had a yearly cotton average South Speaks Mind On Bankhead Bil

Thousands of letters were received from Mid-South farmers ir Crenshaw, Miss.

Here are excerpts from some. Lynch, Jackson, Miss.

"I believe that in the long run it "If the Bankhead Bill is not but what I don't like is their askwill be found that farming under corrected it is going to ruin one ing for a 35 to 45 per cent cut and As elsewhere, however, the idea of compulsory regulation swept the state, carrying the group from Arkansas by a vote of 1,750 to 190. Of the total participating, 771 were landowners, 421 tenants and 154 renters. Will prove to be a colossal, and tillo, Miss.

Against a total acreage of 305,831, an average of 170,777 planted in cotton, 110,363 in cotton this year and an average bale production of 111,346 bales, these Arkansas farmers produced this year 67,665 bales

Will be found that farming under corrected it is going to ruin one ing for a 35 to 45 per cent cut and of the greatest bills Congress ever your average yield and then they passed."—Robert Burroughs, Salignore that entirely and give you into the state of the greatest bills Congress ever your average yield and then they distribute the passed. The provided in the state of the greatest bills Congress ever your average yield and then they distribute the passed. The provided in the government regimentation and a provided it is going to ruin one ing for a 35 to 45 per cent cut and provided in the greatest bills Congress ever your average yield and then they distribute the passed. The provided in the greatest bills Congress ever your average yield and then they distribute the passed. The provided in the greatest bills Congress ever your average yield and then they distribute the passed. The provided in the greatest bills Congress ever your average your average

Badly Hamiled phis. MISSOURI

"I am opposed to the Bankhead "I favor the Bankhead Bill if prosper." W. R. Fairchild, SemiBill. It was perhaps needed for the small farmer can get a fair nary, Miss.

Missouri cast 166 votes, favoring compulsion 130 to 33 and Bankhead the past crop but is compersome deal."—Granville Ward, Edmond
"I am very strong on some form

22 renters.

Grenada, Miss.

"I am in favor of ex-Senator be fixed so the little farme
They gave their total acreage as 31,347; average cotton acreage as "This Bankhead Act is admin-Neal's plan, so many pounds to not get his throat cut."

20,542; cotton acreage this year as 14,018; bale production as 13,070 bales stered by an organization of ex-the family."—J. D. Harris, Mem-Taylor, Milan, Tenn. tension agents and committee-phis, Route 6. "The trouble with the Bankhead men that would put to shame any "I favor some kind of control Bill and also the new domestic alliscredited bond siling that abut object to taking from the lit-lotment is that the individual quo-

io."—R. W. Sibley, Conway, Ark. Roosevelt and the New Deal but "If the Bankhead Act fails we "If for this year and the nextam bitterly opposed to the Bank-farmers will suffer more than some the government will make a fewhead Bill as it is administered. "We "ealize." Wright Hopper, Tiplers-Kentucky only cast 25 votes, 13 for compulsory control and 12 in op-hanges in the Bankhead Bill wegot a raw deal." A. M. Cox, Ross-ville. Miss.

> "I am for the Bankhead Bill 100 "The Bankhead Law is suppos-per cent." G. L. Chambers, Cor-

should be more fair to everybody." Walter Griffith, Bay, Ark,

"We favor continuation of the

"I will vote against the Bankhead Bill every time."

"I oppose the Bankhead Bill as

"The idea is visionary."

"The Bankhead Bill is better

"I favor the Bankhead Bill until something better is proposed." M

"The present mode of adminis-Wyatt, Cliftonville, Miss.

"While I do not think the Bank.

"Deliver Us"

"I favor a compulsory control of some kind. But deliver us from the present Bankhead Bill. I can not afford to own my lands under such discriminations as have been the case this year." C. S. Miller.

Here are excerpts from some; which I raise a protest." - Fred sory control and doubt it being any "I favor some form of compul-

force and the cotton farmer will

"I am very strong on some form of compulsory control but it should "I am in favor of ex-Senator be fixed so the little farmer would

Agriculture - 1934 Condition of This Is Ballot to Be Used in Bankhead Act Vote[]- OP HEAD FAVORS

SHALL THE BANKHEAD ACT BE CONTINUED THROUGH 1935?

If the Bankhead Act is to continue in operation in the next crop year the Secretary of Agriculture must first find that two-thirds of the persons who have the legal or equitable right as owner, tenant, share-cropper, or otherwise to produce cotton on any cotton farm, or part thereof, in the United States for such crop year favor a levy of a tax on the ginning of cotton in excess of an allotment made to meet the probable market FINDS SLIGHT OPPOSITION price of cotton has doubled and the requirements!

Cotton farmers are being asked to express their opinion as to whether the Bankhead Cotton Control Act should be made effective for the 1035-36 crop year. In submitting this question, it is the desire of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration that cotton producers shall have possession of all available facts to guide them in reaching a decision. The choice is theirs and the Adjustment Administration is in no sense seeking to impose its views upon farmers to influence their decision.

Cotton farmers must decide whether, in their opinion, the adjustment of cotton production under the voluntary contracts is sufficient to meet the requirements of the present emergency. Will the efforts of a small minority of noncooperators, the tendency toward more intensive cultivation, and the possibility of new lands C. Williamson, president of the coming into cotton production combine to increase total production above the point which seems desirable? That, it appears, is the central question involved in a decision on continuing the Bankhead Act for next year, sociation, today urged continuation Or, stated in another way: Do cotton producers want the mechanism afforded in the Bankhead Act as a for another year. "Then take up amore supplementary control to the current efforts under the Agricultural Adjustment Act?

Cotton farmers have had one season's experience with the type of control embodied in the Bankhead Act.

Numerous difficulties, obviously, have been encountered. It is reasonable to expect that, with more latitude in the act for the coming year, many of these difficulties can be avoided. But it is for the cotton farmer to choose.

It is my hope that cotton producers will examine carefully all the facts and reach a decision based upon the said. "It would be disastrous to aban-in some quarters that cotton-grow-don the Bankhead bill, at thising sections cannot produce cotton time," Williamson said. "The farm-to compete, for instance, with cotton-grow-don the Bankhead bill, at thising sections cannot produce cotton time," Williamson said. "The farm-to compete, for instance, with cotton-grow-don the Bankhead bill, at thising sections cannot produce cotton time," Williamson said. "The farm-to compete, for instance, with cot-scare stories about footen and loss of foreign mar-conditions. The upshot of this

considered judgment as to whether the Bankhead Act is needed to assure the attainment of the objectives of the cotton adjustment program.

Hawallace
Secretary of Agriculture.

(In using this ballot tear off on this line)

BANKHEAD ACT REFERENDUM BALLOT

re you in favor o	f continuing th	e Bankhead Act	for next year	(June 1, 193	5, to May 31, 19
	YES	•		NO	
		1			

* Continuance of the Bankhead Act means that a tax will continue to be levied on the ginning of cotton in excess of an llotment made to meet the probable market requirements.

S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1884

This is the ballot which will be handed each cotton farmer Dec. 14 in the government poll to denow, and I have seen no adequate are ways of bettering the agriculallot containing the question and will mark an "X" in the square for "Yes" or "No," depending on hostrol the desire and the natural in tural situation. Great minds are

Says Williamson

Farmers Not Being Fooled By C. C. A. President-Speaks price

As Grower

MONROE, La., Nov. 29.-Norris American Cotton Co-operative As-r of provisions of the Bankhead Act

pe government secure of provisions of the Bankhead Act for another year. "Then take up amore penents for agricultural long-time program, if a better one America. It has been pointed out can be presented," he said.

kets. They know more about these complaint, it seems, is that Amersubjects than a lot of people who are writing whole bages aboutica must grow its cotton under the them. They know hey are bettersame system of virtual or actual off with 13-cent cotton and \$40 seed peonage which exists in India. That seems an especially unhappy than That seems an especially unhappy

Little Opposition

There is no need to tell again His statement follows: "The intensive activities of the the story of the abuses of tenant changes in opposition to the Bank-farming and share-cropping, so inhead bill, does not represent the at tegral a part of the cotton growtitude nor the feelings of the cotter a system. If that stultifying word. It is a very rare thing tosystem is inadequate to meet Inhear a cotton farmer express oppo dian competition, the very thought sition to a continuation of the present program and I know of no farm of the system and conditions neorganization opposing it. It does ap-cessary to do so is nauseating.

pear that the farmers themselves should be in a better position to know the effects of the control pro-composed of colored men, women a gram than those who only make aand children-will live on a level profit by handling the cotton after nore depressing and poverty-rid-

"I am speaking solely from the len than it does now. Let's have standpoint of a cotton grower my-tone of it. I self, and I do not hesitate to say, I think it would be disastrous to There is no denying that the abandon the Bankhead bill at this farmers, which is the say that the say is abandon the Bankhead bill at this farmers, which is the say in the abandon the Bankhead bill at this armers' plight in Areerica is a time.

"I was not in favor of this before and one, and that his condition has

it was enacted but we are rightresponded to measures for relief

in the middle of the two-year planslower than other industries. There

clination of farmers to increase cotton acreage. We are not near rid of the excess supply of cotton, although it has been reduced very COTTON ACT FOR 1935 materially, during the past two years. It is too late now to try any new plan for next year. new plan for next year.

"The propaganda being spread for the purpose of swaying votes "Disastrous" To Abandon Act, against the Bankhead bill, will not

fool the farmers.

'The real motive behind this opposition is too apparent. The price of our cotton has doubled and the plan was started.

"The only organized opposition to this program comes from those who "Scare Stories," View of A. are more interested in volume than

suggestion is that we stick to the Bankhead bill another year. and then take up a long-time program, if a better one can be presented

whither Agriculture? HERE is a growing demand

Letters To The Editor

per pound. It is also unfair for those who The raw materials supply situation of many stricted production, it is fervently argued, fail to make their allotment to sell their cer- of the Southeastern cotton mills would have can reverse the trend of these facts, restore tificates at four cents per pound and pocket indeed become serious if it had not been for foreign markets and save large sections of \$20 per bale for cotton they did not make. the superior quality and length of the cror U. S. cotton growers from being wiped out.

it would be practically impossible for the South until recently been securing the bulk of their Last week Secretary of Agriculture to produce much over 8,000,000 bales, which one inch and longer cottons from Texas and Wallace, who takes little stock in this would be, so far as production is concerned Oklahoma. This year Texas is producing only dark picture of the South's future, prean improvement over the present plan, which, 5.2 per cent of these lengths as against 15 sented the case for more restriction in his with all its expense to the Government, and per cent last year, which means less than one-announcement of AAA's cotton control unfairness to the average cotton farmer, pro-fourth of the supply as the Texas crop is much program for 1935. Acreage to be left idle duced a nine million bale crop.

strictly enforced, and all other restrictions re-year against 16.7 per cent last year. moved, the Government would be relieved of all The severe shortening of the crop in the Wallace has always been a middle-of-thethe enormous expense of carrying out the western part of the belt this year is undoubt- roader about restriction, this decrease dic Bankhead law, which it may be fairly estimatededly due largely to the extremely dry weather not necessarily mean a similar easing of is costing half of the value of the cotton crop that prevailed in that region. That fact, how- in his mind. Twenty-five per cent was This money must come from some source, and ever, does not minimize the great service that the second-year limit of reduction set in where else but from the people who pay the has been done for the cotton industry by those the two-year contracts which 1.004.000 taxes? Florala, Ala.

MR. COKER, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, REPROACHES ALABAMA FOR ITS POOR STAPLE

Editor The Advertiser:

character, quality and acre yields of the cot-staple, mostly of high spinning quality.

ton crop of the eastern belt it is a great grati- It is to be hoped that every factor in the great improvement in the Eastern cotton States having to do with the "parity" benefits upped from 1¢ to 1¼6 and also the relatively good yields of production and spinning of cotton quality sitthe crops of North Carolina, South Carolina uation in this region did not come by haphazard per lb. for total payments of \$94,230,000. and Georgia during the present season.

each State in the South, and I have beforeif is to be maintained. me these tables for the entire season through It is right for the cotton growers and spin-blame, he maintained are "the increasing Nov. 17, and also up to the corresponding dateners at this juncture to recognize the fact that nationalistic trend of some of our foreign last year.

To date the ginnings of North Carolina havehas just departed, was an outstanding factor ir received in this country and the continued shown 75.8 per cent of 15-16 inch and betterthe revolution in cotton quality production ow level of foreign purchasing power. . . . cotton. Of this 27 per cent was 15-16 inch towhich has occurred in South Carolina and adja- Those who advocate unrestricted produc-31-32 inch, and 48.8 per cent was one inchcent States. and better. Comparative figures for North We will sadly miss him. Honor to his name that a situation could easily develop which Carolina for last year were 57.2 per cent 15-16Peace to his ashes. inch and better, of which 32.3 per cent was Hartsville, S C 15-16 inch to 31-32 inch, and 24.9 per cent

FARMERS

therefore producing about twice as large a

was one inch and better. North Carolina is

I am opposed to the Government paving rent crops in recent years by the Carolinas and bounds while U. S. production has been portunity to vote with white farmers—an on uncultivated cotton land of being unfair Georgia, the record of Alabama is pitifully poor, going down. Fact is, the South once sup-equality which the "niggers" of the South to the people who must evanually, if not now, They have shown a decline during the past pay this money back in exaction; I am opposed season from 18.1 per cent of 15-16 inch and to forcing the farmer, whose land produces longer cotton to date in 1933 to 17.1 per cent forcing the farmer, whose land produces longer cotton to date in 1934. The bulk of their more than the lateral long of the surplus, as being unfair for those who. The raw materials supply situation of many stricted production it is forwardly argued. With the acreage cut down to 50 per cent of the Carolinas and Georgia. Many have Last week Secretary of Agriculture shorter. Oklahoma has made less than one is 25% of the 1928-32 average, against

It is doubtful whether a greater or more use-program on a one-year basis. Aim is to ful agricultural triumph has ever been accom-hold next year's crop down to about 12. plished than the changing in less than 10 years 000.000 bales, or some 3.000.000 bales

To those of us who are interested in theof the crop of the Carolinas from poor, better above this year's. Continued will be paymethods but from well-planned and continuous Vigorously Secretary Wallace denied

Every week the Bureau of Agricultural Eco-effort which must be projected steadily into the that restriction was alone responsible for nomics publishes an estimate of the grade and uture if the present comparatively satisfactory loss of foreign markets, that increased staple of the cotton ginned to that date in and profitable status is to be improved, or ever production would restore them. More to

our wise agricultural leader, W. W. Long. who cotton consumers, the decline in imports

DAVID R. COKER.

With a 50 per cent reduction in acreage per cent of one inch and longer cotton this this year's 40%. Though Secretary people who pay the has been done for the cotton industry by those time two-year contracts.

R. H. STALLINGS. who have devotedly worked for many years planters signed early this year. The through plant breeding and fair buying practices to improve the quality of the eastern crop fused to sign will be urged to join the new fused to sign will be urged to join the new planters.

> tion . . . have apparently not considered might result in producing a surplus amount of American cotton that could not be sold

abroad at any price.'

Please be brief. We reserve the right to cut letters more than 300 words long.

THE BANKHEAD COTTON BILL Editor The Advertiser:

Being a farmer and a cotton grower myself I think I am right in my understanding that the real object of the Bankhead law is to reduce cotton production, and I think that can be a accomplished with much less red tape by enforcing a stitct 50 per cent reduction in creage and a fat out all the other restrictions.

In other words, I would suggest a law requiring the county agents, or other government agencies, to see to it that no farmer shall plant more than one-half of the hereage to cotton that he has averaged planting in the last six years; then let him to first the interest of the interest to the In mid-December cotton growers will

Condition of

Sarcastic White Paper

Friday the usards of Negroes in his importance when he goes to aussiss ppf and other southern the polls on Friday, especially as point place for near or being tus with him. "

comount to tast the bankness comment also gives one a fair picwere carted in write farmers au ture of his contemptous regard
cotton Act.

Souther souther bankness the bankness tus with him."

Col. Sullens in further news
the bankness comment also gives one a fair picwere carted in write farmers au ture of his contemptous regard
cotton Act.

two-thirds vote; inasmuch as He says: much more than half the cotton "As a matter of fact, whatever tarmers and tenants in Mississippi inequalities there may be in the the balance of power. In the operation of the Bankhead Act so Negro farmers than white farmers tar Negro farmers, being small -the small tillers of the soil who ones, have been the principal sur didn't exactly get a square deal ferers. Only the big white plan during the current year. tation owners have made any money.

round, the big farmer got down as usual, accept the white man's on his high horse, threw powder guidance and vote as told to do." in the eyes of the small Negro far Col. Sullens also, to entice Nemer and told him to vote for the groes to vote for the act, publishbill. Negroes were told the oper ed a letter, alleged to have been ation of the bill would not affect written in its favor by a colored them so adversely this next year, cotton gin operator near Natchez. if they voted for it, because of the exemption of the three-bale farmer.

ed at length by the pen of Col. force likeit was this year. You Frederck Sullens somewhat vitri. can have good preachers, good titled "Sambo Invited to Vote" Col. Sullens comments:

will enjoy an unique experience lieve I am telling you the truth

"Inviting our colored brethren "That," concludes Sullens "is IN "Inviting our colored brethren "That," concludes Sullens "is to the polls in Mississippi is some-written in language that all Negro thing unque. It hasn't happened farmers can understand." in a long number of years."

"All Negro cotton growers, SOUGHT have heretofore participated in the reduction program are eligible

Furthermore, their votes will be needed, masmuch as a two-thirds majority of all cotton growers will be necessary in order to secure ratification of the Bankhead Act. "Sambo certainly should feel

ting for the measure to recieve a white citizens need his help.

"There is no doubt, of course as to how the Negroes who do go Thus when election day rolled a to the polls will vote. They will

The alleged letter read in part; "Whatever you do, boys don't agoinst the Bankhead bill. Let The subject of great reliable in it stand foreve ras long as you can keep the Bankhead bill in it stand foreve ras long as you olic and conceited editor of the churches, good wives, good women Daily News, the same Frederick good fat chidren good mules and Sullens who wrote Roy Wilkins, wagons, good mlk cows and hogs editor of the Crisis, to go to the you will be able to feed a dog or hot place, when Mr. Wlkins wrote two to catch you a possum now him some questiosn about racial and then and you will even have conditions in Amerca's most back a little something to buy yourward state. In an editorial en- self a drink on Saturday night, and slip your outside girl a pair of silk stockings and stepns. "Sambo from the cotton patch But, now listen, if you don't be-

about the Bankhead bill, be a fool "He is cordially invited to come and do away with it . and in the to the polls and vote as he thinks. fall of 1935 you will find that or think he thinks— concerning "same old dog that hit you in 19 the Bankhead Cotton reduction 31 and '32" howling at your back door and all her puppies scratch ing at your front gate."

Agriculture - 1934 Condition of.

July 14, 1934

FEUDALISM IN ALABAMA

charming titular head of a school of po- most of them are prone to take advantage he did. sented by gentlemen of such calibre, has Negroes.

squarely on the ground.

For instance, even the gentle Norman very core of the problem. For instance, even the gentle Norman very core of the problem.

Thomas, who is as different from the Communistic zealots as day from night, in his cropper system might have been of great least density of population and the land was now that new scientific metattack on the tenant farmer system must value to the people of the South, tenant not in so high a state of cultivation as other hods of farming have come into

use that old propaganda onion about the farmer, landowner, industrialist and city sections. landlord's "crooked pencil." He says that workmen alike. But unhappily he knew tion of those whose lands and other propwhile there may be a few honest land-before he began the investigation that he erty were exposed to possible ruin. The rea-Mr. Norman Thomas, the quiet and lords in the cotton-growing States, that would offer Socialism as the medicine and sons were good only if the government con-

litical thought that is not always repre- of their illiterate "peons," especially the Suppose a great specialist, an expert danger to which it exposed them.

investigated the conditions of the share- To say that there are not landlords in sils, should come into our State and find flood control to furnish protection to other cropper in the Southern cotton states. Alabama and in other cotton States who the natives suffering from some malady, landowners. There is no disputing their right In justice to Mr. Thomas and his broth-do not drive hard and sometimes merciless We could not deny that the natives were to compensation and the obligation to proer Socialists, it must be admitted that con-bargains with their tenants would be assick. And we should not, in such a case, Flood Control Association has taken this ditions among Alabama's tenant farmers untruthful as it would be to say that all resent his saying that we were sick. are nothing of which Alabama can be men who own farms are not more than But if the surgeon had diagnosed the advocated it in every subsequent Congress. proud. But for that matter neither are landed scoundrels. But honesty among malady as being caused by infected ton- The Federal Land Bank has no legal right the conditions of the land poor planters the Alabama land owners, we believe, is sils before coming into the State and in to blacklist landowners in the Boeuf Basin something to brag about. And even fur-just as high as among any other class a short, hurried examination merely re- and refuse to make loans because of what ther up the scale to the rural bankers And much higher than in some. assured himself that his own particular it considers the perilous situation of the there are conditions which all Alabamians The common defense of the so-called manner of removing tonsils was the only people in the basin. Each individual appli-

Southern bourbon against adverse criti-cure, we should reserve the right to call cation should be acted upon as the facts It is unfortunate that Mr. Thomas could cism of the farm tenant system, it seems, in some of the native doctors.

not have made his investigation of "Theis to shout back that most of the farm

In a recently published pamphlet So-that the average farm tenant would not suggests the imperative necessity for relief, will be reduced nine feet. In that event the fuse plug cialist Thomas attemps to tell in a few be nearly so lacking in a sense of social Relief should be extended in two ways. hundred words what any conscientious responsibility if the land owners would Congress should pass an act compensating be of little consequence.

Alabamian would not attempt to tell in give him a chance to break the shackles of landowners for the peril in which they live Federal land banks were created to assist thousands of words, namely "The Plight peopage or something.

As a result of the Jadwin plan of flood con-

all the ills of our economic system.

Mr. Thomas overlooks the plight of the banker thorough study of flood control plans Iver

Mr. Thomas describes such conditions land owner and the plight of the banker attempted.

As he found in the Alabam and Georgia of the farming regions. He does not seem It was found that the flow per gallon per arming In South cotton fields as "feudalism and peonage." to realize that the acute conditions among second of the Arkansas Rich, where it flows the many in excess of the second in the second depression.

As a Socialist who sees only one theory Of course, Mr. Thomas, being interna-should constitute a fuse plug by leaving the plowin' and sowin' seeds," exof government as a cure for all the ills tionally-minded, knows all this, but he other places.

There's more to farmin' than As a Socialist who sees only one theory of course, Mr. Thomas, being interna-should constitute a fuse plug by leaving the plowin' and sowin' seeds," extended that befall man, Mr. Thomas is fair. But fails to say so in his brief against the other places.

It was contemplated that if there should day.

templated compensating them for the

surgeon who did nothing but remove ton- Those people are required by the plan of vide them with it. The Mississippi Valley position from the outset and strenuously

warrant. The Federal Land Bank should not discriminate against them as an unwarranted risk.

Plight of the Share Cropper" without a tenant population is shiftless, lacking in prejudiced political doctrine to sell. For a sense of responsibility which is necespredictable to the predictable to the predictable to the predictable to the predictable to the share cropper is sary for a higher plane of living.

Basin in Arkansas appearing in The Compared to the extent that a bankful stage that the average farm tenant would not suggests the imperative necessity for relief.

Alabamian would not attempt to tell ingive him a chance to break the shackles of landowners for the peril in which they live Federal land banks were created to assist thousands of words, namely, "The Plight peonage or something.

Of course it is true that ownership does But it is easy for Socialist Thomas to encourage a more responsible state of bemoney on the farms in the federal Land Bank should lend their facilities available to the landowners money on the farms in the same as they are what admittedly is a great social and ecomake men more proud. That is, in many move the blacklist against thomas a whole.

The Jadwin plan of Glood confarmers without discrimination. They are money on the farms in the same as their facilities available to the landowners elsewhere.

The Jadwin plan of Glood confarmers without discrimination. They are money on the farms in the federal Land Bank should lend their facilities available to the landowners money on the farms in the Boeuf Basin the same as they are what admittedly is a great social and ecomake men more proud. That is, in many move the blacklist against thomas a whole.

The Jadwin plan of Glood confarmers without discrimination. They are money on the farms in the Boeuf Basin the same as they are available to landowners elsewhere.

The Jadwin plan of Glood confarmers without discrimination. They are the same as a result of the Jadwin plan of Glood confarmers without discrimination. They are the same as a result of the Jadwin plan of Glood confarmers without discrimination. They are two.

Injustice

fore he made his investigation that So-it should be is borne out by the plight of disastrous in the history of the Mississippi cialism would be named as the cure for the people higher up in the living scale. Valley. It represented the opinion of the Mr. Thomas overlooks the plight of the United States engineers who made the most

And to the Socialist mind, floating in the tenant farmers is reflected through the into the Mississippi, was in excess of the And to the Socialist mind, floating in the tenant farmers is reflected through the into the Mississippi, was in excess of the Takes On New Life clouds miles and miles above the South-whole system—that all who live directly flow of the Mississippi at Cairo. It was Takes On New Life ern dirt on which these men live, our ten-and indirectly from the tenant farm sys-thereupon determined that the levee on the ant farm system is "feudalism and peon-tem are affected by a general world-wide Arkansas side for a distance of 35 miles immediately south of the Arkansas River "There's more to farmin' tlan

as a practical man who must live in the system. He prefers to center his attack be a repetition of the 1927 flood the fuse "The thing that tickled me was world which he would reform, Mr. Thom-upon the minute problems, surface prob-plug would blow out. The Boeuf Basin wouldthe funny scarecrows," chimed in as's views are not fair, simply because helems which we of the South sometimes provide a spillway. Territory elsewhere ad-a little city child. can not view our system with his feet accept in a too matter-of-fact manner, jacent to the levees, on both sides of the The cool breezes of the country and which hurried outsiders accept as the river, would be relieved from the threat of and the wholesome meals are destruction.

existence the Negro is taking hisproved by the Federal and State place among the leading agri-Experiment Stations.

Extension Service among Neculturists of the nation. All this was brought about ingro farm men as established be-1904 when shortly after begin-fore that of farm women, perhaps ning of the Extension Work bynot because of any greater need the United States Department offor this kind of work, but the Agriculture there was an urgentidea being to emancipate the Nedemand for the appointment of gro farmer from debt first, and Negro agents to work closely sym-make him more largely indepenpathetically among their owndent of the yearly "advance syspeople and to adopt the instruc-tem" through the production of tion to their particular needs. sample food and feed.

ATTACKS MAJOR PROBLEMS HAMPTON, TUSKEGEE Thes requests were made to Dr. Some of the major problems the S. A. Knapp, Special Agricultural County agents attack are the Agent for the Government, by building up of poor washed out Hampton Institute at Hampton, sails thru terracing demonstra-Virginia, and Tuskegee Institutetions, the saving and use of barnat Tuskegee, Alabama. Both yard manures and the planting of these schools having tak-of cover crops for green manures. en leading parts in the teaching The results obtained from soil imof Agriculture, Home Economics provement projects are very satisfying and concincing to all who and Industries. With the cooperation of these witness or take part in the de-

schools and with funds supplied monstration. by the General Education Board Another profitable service the in November, 1906, the first Ne-Negro County Agents render the gro County Agent was appointed farmers is that of demonstration the United States Department in the correct methods in preof Agriculture in the person of paration of land and cultivation T. M. Campbell in cooperation of crops. They also stress a long with Tuskegee Institute in Alatime program in livestock improbama. A month later, J. B. Pierce sist. frmers in securing pure was appointed in cooperation sist frmers in securing purebred boars for grading up their with Hampton Institué in Virherds and weeding out the scrub ginia. animals. They also teach better

28 YEARS OF EFFORT

These first two Negro agents methods of feeding of disease and still remain in the employ of the Government in the Office of Ex. MONTGOMERY, ALA. tension Work, having been promoted from the position of County Agents to District, then to State and now Field agents for the Southern States.

Today, instead of one or two schools emphasizing training in rural leadership, all of the Negro

Weevil made its appearance incontrol. The possibilities involved in such kets. tant factor in helping to combatton in the past 10 years has amounted to brings to this writer a number of this pest through methods ap-8,073,000 bales per annum, which is 56.6 in Washington, "The New Leader,"

per cent of the cotton produced over that period. The value of this export to the grower in that length of time at current prices would be \$524,745,000 per annun for lint and \$81,720,000 for seed. Such a plan, therefore, at the 10-year average and assuming the current prices to continue in the future, would withdraw from the Southern farm income \$606,465,000 annually.

On Southern farms there are abou 882,000 Negro farmers with their fami lies. They are limited in their cash in come potentially to cotton. If cotton should be limited to domestic consumption it would practically eliminate 499,000 col ored farmers from Southern agriculture to say nothing of the almost equal number of white tenant farmers. Nearly one million heads of families would, therefore be thrown into other pursuits for a living at a time when those engaged in such pursuits are heavily unemployed. The net result would be to increase the relief burden of the Government by nearly a milloin families.

Since Southern agriculture finds it uneconomical to derive a cash income from other commodities than cotton without entering into serious competition with other sections of the country, and since Southern lands are not adapted to the growth of many other commodities for commercial purposes, the suggested plan would withdraw from profitable cultivation at least 24,000,000 acres of land. It is unnecessary even to suggest the loss of such a volume of productive land to the owners, to say nothing of their inability to pay taxes and indebtedness. The practical effect would be to throw this vast volume of land into the possession of the State with little or no possibility of redistribution among productive owners.

With only this brief analysis of the probable results of such a plan it is not to be believed that Southern cotton farmers will elect to adopt this method of eco-

When the Mexican Cotton Bollers might elect to do this as a method of This world needs more, not fewer, mar-

Texas and began to migrate ina plan are of tremendous importance, Socialism and Tenant Farmers is to make as much trouble for the

BY GEORGE MORRIS-

guidance.

found who disagrees, to undertake & 5 to argue the science of government or political economy with him. He is a veritable fountain of information and positively reeks with ≥ facts. The sources of his informa- : tion may be faulty and there may not be a grain of truth in a carload of his facts, but when others > are doubting, and all things appear uncertain, he is possessed of zeal with born of deep and abiding convic-Now this mild mannered Socialist missionary, and others who see eye to eye with him on social, eco- 4 % nomic and political questions, point o o o with pride to articles in their papers such as the following from to Tyronza, Ark., as evidence of prog-

"The Southern Tenant Farmers" Union is spreading rapidly in every in the lowlands, the country of the book a big plantations, we are meeting to so considerable opposition from the plantation workers and intimibation of the plantation workers and intimibation of the plantation workers and intimibation wor

to keep them from joining.

"At Marked Tree, after 500 farmers waited an hour, it was reported at the organizer had been jailed a porter of the planters. The englishment of the planters of the planters. The englishment of the planters of the planters. on orders of the planters. The entire body moved en masse to the and local jail and demanded that the Single jailer turn him out. Not being satisfied by assurences that no such go g tee was appointed to search the cells. They forced the jailer to unlock and show them through."

There is no intention to disguise the purpose of the organization. It was a single to make as much trouble for the cells.

is to make as much trouble for the and o at one of the meetings recently re- g ferred to the numerical strength of the tenants as evidence of their ability to obtain anything they de-

Dissatisfaction already created among renters and farmers has re-

insects. ADVERTISER

WE CANNOT CEASE EXPORTING COTTON

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace was nomic control of Southern Agriculture. Land Grant Colleges and most of recently quoted as suggesting a possible the private schools in the Southmethod of the control of cotton production than Americans can consume, then are in some way stressing thistian by limiting Americans are all the stressing thistian by limiting Americans are all the stressing thistian by limiting Americans are all the stressing this stressing the stressing this stressing the stressing this stressing the stressing this stressing this stressing this stressing the s are in some way stressing thistion by limiting American production to gether. A six-million-bale yield would not important phase of education, and domestic consumption. The suggestion as warrant the over-head expense which cotare turning out men who are prehe put it was that Southern cotton grow- ton growing calls for.

an eaterly direction across the not only to the cotton growers but to the Cotton Belt, threatening the entire commercial structure of the South.

About once a week a mild man-South's cash crop, the Negro entire commercial structure of the South.

About once a week a mild manCounty Agent became an imporThe average export of American cot-nered, soft spoken gentleman

printed in New York, and "The American Guardian," printed in Oklahoma City. All are Socialistic, ranging from scarlet hues to the more subdued colors.

It would not be an exaggeration to say that this man, who earns

his living by labor, is better in-

formed than 90 per cent of those

who fill out their income tax returns in the higher brackets. His sources of information may be colored, his own views biased, but it can not be said that he fails to make use of the facilities which he selects to inform himself of political developments in the United States and elsewhere.

He believes implicitly the things in the reads in the papers of his choice, because he teads them primarily for the teason that they are the things he always the papers. print the things he already believes.

They strengthen his conviction and E give luster to the light he has set \$ before himself for intellectual It would be folly for the average student of economics, or even a de college professor, if one could be

existence the Negro is taking hisproved by the Federal and State place among the leading agri-Experiment Stations.

Extension Service among Ne-

Selluting on the selluting the production of the shunder were greater and the part of the Branchest were by the production of the part of the Branchest were by the production of the part of the part

per cent of the cotton produced over that period. The value of this export to the grower in that length of time at current

printed in New York, and "The American Guardian," printed in Oklahoma City. All are Socialistic,

ranging from scarlet hues to the more subdued colors.

It would not be an exeggeration to say that this man, who earns his living by labor, is better informed than 90 per cent of those who fill out their income tax returns in the higher brackets. His

Dissatisfaction already created te natical among renters and farmers has re-scherefe

Agriculture-1934 I Condition of.

vear ago last spring. The results, on the whole, have proven satisfac-

When farm labor is paid by the When farm labor is paid by he day for planting, cultivating and gathering a crue there is no chance for misunderstanding. Laborers are paid egularly, aromptly and in each for their wall. They are not puzzled over reduction in acreage, options, crop loans, maximum production, license tags and a lot of other disturbing and complicated things injected into the otherwise simple accupation of growing and glattering a loop, it is almost impossible to explain to the most impossible to explain to the mentally undeveloped share cropper things that experienced busness men find difficult to comprenend. The tenant who doesn't understand, and most of them do not, jumps immediately to the conclusion that he is getting the worst

The agitators and organizers are not southerners, farmers nor local products. They play upon the credulity of the tenants with evangelical powers, and find little difficulty in swaving their audiences any way they like. Fortunately the planters are kept well informed. Many of the chief apostles of the agitators report immediately to their landlords.

Farmers faced already with more problems than they are able to neet do not relish the injection of labor disturbance by foreign agitators who have not the slightest interest in the tenant or his future.

South's Farms

In the Money Thousands of Tenants

in States East of Mississippi-But

sas are 3,000,000 bales short owing to thousands in old cabins, tobacco barns and there is much less criticism of the bill cultivation of.

drought. Thus a freak of nature reduced wherever shelter could be found. FERA ers thoroughly understood it.

States six million acres on which there That would be a trem the crop beyond the planned program of directors verify these reports and are doeconomy and as a result many farmers who ing their best to meet the situation. In was the published statement of W. C. cotton was ready for tractors. A protest price to pay to avoid the payments nececonomy and as a result many farmers who ing their best to meet the situation. In was the published statement of W. C. cotton was ready for tractors. A protest price to pay to avoid the payments nechave a surplusage are asking for the sus- Arkansas one project will provide for 800 Coker, business man and farmer of But- went to Secretary Wallace from all over essary to market the excess cotton.

Senator Bankhead opposes this as do Defends Cotton Control most of the farmers whose crop is short. The deficit is less than a million bales un-

der the planned crop and with a shrinkage in exports will still leave a carrover above the 5,000,000 bales considered a maximum to give profitable prices to the growers. At a meeting of 1,000 farmers in Gadsen, Ala., a request was made for the government to peg the carry-over on last

year's crop at 12 cents as well as this year's

Many tenants and small growers have been selling their equities, i.e., the margin between selling price and the 10 cents loaned last year, at half price. This due to the slowness of federal agencies in getting the margin back to the grower in cash and his inability to get along without the cash. A big Memphis brokerage firm has offered to cash these equities at full value. Many market prognosticators believe the present price of 13 cents will go higher upon the settlement of the textile strike. The 1932 crop of 13,000,000 bales sold at about 61/2 cents; this year's crop of 9,500,000 bales at 13 cents even will give the southern farmer a handsome increase in purchasing power. Cotton and tobacco totals, with the government payments under the AAA program, will add a billion dollars to the southern farmer's purchasing power. In addition, he is growing more for home use Butler County Farmer For per acre, and you allowed to cultivate the —an improvement that needs greater en Butler County Farmer For same acreage that you rented in food crops largement, for the south still buys hundreds of millions more than it produces of major commodities outside of cotton and

Thrown Off the Land meeting in conventions in North Alabama counties or what was going to happen now We meeting in conventions in North Alabama knew that over reduction and underly the land was going to happen now we meeting in conventions in North Alabama counties or what was going to happen now we meeting in conventions in North Alabama counties or what was going to happen now we meeting in conventions in North Alabama counties or what was going to happen now we meeting in conventions in North Alabama counties or what was going to happen now we meeting in conventions in North Alabama counties or what was going to happen now we meeting in conventions in North Alabama counties or what was going to happen now we meeting in conventions in North Alabama knew that over reduction and underly we meeting in conventions in North Alabama knew that over reduction and underly we meeting in conventions in North Alabama knew that over reduction and underly we meeting in conventions in North Alabama knew that over reduction and underly we will be a state of Mississipping and the convention of the land was going to happen now the convention of the land was going to happen now the convention of the land was going to happen now the convention of the land was going to happen now the convention of the land was going to happen now the convention of the land was going to happen now the convention of the land was going to happen now the convention of the land was going to happen now the convention of the land was going to happen now the land was g legal obligation was laid on the land owner Huntsville and Gadsden, unanimously en-farm products down to a ruinous level Tenants Are the Victims

To share limitation benefits with the tenant dorsed the Federal cotton control bill and something had to be done.

"You joined with your neighbors in all and cropper. The result is that thousands passed resolutions asking the President of the States from North Carolina to Texas Savs

(Correspondence from the New South) have been thrown back on wages, if any the United States not to suspend the op- and destroyed 30 for certs of your cotton, and block the price that to recent a pound and yet something had to be done to further hold the acreage down this to further hold the acreage down this

profiting handsomely from the misfortunesIn Arkansas a tenant and cropper's union was one of the important developments year. Seventy-five per cent of all the cotof the drought in the western states. Ten-has been organized; their surveyors report of the week in the intensely interesting ton growers signed on the dotted line to nessee's AAA director estimates that the that from 15 per cent to 20 per cent of all cotton situation wherein a complaint has reduce acreage, yet all those who were fifarmers of his state will profit to the ex- their number have been thrown off their arisen among many new cotton growers, nancially able intended to use as much tent of not less than \$35,000,000 over and fields. Dr. Calvin Hoover made a studyand very small growers over the operations fertilizer on the reduced acreage and try above last year's income, due to good crops for the AAA administration and reported of the Bankhead bill. Since it has been and produce as much cotton as they had and the better prices brought about by that many tenants had not received 1933 explained that the Bankhead bill carries before. Those who were not eligible and drought deficits elsewhere, plus AAA pay-government payments, that many land per cent of the total Alabama quota for cotton, were going to take advantage of cotton in excess of individual allotments, ments for crop limitations. The old south-owners were curtailing acreages by dis-1934_80 000 bales_will be divided among the first transfer of the support to take advantage of cotton in excess of individual allotments, ern states have increased cotton yield per missing croppers and tenants and that as the very small growers and certain new by contract with the government and proclamation that the economic emeracre while Texas, Oklahoma and Arkan- a result "squatters" were living by the growers who were given small quotas, plant all the cotton they could finance the



JOHN H. BANKHEAD.

To Regulate 1935 crop ing at 6 cents per pound and less. Cotton-seed was bringing \$10 pf the fiere and \$8 per ton else there, far below the cost of production. We hardly knew what to do, or what was going to happen next. We "Not many months ago cotton was sell-

States six million acres on which there That would be a tremendously high

control bill and calling attention to the He had a hard fight to obtain the support plight of the cotton farmers of Alabama of the President and the secretary of agbefore the government first took a handriculture. After long delay the bill fiin the situation last year with the plow-up nally was passed. It stopped ten million campaign and this year with the com-or more new acres going into cotton. It pulsory control plan. stopped the increased use of fertilizer.

Among other things, Mr. Coker said in Had it not become a law, you would have his statement which was published in hisseen a 14 million crop—selling at 8 cents home paper, The Greenville Advocate: a pound or less - and cottonseed at not With cotton selling at 12 or more cents more than \$20 a ton, and in all probability

a pound, an abundance of food and feed much less. in Alabama, and all able to buy more fer- "The rules and regulations provided by tilizer, the repeal of the Bankhead act the department to put this bill into force would bring conditions such that I would and effect were too drastic on the farmer hesitate to predict how low cotton would who had for some years only planted a sell next Fall, especially if we have an small acreage or who had by reason of average season in which to grow it. Some wet weather or boll weevil damage for sevof the cattle ranches in Texas, Oklahoma, eral years in succession had his produc-New Mexico and a great deal of the pas-tion reduced below the 10-year average. ture lands in Alabama and other States None of us need put the blame on the East of the Mississippi River will becounty agent, the county committee or the planted in cotton if the act is abrogated beat committeemen. They had the hard All of the mules, horses, oxen and even task of carrying out instructions from some of the milch cows will be used for Washington, and I am sure that next year breaking the land and cultivating cotton the rules will be so changed that they

'You will be given a chance some time will give the little acreage farmer a betthis Winter to vote for repeal of the ter chance." Bankhead act. Before voting, consult your county agent, your merchant and your banker and don't forget the cotton years Bankhead

(Ses of 1930, 1931 and 1932. "Again I say do not gin any cotton that you have to pay any tax on-and do not pool any exemption certificates.

"Cotton selling at above 12 cents a pound and cottonseed at \$33 per ton, from three to seven acres to the plow rented to the government for from \$3.50 to \$7

Retaining Cotton Control for your own use-and yet we are not sat- Warns That Presidential Fiat Voiding Act Might Also End 12-Cent Loan

Excess Are Better Off Than Drouth Sufferers By SENATOR JOHN H. BANKHEAD, Author of Bankhead Cotton Act. (Written for The Association Co.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—There is but gency in the production and marketing of

pension of ginning limitations and some for families on a 15,000 acre homestead coller County, who advised farmers to go the belt to stop this move. Senator Bank- If it is ascertained and proclaimed that a suspension of the Bankhead act 2 ony in a fertile Mississippi county. what is known as "the Bankhead bill." ceased to exist there would be no justification for the continuance of the 12-centget low prices for their cottant cott cation for the continuance of the 12-centget low prices for their cotton

Drouth Sufferers' Case.

Farmers in the drouth area look to their certificates held by under-producers.

In years of the product in the farmer of the actual operation of it, unused certificates as a form of crop in. As a result of the conference it was ancrop next year if the farmers of the erto been under restriction because of the and I think I know the game and surance. They will also have the rightnounced that there would be no suspension of the act, but that a drive would be ance of Government control and Government con the tax on that much cotton in addition made to get the 10 per cent reserve under ernment help. And if it is a good crop in Georgia during the present year. to next year's allotments, if the act is re-Section 8 of the act alloted as quickly as year, the yield may be beyond that fig
The mere mention of the pink boll weeviling ikewise, which and a property right. They are suffer-used as far as possible to adjust the exist
News from the West is to the effect scares the authorities, because they claim i'spells our down of the pink boll weeviling ikewise, which are the pink boll weeviling ikewise, which are the pink boll weeviling it was a property right. ing much more than are their fellowing inequalities.

The Bankhead act saved the acreagewhether they want to go forward with in cotton, acres that have never been ing the past year. The precautions are merely It is impossible for me to conrental program this year. Every one con-control or abandon it. In my judgment, planted to cotton or to any other crop. in the interest of the future. It is believed that every how any man that wants to nected with the acreage rental plan, from the cotton growers have never cast a more These new acres will not require ferhe chief of the cotton section down toimportant vote.

the county committeemen, knows that sufficient acreage reduction could not have heen secured to make the plan effective here.

If the acreage rental plan had been called off, as it doubtless would have been, but for the passage of the Bankhead act, more cotton would probably have been produced than last year notwithstanding the drouth. The drouth reduced the size of the total crop only about 12 per cent.

Those who have excess cotton, occupy year for the same amount of cotton, when the allotted cotton is included the average per bale including the seed is greatincreased over last year and two and a half times over the price received in

The bureau of agricultural economics figures that under present conditions a change of one million bales changes the price nearly 1 cent a pound.

we have average weather I believe we can look for an 18,000,000-bale crop. When the price is good, nearly every producer is hungry for more cotton.

What Plow-Up Did.

Last year but for the plow-up we would have had 17,600,000 bales.

of pounds to be sold tax-free.

We should face the task of removing ties.

If control is abandoned next year, and Kising Price An

By ATTICUS MULLIN dollars received than upon the number plications for production allotments now is bringing more than two bales is after, of pounds to be sold tax-free. made by the cotton farmers of the counting the seed. made by the cotton farmers of the coun-

greatly on their applications to growties are, therefore, a considerable distanceand am standing in dread of what

section objected on the ground that such ers is increasing by leaps and bounds Georgia.

rop Data, iron out the troubles of thousands or small farmers this year and Senator tral part of Texas. that can that can Bankhead has declared that he will seek. The cotton farmer has had so many ups and for him.

found the farmers in favor of cotton ask, "What's the use?" control with some modifications of the

Pink Boll Weevil Menace

We should face the task of removing inequalities in making allotments rather than destroying a program which will bring to the cotton belt this year that many farmers have "fudged" on Jackson and Suwanee counties in Florida that many farmers have "fudged" on Jackson and Suwanee counties in Florida their actual production in past years in were declared on the 19th to be in the interest of the past year. In other words manyfested area of the pink boll weevil menace to than was received by the corners last year. In other words manyfested area of the pink boll weevil menace to the past year in other words manyfested area of the pink boll weevil menace to the past year. In other words manyfested area of the pink boll weevil menace to the past year. In other words manyfested area of the pink boll weevil menace to the past year. In other words manyfested area of the pink boll weevil menace to the past year. In other words manyfested area of the pink boll weevil menace to the past year. In other words manyfested area of the pink boll weevil menace to the past year. In other words manyfested area of the pink boll weevil menace to the past year. In other words manyfested area of the pink boll weevil menace to the past year. In other words manyfested area of the pink boll weevil menace to the past year. In other words manyfested area of the pink boll weevil menace to the past year. In other words manyfested area of the pink boll weevil menace to the past year. In other words manyfested area of the pink boll weevil menace to the past year. In other words manyfested area of the pink boll weevil menace to the past year. In other words manyfested area of the pink boll weevil menace to the past year. In other words manyfested area of the pink boll weevil menace to the past boll had a past year. In other words manyfested area of the pink boll weevil menace to the past boll had the past year. In other words manyfested area of the pink boll weevil menace to way." Commercial Appeal.

The boll Weevil Menace

The Boll Weevil Menace

through the processing taxes.

Voluntarily reduced.

These are all emergency measures and I proposed additional allotments up to or "patch" farmers next year. As cot-based upon legislation declaring themthree bales to cover cotton actually harton stays up and can be grown at a in New Mexico, Western Texas and South-to the court cotton actually harton stays up and can be grown at a in New Mexico, Western Texas and South-to the court cotton actually harton stays up and can be grown at a in New Mexico, Western Texas and South-to the court cotton actually harton stays up and can be grown at a in New Mexico, Western Texas and South-to the court cotton actually harton stays up and can be grown at a in New Mexico, Western Texas and South-to the court cotton actually harton stays up and can be grown at a in New Mexico, Western Texas and South-to the court cotton actually harton stays up and can be grown at a in New Mexico, Western Texas and South-to the court emergency acts as legal support for their vested, some representatives of the drouth fairly good profit, the number of grow-eastern Arizona, and the two counties in nailed to extend the section objected on the ground that such ers is increasing by leaps and bounds.

that if cotton control is abandoned, Tex- is a serious pest, but they have found noth-months would but us right back farmers who have excess cotton to which The farmers will have an opportunity as and Oklahoma will put into producthe tax applies.

to vote, probably late in November, tion next year over 6,000,000 new acres ing unusually alarming in the situation dur-took hold of the situation. These new acres will not require ter-tilizer and one farmer can work three if the pest is neglected it will do great dam-rellow man can object to the control times as many acres out there as one age. A complete eradication program is being at the eradication program is being at the eradication program is being acres only two classes of farmer can in Alabama and other attempted, because the authorities are deter-people that I can understand why The additional 10 per cent cotton al-mined to prevent general infestation in therich hog who hopes to profit by lotment which will be made soon will main cotton belt, which lies east of the cen-the other fellow's misfortune, the iron out the troubles of thousands of main cotton belt, which lies east of the cen-ther the pitights ignorant man

Reveals amendments to his bill in the next Congress which will take care of the very downs since the development of the cotton gin Lake County is for the control small farmer. But if several hundred and the spinning machinery it is not unusual act almost unanimously. Yours truly, the scene next year, it seems impossible to hear of new troubles for him, and every the scene next year, it seems impossible to hear of new troubles for him, and every the scene next year, it seems impossible to hear of new troubles for him, and every the scene next year, it seems impossible to hear of new troubles for him, and every the scene next year, it seems impossible to hear of new troubles for him, and every the scene next year, it seems impossible to hear of new troubles for him, and every the scene next year, it seems impossible to hear of new troubles for him. to draw an amended measure that will "adviser" uses a new hazard for a text Tiptonville, Tenn. a good position. They will get as much Five-Year Average Based meet their requirements. In other words on "live at home" programs. Away back bemoney for cotton upon which they pay a Five-Year Average Based meet their requirements. In other words on "live at home" programs. Away back betax including the seed as they got last

On Their Figures For In ton farmers grows, the yield will grow fore the civil war statesmen like Robert On Their Figures Far Inton farmers grows, the yield will grow love the civil war statesmen like hoper. Excess Of Actual Yield make twice as much cotton on the same cotton as only a surplus crop, one they could acreage as was formerly the case in the afford to hold for suitable markets-not one Southeastern cotton States.

The writer recently made a trip through seven Southeast and Central cessities. The speeches of today sound so much

Alabama counties and for the most partlike the speeches of that day it causes one to

enertispresent bill. There is prosperity in the Yet, when we find counties like Turner (of Offered By Government men generally are strong for the con-others in which farmers have learned to live trol measure. Many farmers who kicked others and look upon their cotton and tosections the writer visited and business cow, hog and hen fame), Berrien and a few Tempt Many To Plowabout the measure earlier in the year at home and look upon their cotton and tovantages that have accrued to them through controlled production of cot-be room for hope. But the farmer who car-It seems unthinkable to me that our Checks being made of actual cottonton. They have begun to compare the ries all of his hopes to market in a cotton cotton farmers would want to go back to ginnings in the various counties of Ala-price of cotton in 1932, the last uncon-basket is still legion wherever cotton can bethe prices of 1931 and 1932, more empha-bama for the past five years are show-trolled year, with the price of cotton sis should be placed upon the number of ing a wide discrepancy with the ap-this year and they find that one bale grown, and he is the man the pink boll weevil

SAYS CONTROL UNFAIR

16 years of my Lake County will go into cotton

where we were before our president

be fair with himself and with his other, the pitiable ignorant man that can't understand what is best

Condition of Go Back to Farm If— American Cotton's High Cost "Liverpool, England, Oct. 5, 1934 "Liverpool is becoming a big marker for 'exotic cottons. We see evidence of the future business of American Cotton's High Cost "Liverpool is becoming a big marker for 'exotic cottons. We see evidence of the future business of American Cotton's High Cost There were 8,000 belos of the future business of the future business of American Cotton's High Cost "Liverpool is becoming a big marker for 'exotic cottons. We see evidence of the future business Says Horace Mann Bond Blamed For Waning Exports every day. There were 8,000 bales and selected Sao Paulo are eggenly inquired. our production policy we are today faced

If You Have Money to Buy 40 Acres, 2 Mules, 2 Cows Foreign Spinners Turn Toforeign growths are rapidly increasing—

a House and Money to Tide You Over Till Crops cows, mules, chickens, a patch of

Are Made.

By HORACE MANN-BOND

Star Creek School

That brings me to the root of the matter. We are living—my wife and I—on Ernest Magee's land. We are in sight of the Star Creek School. It is a two-room Rosenwald school, and the patrons are just building another room on to it. The school board furnished the lumber, and the parons are furnishing the labor.
The same thing is going on over

the Black Jack school, where children, teachers and patron; are helping out making addition:

o the school.

Can Everything For several miles north of Franklinton to the Mississippi ine the colored people here are orincipally home owners. Their arms are small as plantations go n the South, only twenty, thirty or forty acres. But, as Boy Bicknan, one of the community leaders told me the other day, they raise everything but money, and they live pretty well. They have

sugar cane around every house for syrup, collards, turnips, beans

peas, corn, and other vegetables.

Cheaper Growths From Deing maintained, while consumption of American Botton declines—that Botton declines de

Other Countries in determining world cotton prices. If such a policy is continued, the loss of By HORACE MANN-BOND
(For ANP)

Star Creek Community, near Parablin La, October 20, 1984.

Franklin La, October 20, 1984 a little cotton for several vera now Mr. Kelly Miller's and possess with the help of a portable canner in the amount of the property o

ca is becoming less and less a factor

uation as it exists. The letter with quo- "United States Department of Agricul-

tations from the United States Depart-ture, Bulletin, Aug. 31, 1934."
ment of Agriculture follows:
"The 1934 Chinese cotton crop has "So far as the crop of 1934-35 is con-been preliminarily estimated at 2,900,000 cerned, it is nearly all harvested. The bales, which represents an increase of open Autumn has undoubtedly added to 200,000 bales, or seven per cent over last

the yield, but moderately.

year's crop, and 750,000 bales, or 35 per

"Cotton farmers—with cash payments cent over the average for five years from for acreage curtailment, realizing at least 1928-29 to 1932-33. The preliminary es-12 cents for their cotton, and in a contimate of the 1934-35 crop in North siderable portion of the belt having Brazil indicates a crop in those States raised an abundance of corn, vegetables, of 753,000 bales—an increase of 61 per cattle and hogs enough to do them forcent and 89 per cent respectively, over another year—are enjoying a certain ast season and the five-year average prosperity. Is this prosperity, unquestion-The crop in South Brazil..... amountably the result of curtailment and othered to 500,000 bales, and was the largest artificial means, to be lasting or is it on record for those states. The area only temporary? The most momentous of cotton in Manchuria this year is problem controlling the South, and est of cotton in Manchuria this year is problem confronting the South, and es of cotton in Manchuria this year is pecially the Southern farmer, is how long placed at 198,000 acres.....an increase can such prosperity last and what it of 51 per cent the price to be paid for it?

"They (spinners) are switching their

"Some 18 months ago exporters ad Juying to mostly Indian, in substitution vised officials at Washington that the for American short staple, and Egyptian curtailment policy would result in the or staple, and Japanese spinners are now loss of foreign markets for Americar Juying Brazilian cotton. Apparently the cotton. We doubt if these exporters ex-parity with American cotton is too wide pected the increase in the use of foreign and spinners find it to their advantage cottons to be so rapid. As a result of to buy foreign growths. I have to have a

selected Sao Paulo are eagerly inquired after by Lancashire spinners, because of the quality and cheapness compared with American cotton. that consumption of foreign cotton is

"'Lille, France, Oct. 18. 1934 "'We think there will be hardly any American cotton sold this year on account of its high price and the cheap-

ness of other growths.'

" 'Enschede, Holland, Oct. 5, 1934

The Cotton Kingdom Views Its New Rules

Dissatisfied Southern Tenant-Farmers and Renters Call AAA Projects "Legalized Robbery," Term Bankhead Law "Blunder"

By CLARENCE E. CASON Now that the AAA has been functioning for two seasons, what do the people of the South think of the programs attempted by the Gov. ernment in an effort Lity to curb the temperament of King Cotton? As the "white gold" of the fields is being turned into cash in the autumn of 1934. is the Cotton Belt sure that it wishes to try the Bankhead Act for another year? Any answers to these questions would depend upon just what part of a

complicated eco- Why Not Leave It to an Expert? nomic structure one -Knott in the Dallas Morning News happens to have in

mind, for the subjects of King Cotton are many and

The idea that the salvation Southern former might be found a a drastic reduction of the cotton-vie not evolve an Washington It grew the Potomac. Motivated by his charact tic pessimism (even in good years) and his dream that some day a found of ma; might end his difficulties, the cotton-plant every autumn, for as long as the oldest residents of the South can remember, has advanced a solemn credged two parts:

- 1. "This is the worst crop we have ever
- 2. "If we could reduce the yield, we would make more money."

Whatever else may be said of the Bankhead Act, it at least has given the Southern farmer an opportunity to put into practise the formula which he for so many years has been trying to invoke. Yet, when President Roosevelt signed the Bankhead Act, there were skeptics in the South who recalled that Senator Huey P. Long, vigorously backed by Theodore G. Bilbo (who has just been elected as the next Senator from Mississippi), had campaigned for a "plow-under" movement in 1932, only to be laughed out of court at that time.

the renter happens to have been given a government allotment of exactly three bales, as frequently is the case, the tenant Up to the middle of October of this year, ass no way of getting his hands on a bit of Southern farmers had received approxicash except through paying the surplus tax mately \$153,000,000 in rental and benefit (normally one-half the prevailing price) on payments incident to the cotton-reduction each pound he may have grown in excess of programs of 1933 and 1934. This sum is is three-bale allotment, covered by the about twice the amount paid the Middle landowner's mortgage before planting.

a renter places the landowner's lien on the

first three bales produced by the tenant. If

Western wheat-producers in Federal Altho the various local allotment boards checks, almost three times what corn- ao doubt made every effort to avoid the apgrowers and hog-raisers had received for pearance of playing politics, it was inparticipation in reduction projects, and evitable that charges of favoritism would be almost ten times as much as tobacco-growers placed against them by small farmers who had been paid in government money during felt their quotas to be too low in proportion the same period.

While the Federal in neighboring districts. Southern news money has given papers this autumn printed letters from dismuch comfort to the satisfied small farmers and renters who large plantation characterized the AAA projects as "legal masters and country ized robbery," and the Bankhead Law as "a merchants, there is miserable political blunder." considerable doubt UTICA. N. Y.

UTICA, N. Y. as to whether the OBSERVER DISPATCH

tenant-farmers, who Help to the Small Grower form the base of the

pyramid represent. We residents of states outside the "Cotton The answer, of course, is in the Bankhead ing the SouthernBelt" do not understand very clearly the sit-amendment to the agricultural act controlling agricultural system, uation that has been forced in the cotton states cotton. Under its provisions, production has and who, altho per-by restrictions included in what is called the been greatly reduced, prices have been raised, forming most of the Bankhead act. What has been done, briefly, and much of the American export market has labor in the cotton is to squeeze out the little fellow. labor in the cotton is to squeeze out the little fellow.

fields, have beer There are approximately 600,000 farmers in laborers. The whites, who own most of the perennially in debithose states who raised anywhere from one to land, have produced what they were permitted and on the verge of three or four bales of cotton per year. Very to produce, and have profited by the higher many of them were two-bale producers. Large-prices. The negroes, being tenants or day The wholesalely they are Negroes who rent a piece of ground, laborers, have been cast out to effect the crop

reduction of acre do almost any kind of work that may be had reduction. And as long as the Bankhead ages in 1933 ancin the neighborhood and raise a bale or two of amendment remains, the negroes will remain ages in 1933 ancin the neighborhood and raise a bale of two or excluded from their familiar cotton fields, 1934 threw a great cotton to help out. These people have been and they will have no other place to offer

shut out by the Bankhead act. many tenants out of work.

governmental

projects have ren-

dered any aid to the

During the summer, the number of rent- It is now stated by President Roosevelt that ers and share-croppers thus affected wasif the act is continued for another year it will carry an amendment exempting all farmers estimated conservatively at 200,000. In some unfortunate instances, landlords who produce two bales or less of cotton a year.

refused to cooperate in government rehabil. This class of farmers has been driven out of itation projects by declining to waive the business, and as a consequence many of them debts of their renters to enable them to have been compelled to seek public support. It obtain a loan to use in acquiring a small is not strange that they should wonder why the great country with all its wealth and power farm from a Federal Land Bank. should prohibit toilers from producing on a few pitiful acres something that would help them

Ray of Hope Fades

Cotton Belt tenants last spring and sum gain humble support. mer glimpsed a ray of hope in what they chanced to hear about the compulsory reduction plans for 1934. But this autumn not a few of them find themselves closer to serfdom than ever before. A widelyemployed contract between a landlord and

Tragedy in the Cotton Fields As all persons who are observant realize, the great negro population of the deep south is almost inarticulate, particularly in politics. It cannot elect local officers or state officers,

PORTLAND, ORE.

OREGONIAN

DEC 7

and the only negro member of congress is from Chicago. The negroes must accept, politically and economically, the conditions imposed upon them by the dominant whites. It now grows increasingly apparent that

this voteless, voiceless and subjected people has been sacrificed to white prosperity under the new deal. We quote a tragic statement from Peter Molyneaux' Texas Weekly-the most widely known controversial publication

Relief cases among negroes during a period of only a few months increased 63 per cent at Houston (Texas) and 123 per cent at Atlanta (Georgia),

The figures given are for the period from October, 1933, to May, 1934-the crucial months, it will be noted, of new deal prosperity. The nation was supposed to be getting back on its feet. But down in Georgia negro relief recipients were increasing at this tremendous rate. And throughout the whole south a similar catastrophe was taking place.

of the south: and are still increasing.

been lost. And the negroes have been the

their labor,

To The Commercial Appeal:

I very much appreciate your per giving me a chance to vote my ised Archean agriculture hat he opinion on the Bankhead Bill. My would find soft vay to give those on the land a new dead the cost up before the Bankhead Bill came on the land a new dead the cost up before the Bankhead Bill came on the land a new dead the cost up before the Bankhead Bill came on the land a new dead the cost up before the Bankhead Bill came on the land a new dead the cost up before the Bankhead Bill came on the land a new dead the cost up before the Bankhead Bill came on the land a new dead the cost up before the Bankhead Bill came on the land a new dead the cost up before the Bankhead Bill came on the land a new dead the cost up before the Bankhead Bill came on the land a new dead the cost up before the Bankhead Bill came on the land a new dead the cost up before the Bankhead Bill came on the land a new dead the cost into being.

I think the Bankhead Bill a thorward of living for cententment mind between the voluntary signing of a contract to reduce acreage of cotton on my 995 acres of which Cotlon there's by the cost have and the Bankhead Bill a thorward of living for cententment of Agriculture in the oughly obnoxious piece of legislatic leaves on the way in the land was all duction programs, and since the the contract to reduce acreage. I will be a land was all duction programs, and since the the contract to reduce acreage. I love if the out. Now land is confused distress and smoke screen Please say to Mr. Meeks that if not very well surjected corn, so that have cleared away they now see he will vote against the Bankhead leaves cotton as my only cash crop, clearly and understand that both Bill and continue to sign the acre-except for peaches, and you can see the voluntary contracts and Bank-age reduction contract, the meek that I cannot make a profit on 13 head Bill should be discontinued. that I cannot make a profit on 13 head Bill should be discontinued. shall inherit the earth. bales even if it went to 20 cents per The measuring stick called "five R. L. WET. pound,

2. We will lose our world cotton for cotton acreage, acreage promarkets. Brazil exported twice as duction, and rental benefits, is much cotton this year as last. Peruunfair and unjust to 90 per cent is doubling her actease and so onof cotton growers. Unless this down the line. In my opinion we measuring stick is discontinued, can raise better cotton cheaper incotton farmers will defeat the efthe United States than any other fect of both by refusing to co-opton the united States than any other fect of both by refusing to co-opton the united States than any other fect of both by refusing to co-opton the united States than any other fect of both by refusing to co-opton the united States than any other fect of both by refusing to co-opton the united States than any other fect of both by refusing to co-opton the united States than any other fect of both by refusing to co-opton the united States than any other fect of both by refusing to co-opton the united States than any other fect of both by refusing to co-opton the united States than any other fect of both by refusing to co-opton the united States than any other land own-plant the united States than any other fect of both by refusing to co-opton the united States than any other fect of both by refusing to co-opton the united States than any other fect of both by refusing to co-opton the united States than any other fect of both by refusing to co-opton the united States than any other fect of both by refusing to co-opton the united States than any other fect of both by refusing to co-opton the united States than any other fect of both by refusing to co-opton the united States than any other fect of both by refusing to co-opton the united States than any other fect of both by refusing to co-opton the united States than any other fect of both by refusing to co-opton the united States than any other fect of both by refusing to co-opton the united States than any other fect of both by refusing to co-opton the united States than any other fect of both by refusing to co-opton the united States than any other fect of both by refusing to co-opton the united States than any other fect of the united St

country. But if we limit our pro-erate.

state area on the ments and dements of a dollar when the 1935 crop is duction in order to raise the price Ninety per cent of cotton grow- the Bankhead cotton control act. The re- started, and we will have to get our competing neighbors in Southers desire and favor permanent sult has been an overwhelming endorse- back of them, as usual. Yours America will step into our place incompulsory cotton acreage control ment of some sort of government control, truly, the world cotton markets. Anylaw, that is fair to all, practical, one who does not think so under-and that can be easily enforced in estimates the ability of the Southa practical way. Yours truly,
W. A. JOHNSON.

3. It is an old axiom that no per- Bartlett. Tenn.

WANTS FA.R CONTROL

year base period" for fixing quotas

mium in that figure. It was the price on the board. And today the

price is a little above 12 cents. Most

R. L. WETHERELL.

state area on the merits and demerits of drawing. A majority will not have although many complaints are made as to the workings of the act. Charges are made that countries and state administrators have played petty politics and thus deprived hon-

Letters To The Editor

APPROVES CONTROL

To The Commercial Appeal: I wish to go on record favoring all that is being done for the cot ton farmer by the AAA and agenties

There may be some who haven't gotten an equal break in the allotment matter, but as a while I consider the planta life saven for the
cotton raisers. My conaits and
share croppers are at in the best
condition for many years past.
They have all pair their accounts
and have been drawing substantial
amounts. I gave them free was a amounts. I gave them free use of my teams and tools and they have raised food for themselves, and feed for their cows, hogs and chickens, and what I have done

T. P. RUSSELL.

Penalizing Progress

son can stand still. He will either go backward or forward. What is to become of our American ingenuity? Are we going to stop work and stagnate? Even now there is a cotton on the market that is supposed to produce four bales to the acre. And in this year, with all the drouth, I personally saw some of it that made two and three bales per acre with a bad stand on rather poor land. At that rate I can raise my entire allotment on five acres. What is to become of my six tendents, as I work that much before breakfast in the mornings with my ing:

Bartlett. Tenn.

A WORD TO MEEKS

That the Bankhead Bill in its present form est men of their fair share of the benefits; that the act works hard upon the little est men of their fair share of the benefits; that the act works hard upon the little est men of their fair share of the benefits; that the act works hard upon the little est men of their fair share of the benefits; that the act works hard upon the little est men of their fair share of the benefits; that the act works hard upon the little est men of their fair share of the benefits; that the act works hard upon the little est men of their fair share of the benefits; that the act works hard upon the little est men of their fair share of the benefits; that the act works hard upon the little est men of their fair share of the benefits; that the act works hard upon the little est men of their fair share of the benefits; that the act works hard upon the little est men of their fair share of the benefits; that the act works hard upon the little est men of their fair share of the benefits; that the act works hard upon the little est men of their fair share of the benefits; that the act works hard upon the little est men of their fair share of the benefits; that the act works hard upon the little est men of their fair share of the benefits; that the act works hard upon the little est men of their fair share of the benefits; that the act works hard upon the little est men of their fair share of the benefits; that the act work

what is to become of my six remarks in the mornings with my tractor?

If the Bankhead law is doing farming district to the north of here in the justify the Bankhead Bill fail is the purpose of the purp

had a chance to try it. Certainly no one of the had a chance to try it. Certainly no one of the had a chance to penalize the farmer had any desire to penalize the farmer

MATRICE Commercial ACCURATION

The Commercial AC

NEGRO AND BALE OF COTTON

To the Editor of The Telegraph: Civil war has been cleared away and forgotten, there is a new generation writing new sumption by home mills.

histories, and not engendered by sectional So that's the situation; foreign markets
hatred and prejudice. I find that there are for American cotton being destroyed by the onnection with The Commercial Anneal Cotton Control Vote.

only two little sectional spots in America to intensive cultivation of the staple abroad Here are excerpts from some people." Will Wamble, Aberdeen day; one in the 16,000 remnant of the G. A. R., while American farmers cut production, and "I oppose the Bankhead bill. We Miss.

and the other in the U. D. C. I find that the while American farmers cut production, and "I oppose the Bankhead bill. We Miss.

"I favor compulsory cotton acreated by the process of destroying American manufeed fair control." Oscar Leaks age control but not baleage con-

and Jefferson Davis did not mention Negro slaves because he thought he would alienate the sympathies of England and France.

The Bankhead pig-head cotton control bill was framed in the interests of the big farmer. Negro and bag of cotton.

Down at Moultrie, the other day there was Mr. Bankhead a millionaire. Mr. Vereen, ditto. How many men in that audience were big

planters? How many were ten-Vereen? eal Kitchens see this. He doesn't at Gene Talmadge was elected! is, Ga. BENJAMIN A. BUSTIN.

Rome, Ga. News Tribune

November 14, 1934 KNIFED AT HOME AND ABROAD

est of all producers.

anything approaching permanent prosperity How many men in that audience were bigtonville, Tenn. in the cotton states uuntil such markets havefarmers, and planters? How many were tene "We are much been provided.

Moreover, the Weekly demands immediateeven know that Gene Talmadge was elected! action, as this journal so often has done, in- White Plains, Ga. BENJAMIN A. BUSTIN. sisting that to wait is to invite disaster. It Route No. 1 says "Cotton consumption at home and abroad has fallen off for six months, and cotton exports have been cut in half," which is quite correct.

These things, touched upon so feelingly by the Texas Weekly, are bad enough, but they do not reach, a fundamentally bad condition at home—a condition that is cutting down home consumption and will continue to cut down home consumption until it is corrected.

This is the processing fee of \$20 a balc. The In the last six years thate read many his foreign manufacturer does not have to pay tories and biggraphic of promines agures init, so to seize American markets is comparahistory durat to the close of the World War. Itively easy, and they are being seized regulind that after the strife and battle of the larly with corresponding decreases in conclining war has been cleared away and forgot-

and the other in the U. D. C. I find that the While American farmers cut production, and "I oppose the Bankhead bill. W. "I favor compulsory cotton acreNegro and bag of cotton has been the cause of the process of destroying American manu-leed fair control." Oscar Leaks
age control but not baleage conagreat deal of our troubles down here in the facturers going forward through the impoSouth. The Mexican war was fought in the insition of a processing tax that gives approximative in the administration of the
south thousands of acres of Texas land, and
mately \$20 a bale advantage to the foreign Bankhead bill, no one will deny.

The Civil War was fought out to a finish on
the issue of Negro slavery. Abraham Lincoln
the issue of Negro slavery in the first years of
the Civil War, because he thought he would
alienate the sympathies of the border states;

November 15, 1934

NEGRO AND BALE OF COTTON

To production, and "I oppose the Bankhead bill. W. "I favor compulsory cotton acreage control but not baleage conthe control." Oscar Leaks
age control but not baleage conthe fair control." Oscar Leaks
age control but not baleage conthe fair control. The law age control but not baleage conthe impo"That there has been definite inso that we can buy somethic in the difference of the use of the definite inso that we can buy something to the eat." W. W. Meeks, Oneida, Ark.

"The Bankhead bill is not fair
oppose this oneny other conliving and money but your small
rol of production bill, except the farmers and tenants can't." J. P.
the issue of Negro slavery in the first years of the same factor of the same factor of the same factor of the same factor of the eat."

The Bankhead bill would demand, but if Fisher, Jonestown, Miss.

Bankhead bill was should provide "The Bankhead bill would be fine
a heavy tenalty on officials whoir carried out as intended, but the same factor of the same factor of the eat."

The Bankhead bill was should provide "The Bankhead bill would be fine a heavy tenalty on officials whoir

NEGRO AND BALE OF COTTON

In the last six years I have read many his- "This Bankhead bill has made Tenn." "If the Bankhead bill is in actories and biographies of prominent figures in legal thieves out of honds men." "If the Bankhead bill is in achieve down to the close of the World War. Mrs. Gertrude Potts Michigan City, tion in 1935, the little farmer is absolutely lost." T. A. Shanks, find that after the strife and battle of the "The Bankhead bill has done Jonestown, Miss.

Civil war has been cleared away and forgot more for the former the stripe. Civil war has been cleared away and forgot-more for the farmer than anything ten, there is a new generation writing newelse could have done." H. G. "I feel sure we can get a living histories, and not engendered by sectional Hedge, Caruthersville, 476. price for our cotton only by rehatred and prejudice. I find that there are "Lots of farmers till have to goducing the production, and that only two little sectional spots in America to out of the farming business if the this can be done only by some day; one in the 16,000 remnant of the G. A. R.,Bankhead bill is in effect another form of compulsory control. Howard the other in the U. D. C. I find that theyear." F. M. Vanderburg, Cren ever, I do not believe the present Negro and bag of cotton has been the cause of haw, Miss. a great deal of our troubles down here in the Penalized Grower South. The Mexican war was fought in the in- "The Bankhead bill has penalizedtions, call it politics, prejudice, faterest of the Negro, and bag of cotton; for im-he small grower who gave in his voritism, animosity or what not.' mediately after its close Bob Toombs and others creage correctly and honestly." A.W. G. L. Rice, Ripley, Tenn. bought thousands of acres of Texas land, and F. Simpson, Pocahontas, Miss.

L cotton continues and it continues to disthe issue of Negro slavery. Abraham Lincolners, Saulsbury, Tenn. turb the Texas Weekly, a Lone Star State soft-pedaled Negro slavery in the first years of "I want to kick against the Camp, Miss. publication that is full of alarm over the fu- the Civil War, because he thought he wouldBankhead bill and the way it is "The county agent and the comture of a staple the continued marketing of alienate the sympathies of the border states administered." C. E. Nolley, Por-mittee has picks and give all to and Jefferson Davis did not mention Negrotageville, Mo. which means so much to Texas, that great-slaves because he thought he would alienate the "I favor cotton control, but not Hendrix, Big Creek, Miss.

sympathies of England and France.

ants of Mr. Vereen?

American manufacturer has to pay this; the South Speaks Mind foreign manufacturer does not have to pay On Bankhead Bill

ishly and for political reasons." A farmers are suffering as the result." Mrs. R. J. Tacker, Moscow, W. Iselin, Palmyea, Miss.

law can be successfully operated largely on account of local condi-

"Let us have a compulsory gov-THE decline in consumption of American stocked it with Negro slaves.

"The Bankhead bill is hitting lotsernment control on cotton proThe decline in consumption of American The Civil War was fought out to a finish on us small farmers." Hines Broth-duction, but on a percentage basis fair to all." J. T. Turner, Potts

the Bankhead bill." Mrs. Sid R. The ones that have caused the Bankhead bill." The Texas Weekly insists, as this newspaper so often has done, that the imperative ground bag of cotton.

The Texas Weekly insists, as this newspaper so often has done, that the imperative ground bag of cotton.

The Bankhead pig-head cotton control bill was Clark, Trenton, Tenn.

The Bankhead pig-head cotton control bill was Clark, Trenton, Tenn.

The Bankhead pig-head cotton control bill was Clark, Trenton, Tenn.

The Bankhead pig-head cotton control bill was Clark, Trenton, Tenn.

The Bankhead pig-head cotton control bill was Clark, Trenton, Tenn.

The Bankhead pig-head cotton control bill was Clark, Trenton, Tenn.

The Bankhead pig-head cotton control bill was Clark, Trenton, Tenn.

The Bankhead pig-head cotton control bill was Clark, Trenton, Tenn.

The Bankhead pig-head cotton control bill was Clark, Trenton, Tenn.

The Bankhead pig-head cotton control bill was Clark, Trenton, Tenn.

The Bankhead pig-head cotton control bill was Clark, Trenton, Tenn.

The Bankhead pig-head cotton control bill was Clark, Trenton, Tenn.

The Bankhead pig-head cotton control bill was Clark, Trenton, Tenn.

The Bankhead pig-head cotton control bill was Clark, Trenton, Tenn.

The Bankhead pig-head cotton control bill was Clark, Trenton, Tenn.

The Bankhead pig-head cotton control bill was Clark, Trenton, Tenn.

The Bankhead pig-head cotton control bill was Clark, Trenton, Tenn.

The Bankhead pig-head cotton control bill was Clark, Trenton, Tenn.

The Bankhead pig-head cotton control bill was Clark, Trenton, Tenn.

The Bankhead pig-head cotton control bill was Clark, Trenton, Tenn.

The Bankhead pig-head cotton control bill was Clark, Trenton, Tenn.

The Bankhead pig-head cotton control bill was Clark, Trenton, Tenn.

The Bankhead pig-head cotton control bill was Clark, Trenton, Tenn.

The Bankhead pig-head cotton control bill was Clark, Trenton, Tenn.

The Bankhead pig-head cotton control bill was Clark, Trenton, Tenn.

The Bankhead pig-head cotton control bill was Clark, Trenton, Tenn.

The Bankhead pig-head cotton control bil cludes quite properly that there cannot be Mr. Bankhead a millionaire. Mr. Vereen, ditto next year." Lem E. DeBerry, Tip County will give some of the higherups part of what they give "We are much better off with ithe poor people," Mrs. J. C. Pugh

Don't let Neal Kitchens see this. He doesn't some form of control." W. A "Before the Bankhead Bill was passed I was in favor of it be-

"I believe all necessary correc-cause I thought it would give the tions can or will be made to re-small farmer a fair deal and hold move inequalities of the act the big crook in check. Now I see Fred Grittman, Drew, Miss. the small farmer crushed while

"We need some form of controthose who overestimated their babut the Bankhead bill was writtensic average and had a 'stand-in' are by someone ignorant of true con-harvesting a fat purse."-W. C.

Farren, Troy, Miss.

"We favor the Bankhead bill if Bankhead Law by correcting in-Warren, Troy, Miss. it were made more uniform so that qualities which one year of demthe small farmer could have anstration has proven."—E. P. square deal." Mrs. W. B. Riddick Moore, Helena Ark Friendship, Tenn.

This is the most unfair legislation that has ever been out on the

than we would have been without Halls, Tenn.

Parish, Union City, Tenn.

ditions of small farmers or has Wilson, Tiptonville, Tenn. been badly administered." J. E. "Compulsion should continue

Cotton Control

Memphis cotton men and other business leaders last night expressed keen interest in the outcome of The Commercial Appeal's Cotton Control Vote. Some predicted that indorsement of some form of compulsory regulation of the cotton crop would have a decided effect on the government's course. The close vote on the Bankhead Act was surprising to some, pany: "The vote is impressive and the vote was very interesting, especially to those engaged in the cotton the cotton the cotton that the cotton the cotton and of the government stopping the payment of land rents. I believe that this will work good for all.

Midway, Ala., Nov. 1, 1934.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON

To The Commercial Appeal:

A pational planned economy like the Cotton and of the government stopping the payment of land rents. I believe that this will work good for all.

Midway, Ala., Nov. 1, 1934.

To The Commercial Appeal:

A pational planned economy like the cotton and of the government stopping the payment of land rents. I believe that this will work good for all.

Midway, Ala., Nov. 1, 1934.

To The Commercial Appeal:

A pational planned economy like the stax off the government stopping the payment of land rents. I believe that this will work good for all.

Midway, Ala., Nov. 1, 1934.

To The Commercial Appeal:

A pational planned economy like the stax off the government stopping the payment of land rents. I believe that this will work good for all.

Midway, Ala., Nov. 1, 1934.

To The Commercial Appeal territory and I believe that the sum of land rents. I believe that this will work good for all.

Midway, Ala., Nov. 1, 1934.

To The Commercial Appeal territory and I believe that the sum of the government stopping the payment of land rents. I believe that this will work good for all.

Midway, Ala., Nov. 1, 1934.

The close vote on the Bankhead statement of land rents. I believe that the payment of land rents. I believe that the sum of the government stopping the payment of land rents. I believe that this will work good for all.

Midway, Ala., Nov. 1, 1934.

Act was surprising to some, pany: "The vote is impressive and while others said that they beshows what the farmer wants. Pertration, and not the act itself, was be effective, must be linked with objected to, as reflected in the production control."

W. W. Mallory, president and against.

Sees Influence of Poll

Stratton-Warren Hardware Combination of the vote is impressive and shows what the farmer wants. Pertration, and not the act itself, was be effective, must be linked with objected to, as reflected in the production control."

W. W. Mallory, president and against.

Sees Influence of Poll

Scons: "The result of the vote

As to the significance of theindicates a decided difference in poll, it was predicted by severalopinion. It is hard to tell by The that the overwhelming vote in fa-Commercial Appeal ballot how the vor of some kind of cotton cropmajority would think, as we don't

naire to all cotton farmers.

Opinions follow: ditor, The Advertiser:

Charles G. Henry, general man- Please allow me space in your paper to ex-release hundreds of thousands of ager of Mid-South Cotton Growers'press my views on the Bankhead cotton law. Ilaborers to a further increase of Association: "The people thatam in favor of the Bankhead law in regard to a dominant factor of cotton conbelieve in it, I have gathered from the cotton States. If it were not to it and the my experience. They have criti-government taking it in charge I believe that cause of its principles but its adper pound now; but I imk there should be safeguarded and placed on a parity with a foreign cotton price cause of its principles but its adper pound now; but I imk there should be worten in gards to the Bankhead Act reflects the opposition of so many to the administration of the first, by mitting a law to let each plow have gaged in cotton production and the only nine are since to take into consideration be farmers who are satisfied and didn't vote."

P. N. Maddox, branch manager will be all right and make all that they can and list existence should be more familiar to so from mercial fertilizers to the nine ares; States, India, China, Russia, Souvet of the computation of the south without the large alike.

P. N. Maddox, branch manager will be all right and make all that they can and 150 years America held the suprement of the south without the large alike.

Should America, accustomed to supremacy in horsepower and cot-Association: "The people thatam in favor of the Bankhead law in regard to unemployment.

to proceed in the south withouthe large alike.

to proceed in the south without the large alike.

such control of the situation."

As it is, some farmers can sell to free but ton acreage, surrender to other national many farmers can be a supremacy in horsepower and cotton acreage, surrender to other nations and live a life of economical seclusion by extricating the foreign don't see how we can help adopt down to 7 cents or 8 cents a pound. Some farmour some kind of cotton controlers don't make the allotment and they sell his national wealth into a free lunch

in Washington, and I expect it to Bankhead bill is doing this. somewhat similar questionnaire."

& Sons: "The result of the vote

control would influence the govern-know how many failed to vote."
ment to issue a similar question- RIEND OF BANKHEAD ACT WOULD AMEND IT. .

with the results of this poll show- certificate for 4 cents a pound and pockets the counter for all nations? ing that the farmers are so strong. money. I believe that this money should go to High tariff walls and cotton acre-

Dr. Tait Butler, agricultural publisher: "The results were as 10 be expected, although I looked four against the larger note against the ponents of the bill space of the entral against its can be they are its administration."

REGULATION NEED IS SEEN
The Commercial Appeal Poll of Farmers Accepted as Reflection of Sentiment Toward
Cotton Control

This poll vant tells in the central and have been to the grade and not in Texas and Oklar of Sentiment Toward
Cotton Control

Toward
Cotton Control

The Commercial Appeal Poll of Sentiment Toward
Cotton Control

The Commercial Appeal Poll of Sentiment Toward
Cotton Control

The Control Will Interfer encourage of the sent in mind now a four-horse farm mak-the exodus of American capital to ing 23 bales of cotton and only allowed to sell industrialize foreign lands at the lange 23 bales of cotton and only allowed to sell industrialize foreign lands at the lange 23 bales of cotton and only allowed to sell industrialize foreign lands at the lange 23 bales of cotton and only allowed to sell industrialize foreign lands at the lange 23 bales of cotton and only allowed to sell industrialize foreign lands at the lange 23 bales of cotton and industrial production and industrial production and also of the government paying rent on land restricted to home consumption onto planted in cotton. Take these two items out only would spell disaster for American and there will be no expense of the farmer nor only would spell disaster for American and the rewill be no expense to the farmer nor only would spell disaster for American and the entral area and not in Texas and Oklar on the land is otherwise let us take government with the farmer stores to the farmer and he does not deserve it as heagricultural products, to lower to the farmer and he does not deserve it as heagricultural products, to lower to the farmer and he does not deserve it as heagricultural products, to the farmer and he does not deserve it as heagricultural products, to the farmer and he does not deserve it as heagricultura

result in the government issuing a I am also in favor of all farmers who did not reduce their acreage this year having to reduce Memphis cotton men and other Paul Dillard, cotton man: "The it to nine acres to the plow from now in so that pusiness leaders last night ex-vote was very interesting, especial-they will all be on an equal basis. I am in fa-

like beladestan sociologican experiment can only be successfully instituted hards to the national accord.

The farm measure control on cotton tending to promote a home purchasing rower without taking into consideration the southern industrial foreign purchasing power of cotton export commodities would be represent and preposterous, because such fallacy would destroy the southern him enower for foreign export and restrict its operation to home consumption only and

Dr. Tait Butler, agricultural pub- I have in mind now a four-horse farm mak- the exodus of American capital to

Charges Of Maladr, inistration Widespread In Bankhead Vote

Small Farmers in Crittenden Show Resentment by Voting 116 to 0 Against Act's Continuation grams of farms and their allotted yields, accompanied some of the

Complaints that the Bankheadballots. Act was unfairly administered this Next to Crittenden County, the year by local committees figured largest number of complaints prominently in The Commercial charging unfairness came from Appeal Cotton Control Vote ballots Dyer County, in Tennessee, with and letters from the first day. One Dyersburg citizen making a Thousands of tuen complaints trip to Memphis to present his were received most of them from harges of political juggling. Small farmers and a few from larger landowners. As a table it was the little farmer with no political influent, who complained, one instants of discrimination being alleged in the case of a semi-paralyzed farmer.

Although the vote itself went against Bankhead Act continuance year by local committees figured largest number of complaints

against Bankhead Act continuance in 1935 by 191 to 114 in Crittenden County, Ark., this was not considered fully indicative of the resentment of the county. The vote was broken up into two groups, 199 voters representing 55,398 acres and 106 voters representing a total of only 4,037 acres. The former group, principally large landowners, voted 114 to 85 for the Bankhead Act, but the smaller, 40-acre farmer group, comprising 58 tenants, 21 renters and 39 owners, voted 116 to none against continuing the act another year.

Letters attacking administration of the act went so far as to charge individual members of the county committee with giving themselves high acreage yields, while others in the county were cut drastically to make this possible. These charges were made in various forms, and from such men as Thompson (Doc) Frothro, former Memphis baseball manager; Henry Craft, prominent young planter, and Solon A. Person, landowner of Proctor. Documentary evidence, including diaSouth Speaks Mind

connection with The Commercial Appeal Cotton Control Vite.

Here are excerpts from some: allotment programs, conditions "I sincerely hope our leaders will would have been quite different." J. repeal this Act and take our farm-J. Whitten, Iuka, Miss.
Ing industry out of the hands of "It has made paupers of thous-

grasping politicians so we can work ands of small farmers." W. E. Harout of this unfortunate predica-rison, Jonesboro, Ark.
ment." A. Darling, Mineral Wells, "Instead of paying to destroy, a
Miss."

Miss dandy of the sure of the state of the sure of the

eenwood, Miss.
'Tis the greatest curse visited, "I believe in every effort our on the Southland save Sherman's president makes if we could get a march through Georgia." W. B. fair deal out of our county busi-Curtis, Haynes, Ark 2 - 3 ... ness men." J. W. Faulkner, Dyers-"I have been a Democrat sinceburg, Tenn. ness men." J. W. Faulkner, Dyers-

birth and would like to continue to. Favors Modifications be a good old Southern Democrat, but how in thunder can I remain. "I am for the bill with some everything I can make taken awaymitteemen should be honest and cotton surplus."

from me by a Democratic adminis-efficient farmers." J. L. Travis Brighton, Tenn. rtion?" M. M. Vowell, Cottage Batesville, Miss.

cotton hogs. They squeal the loud-tige that will give him a fair deal." Tenn. est." E. C. W., Stanton, Tenn. John M. Lumpkin, Tupelo, Miss.

Islation of the rankest sort." Calvinweather conditions and proper Route 2, Rutherford, Tenn. C. Barbour, Vicksburg, Miss. For Permanent Measure

"I favor the law not only for Morris, Coahoma, Miss.

1934-35, but as a permanent control "This taxation is really a down-measure." E. S. Gaines, Girard, Laright shame." Nathaniel Laird.

"The man who did not reduce his "The small farmer should have Williams, Route 2, Blytheville, Ark the more primitive countries are usually the

Keiser, Ark.

"Give every farmer an even he act is so vast, complicated and liams, Lexington, Tenn. usually are in the inbreak with his neighbor and stormwieldly that it allows too much "It has certainly worked a hard-stages of development. all this political propaganda." J. P. coom for graft, injustice and poship on the small farmer." J. A. stages of development. Hey, Phillipp, Miss.

In the long run, will in the

tioned the sabotage of lending "Compulsory control is all right deal. agencies controlled by agents of the sut the administration is wrong, fault is." J. M. A. Owens, Rives, tion in our cotton fields in order that we Department of Agriculture." EllenW. E. Streeter, Bassett, Ark.

Phelps Crump, Nitta Yuma, Miss.

"I am a sharecropper and don't

"I am for any plan which the sec feel the sharecroppers are getting etary of agriculture approves. a fair deal. We are right where Aubrey Lancaster, Earle, Ark.

Aubrey Lancaster, Earle, Ark.

"Many families are without shoes—broke!" W. A. Hamill, Roue 2 as a result. If the government had East Prairie, Mo. put substantial, honest farmers and "The thrifty farmer must pay the held of the." not politicians at the head of the indolent for certificates to sell

his cotton." Bill DaLee, Verona, Changing Attitudes "I am not in favor of it for 1935 On The Cotton Problem

On Bankhead Bills. L. Cox, Boyle, Miss. The most convincing argument in support Montgomery, Ala, Advantage

"The Bankhead Act is the bestof the government's programs designed to Thousands of letters were received from Mid-South farmers in gress in 50 years." Will N. Cal limit the crop and raise oction prices in the

houn, Ridgely, Tenn.

South has to do with standards of living Governor Murray of Oklahoma has "Small farmers do not get jus tice." J. A. Johnston, Elaine, Arkamong the Southern tenant farmers? Sena- joined that group of Southern politicians it think there should be a loter Bankhood himself who is always willing.

"I think there should be a lotor Bankhead himself, who is always willing allow the farmers to decide for them-of investigations made and each Therenough to face a fact has called attention selves the question of retention of the I'm sure there would not be sto the injustices from which many of the Bankhead cotton control act.
much complaint." W. J. Birming
ham, Byhalia, Miss.

small farmers suffered in the allotments of The vote on its continuation in De-

"Let's see if we can't put it on: Probably it was the time-worn convictionmadge and others of their kind will do percentage basis." E. E. Edwardsin the South—the imbedded belief that the well to let the farmers cast their votes Bells, Tenn.

"If all farmers would reductenants are hardly worth considering—which without exerting any influence. their acreage to the proportionwas mainly responsible for whatever dis- Because the Department of Agriculthat I have practiced for the laskriminations may have been allowed by the ture has announced that there will be but how in thunder can I remain. I am not the bill with some 20 years, there would soon be not state and local organizations in charge of the vote on the question, it does not necessary the state and local organizations in charge of the vote on the question, it does not necessary the state and local organizations in charge of the vote on the question, it does not necessary the state and local organizations in charge of the vote on the question, it does not necessary the state and local organizations in charge of the vote on the question.

"Hope we can have the Bank-at all to blame for the failure of these boards accompanies an election is neede Grove Tenn.

"It takes longer to write a permit head Bill or some form of com-to give just attention to the welfare of the Farmers have been given the opportional many states and small farmers.

"Any control plan that will be for a bale tag than it does to make pulsory control the rest of my give just attention to the welfare of the Farmers have been given the opportion of the plan that will be put in a bale of cotton." W. W. Wynne life." C. C. Blackburn, Booneville, sharecroppers and small farmers.

Those we can have the Bank-at all to blame for the failure of these boards accompanies an election is needed to control the rest of my give just attention to the welfare of the Farmers have been given the opportion of the plan that will be put in a bale of cotton." W. W. Wynne life." C. C. Blackburn, Booneville, sharecroppers and small farmers.

Miss.

As a matter of fact. Senator Bankhead has or not the act should be permanent.

force by large growers, thenkers "Bankhead ought to be boiled in and other professional men who illustrated has one of the Every sharecropper, and other their own interesting and I would like to apply the un-American, un-democratic. Toohis finger directly upon the center of the Every sharecropper, land owner, and and not that of the small farmer, jail or the asylum." R. L. Casey, the head of these movements it plain that he will seek to prevent a repenow raising cotton, have been sent bal
"We have road hogs and we have "The small farmers has no presdeal." Jim Dowdy, Middleton, tition of irresponsible—or uninformed—distorted the small farmers has no presdeal." Tenn

"Give the two-mule farmer at 1935 program. This point of view, with all they alone will be allowed to decide a "The Bankhead Bill is class leg- "It does not control farming as least a living." Urban A. Flowers, that it implies, is absolutely fundamental for matter which vitally affects them. Let

farming determine what you make "I don't think the sharecropperthe reason that it touches upon a deep- the politicians take a holiday. on a given number of acres." I. J. is getting a fair deal." Haroldrooted economic philosophy in the South. Green, Route 4, East Prairie, Mo. We say that the South has always depended

"I am in favor of some form upon its exportations of raw cotton. That is "Control we must have, but the Darwin, Tenn.

"Control we must have, but the Bankhead Law has not benefit from the program." Mrs.the earth's surface have started in to com-Bankhead control will have to be the Bankhead Law has he benefit from the program. Missine earth's surface have started in to comchanged. The little farmer hascept one bale of cotton off the Laura Linzey, Anguilla, Miss. certainly been sewed up." C. J. Market." D. H. Smith, Batesville, "I wish the Bankhead Law could pete with us, how shall we meet that combeard, Route 1, Lexa, Ark. Wiss. stay on for 10 years." Charleypetition? Economic history teaches us that

acreage fared nearly as well as the better showing." H. S. Norris "We can't exist under presen ones which furnish raw materials to the conditions." Don Williams, Lon "Machinery for administering nie and Hessie Berry, Louie Wil world, while the more advanced countries usually are in the industrial or financial

> In the long run, will it be to the advantage "I feel I have not had a fair of the South to maintain a primitive civiliza-

may continue to compete with the raw prod-"Two thirds of the county com"Two thirds of the county comittees want the Act to stay in "Basing allotment on the five away from the poor man the land the attentions of the county compared to compete with the raw prodittees want the Act to stay in "Basing allotment on the five away from the poor man the land the attentions of the land th "Two thirds of the county come "Basing allotment on the five away from the poor man the mittees want the Act to stay in "Basing allotment on the five away from the poor man the mittees want the Act to stay in "Basing allotment on the five away from the poor man the mittees which make no efforce." George C. Benson, Oakland year-average was decidedly un chance of getting on cheap landand the other countries which make no efforce." George C. Benson, Oakland year-average was decidedly un chance of getting on cheap landand the other countries which make no efforce." George C. Benson, Oakland year-average was decidedly un chance of getting on cheap landand the other countries which make no efforce." A. M. Conley, Belen, living among the working people?

The Bankhead Bill is a God. "I cannot pay my taxes and family." A. M. Conley, Belen, living among the working people?

Send." R. E. Sanders, Laconia feed, clothe and school my family. Miss.

Perhaps, after all, the ultimate secret to the countries of the countries which make no efforce."

Perhaps, after all, the ultimate secret to the countries of the countries which make no efforce."

our cotton problem will be in the direction of increasing the consuming power among the underprivileged farm populations of the South, in attempting to find new industrial uses for cotton, and in trying to build up an American ability to compete with the rest of

the world-not in selling raw cotton-but in selling manufactured cotton goods on the

November 28, 1934

WHOSE ELECTION IS THIS?

"The Bankhead Bill is imposing 1934. And the senator, of course, is abso-cember is not a matter of politics, and on the small farmer." Dais 1934. And the senator, of course, is abso-cember is not a matter of politics, and Moses, Vaiden, Miss.

In the small farmer." Dais 1934. And the senator, of course, is abso-cember is not a matter of politics, and politicians should have no part in informers are rated with the lower which these allotments were made had no except in aiding to explain its advanclass of farmers." Ross McCalir connection whatever with the Bankhead act tages and disadvantages. Mruray, Tal-Hornsby, Tenn.

allotments. Certainly Mr. Bankhead is not sarily follow that all of the hot air wh

criminations against the little fellows in the It is their election. For the first time

to grow a bale on three acres.

upremacy among agricultant prod-ers continue to call for help, it islow price, while those who pay noas the worst-looking bale produced acts, become approbable crop, and possible that some such action may attention to soil-building and con-by any nation. mente menace of inteasinghe taken as has been used to reduce servation are lucky if they are able Cotton will always be grown in in foreign countries de-the size of the cotton crop. pends upon number of things, The menace of foreign competinost of which may be listed under tion cannot be met by huge crops likely determine the size of the cot-who uses his head as well as hands, New York Times from Altanta Ju

he heading of the auture attitude of low-grade, short-staple cotton ton crop this year and probablycan grow the staple at a profit. of grovers in production of the that method simply piles up a huge the next. In the meantime it is continued from back surplus and beats down the price. within the realm of possibility that The handwriting is on the wall it can be met and completely over-some control method may be workor the selfish, slip-shod methods come by medium-size crops of high-2d out through voluntary co-opera-Data on the relationship of supply tey get \$4.25 per month. The suof the past and growers are faced grade, long-staple—and that puts ion on part of the growers. with the necessity of making a the first step up to the growers. change in their plan of operations, Spinners, both foreign and doportunity to pay more attention volved are being made available to many as semi-starvation. peration must replace selfish in
nle cotton, and the supply is not

peration must replace selfish in
nle cotton, and the supply is not

not peration must replace selfish in
nle cotton, and the supply is not

not peration must replace selfish in
not cotton farmers. We hope that cot
ton producers will have the facts. The Macon Telegraph is quoted: ton producers will have the facts. The Macon Telegraph is quoted:
ividualism in determining the size

to ple cotton, and the supply is not the formation of more one-variety upon which to base an intelligent the state has many other commu-

custom, instead of the indifference y want. To produce the kind of cotton to the growers. Those farmers who Determining Factors' that has prevailed respecting these that is in demand, even with the do not know or are in doubt how present huge surplus, requires to proceed along those lines have will be. The events between nowef rolls in this county . . . would important farm practices. Facing unusually heavy reduc-good soil, high-grade seed and in-only to read their agricultural pub-and the early Spring of 1935 will, delighted to live as well as a configuration of course, be determining factors, parcy's manney coon dog lived a few duce the crops of 1931, 1932 and cotton. Terracing and the planting agents being available for the ask-specific type of control is the an-ibb county a government worker swer to the demands of the South id: "Could you expect any better 1933, and actually planted for in- of winter cover crops to check the situation, and now we have a heed and adopted these methods they have no control is being south will never willingly relinquish erage earnings a day?"

of its field workers to forwardleys; then they piled on commer- which will give us a compact, Bankhead act, together with the ingress did not pass.

these necessary adjuncts to goodcial fertilizer and grumbled be-smaller bale, wrapped in cotton adjustment program, is well worth it is desirable, on several accounts, eral experts are establishing comprofit. munities where only one variety of Fewer acres of cotton and more net weight basis, is apparently onsurance that it can accomplish

cotton is planted and ginned. The ligh-grade, long-staple cotton to the way to accomplishment. This what is intended. government is not forcing these he acre should be the aim of every will create competitive local marprojects just now; it is giving cot grower. There are many good farm- kets, and eliminate the practice of ton growers an opportunity to volers who produce a bale to the acre, under-grading and stapling by local

NEW COPTON CONDITIONS. untarily adopt these improvements, the acre. They are the ones who status of American cotton in for GREENSBORO. N. (Whether cotton will reain itsbut if they are ignored and farm-make money on cotton even at a eign markets, where it is classed

> SEMI-STARVATION IN AN AGRICULTURAL STATE.

lian Harris writes that in Bib county, Georgia, county seat Macor population 77,000, one-fourth of th population, 13,537 negroes and 5 772 whites, are on the relief rolls

and price, consumption figures and erintendent of charity agencies in In the meantime the reduced factors, the prospect for continued [acon says that starvation is at exports, the development of foreign and for "many thousands." Mr.

inches of the indifference in the size of the nesage a few days ago said he

only to read their agricultural purposes, the second construction of cotton, tensive cultivation. A dearth of lications, consult their county farm of course, be determining factors egro's mangy coon dog lived a few our experience in the administration of the Bankhead act this year agent or a district federal agent, tion of the Bankhead act this year agent or conditions in growers would not voluntarily re-the present method of growing the advice and services of these should demonstrate whether this Commenting on conditions in swer to the demands of the South id: "Could you expect any better

creases. Only intervention of the rosion have been advocated for While the farmers are thus help-vent the recurrence of disastrous hen a breadwinner of a family of surpluses. ederal government last year saved many years; the better farmers took ing themselves, a matter over which surpluses.

Of this much I am certain: the e must support them on 50 cents of the same of th

the south, but the time has come

other class of farmers left their ing 2 just price for better grade hrough the use of the centralizing e Bibb counties—in Georgia, Alapowers of the Federal Government. ma, Florida, or wherever they are The general apathy of cotton fields bare except for cotton stalks, and staple and, at the same time, They have thought about it, striven und—together; some sort of job winter cover crops to prevent ero-rains carried the top soil and fersion is such that the federal gov-lility down the slopes into High density sin compression. ernment is increasing the number pranches that ran through the valof its field workers to forwardleys; then they piled on commer-which will give us a compact; have every confidence that the ent census, as proposed in a bill

farming. To improve the quality cause it cost so much to raise cot-bagging; weighed, graded and trying. And the fact that the prin-of cotton and length of lint, fed ton that they could not make a stapled by a licensed government ciple of crop control has been so this country to realize just how agent at the gin; to be sold on a widely discussed for such a longidly civilization has managed in it.

and some even grow two bales to buvers. It will also improve the

NEW ERA FOR THE SOUTH SEEN IN THE COTTON CONTROL PLAN

The Chief of Production Says the Principle Embodied in the and deplore, and for which we are which has not heretofore been seeking a remedy through the use planted. Such new land will be Bankhead Law Holds Out Hope of Social and Economic Gain

The Bankhead act, recently signed planted. An analysis of the cotton years of striving by the South for by the President, for the control of situation the following season states some effective and enforceable cotton production embodies a prin-that "the comparatively low price method of control. It is in no sense ciple that has long been discussed of 1904-05 probably was a factor in novel or revolutionary. It embodies ground and the promise it holds reduction, but it sems reasonably a principle which Senator John H. for the future are discussed in the certain that a very substantial re-Bankhead, its author, advocated following article.

By CULLY A. COBB. Chief of Cotton Production Section ton Association." of the AAA.

A heavy yield of 206 pounds the following season the second 13, an acre had resalted in a crop of nearly 13,000,000 bales and the price sagged to 7 cents. I recall the agitation that award are sult of the first 3,000,000 bale drop. There was a clamorous reptaining for some type of control that would stay the depressing effect of a surplus. Many depressing effect of a surplus. Many high as the wartime price of around prices from 5 cents to nearly 40 plans were proposed during 1905 as 35 cents a pound in 1919. a result of mass meetings of growers in "every county court house Efforts for Control. in the South" on Dec. 17, 1904.

attended these meetings were pre-gle State futile. attended these meetings were prelattended the Spring of 1905.

Reduction Effected.

mately 14 per cent less acreage was the logical culmination of many duction in acreage planted in 1905 long before the adoption by Conis attributable in a large measure gress of the present Agricultural to the efforts of the Southern Cot- Adjustment Act.

The reduction achieved by this Objectives of Act. NE of the first cotton meet-method was attended by an im- Perhaps only those intimately asever attended was provement in price of about 2 cents sociated with the South can fully in wars ago in Georgia. a pound for the next season, but appreciate what is really the funda-

of the South as well as to its busi-In January of 1905 the Southern Continued efforts were made by ness and commercial interests. Cotton Association was formed in leaders in the South to obtain some From a social viewpoint, a stable New Orleans and the records show effective method of control to pre- cotton price that can be mainthat Harvie Jordan, the associa- vent the disastrous consequences of tained within relatively narrow tion's president, in opening the these violent fluctuations. After limits from one year to the next is meeting asserted that "we must, the 16,000,000-bale crop and its six- the most desirable thing that could and will, reduce the present cotton cent price in 1914, a conference of happen to the South. acreage from 25 to 40 per cent on Governors was called in Memphis There has been a process of rural every cotton farm in the South in and met on Oct. 17, 1914. There decay caused by these price fluc-1905." Representatives of the New proposals were discussed to control tuations which is most depressing York and New Orleans Cotton Ex. by law acreage to be planted-a to every Southerner. Farm operachanges were present at the meet- method, by the way, used by sev- tion has been divorced from farm ing and endorsed the acreage re- eral States of the Confederacy dur- ownership largely as the result of ing the first years of the Civil War. fluctuating cotton prices. A small The association developed a 25 South Carolina did pass such a law operator plants a crop on one price per cent reduction plan and recom. as the result of this conference in basis, only to find himself marketmended the holding of precinct 1914, limiting the acreage to "six ing it at a much lower price, and meetings in every part of the Cot-acres to the plow." But the failure the result is usually that he loses ton Belt on Feb. 11, 1905. The to obtain concurrent action by other his farm and is reduced to the thousands of cotton producers who States made the statute of the sin- status of a tenant or cropper. Or,

what is worse, he becomes a rural them were conditioned upon similar action by other States and failed While the entire remedy for the for want of concurrent action. rural rehabilitation of the South is

This activity was probably the So there is nothing new in the not a stable cotton price, and while most serious effort made up to that idea of controlling cotton produc- the problem is aggravated by other time by cotton producers' organization through the use of legislative factors, there can be no permanent tions to secure a reduction in cot machinery. To any one with a reconstruction of the social fabric ton acreage. And in 1905 approxi sense of history, the Bankhead act, as long as cotton prices, through recently signed by the President, is lack of adequate control, drop to

the request of the majority of the Bankhead act.

producers of cotton. counties will come the allotments justment act. Such is not the case,

to individual producers. A 50 Per Cent Tax.

cents a pound have resulted in tre-

mendous injury to the agriculture

be marketed.

Perhaps the question now most misery and hardships. frequently asked about the act concerns its relationship to the 1934 Income Doubled. cotton acreage adjustment properiod that has been used in the prevented.

starvation levels one year and rise 000 acres eligible to participate in to undue heights in some succeeding the campaign will be compelled to make a reduction in production or The roulette-wheel method of pay the tax of 50 per cent if they producing and selling cotton has desire to market the cotton promade a difficult social situation in duced in excess of their allotment. many parts of the South which the This makes no allowance for the majority of Southerners recognize bringing in of new land into cotton of governmental powers granted at subject to special provisions of the

In this connection, it may be well For the moment, cotton pro- to note that for the current year ducers as well as the nation gen- sentiment in the South for the erally are concerned with the im- Bankhead bill was largely directed mediate effects of the Bankhead toward the non-cooperating proact. Briefly, it provides for an al-ducer, a minority of less than 10 0 lotment from the 10-million-bale per cent. Also the possibility of quota fixed by the act to States and the development of new cotton counties, then to individual pro- lands gave impetus to overwhelmducers. The tentative quotas for ing desire among cotton producers the States have been fixed and the for legislation of this character. cotton section of the Agricultural Many have erroneously construed Adjustment Administration is now the Bankhead act as a confession engaged in determining the county of failure of the 1933 program and quotas. From these quotas for the current program under the ad-

In my judgment, the emergency plow-up campaign of the Summer s of 1933 prevented utter economic to and social collapse in the South. Under the terms of the act, each The crop of 13,177,000 bales would producer will receive exemption have been 17,600,000 bales if the ... certificates in an amount equal to government had not aided prohis allotment, which is his pro rata ducers in plowing under 10,500,000 5 share of the 10-million-bale quota acres of the growing crop. This o fixed by the act. If any cotton would have made a world supply of o farmer produces an amount of cot- American cotton of 27,174,000 bales, o E ton in excess of the amount of his the largest of record. Such excesallotment, he must pay a tax of 50 sive supplies unquestionably would per cent of its value before it can have driven prices down to a fivecent level with all the attendant

gram. Theoretically, there is no conflict. In practice there may be some cases in which a producer who has signed a contract in the \$\frac{1}{25}\, \frac{485}{485}\, \frac{000}{485}\, \frac{1}{485}\, \frac{ voluntary campaign will not receive \$425,488,000 the previous years. I exemption certificates in an amount have little patience with those who equal to the anticipated production from his planted acreage. We shall "vandalism." Such persons demstrive to administer the act so that onstrate a lack of imagination. Cersuch cases will be infrequent. The tainly it was a strange thing for 5 Bankhead act itself was drawn to nearly 2,000,000 cotton producers to supplement and not supplant the take teams and tractors and rip E program under the Agricultural Ad- out 10,000,000 acres of a growing, # 2 justment Act. The base period to thriving crop. But in so doing, cerdetermine individual allotments un- tain human values were preserved a der the Bankhead act is the same and economic ruin in the South was \$

signing of adjustment contracts. The prospects for attaining a o This base period is 1928-32, inclu-vastly improved statistical position for American cotton appear fairly a Of the average of 41,437,000 acres certain for the beginning of the planted to cotton during the five- next crop year. Through the operyear base period, 37,800,787 acres ation of the adjustment program, are covered by contracts in the supplemented by the Bankhead act, sign-up campaign completed in it seems that we may reasonably March. Thus it would appear that expect a production not greatly in 'e producers on approximately 3,000,- excess of the 10-million-bale quota fixed by the act.

NEW ERA FOR THE SOUTH SEEN IN THE COTTON CONTROL PLAN made a difficult social situation in duced in excess of their allotment.

The Chief of Production Says the Principle Embodied in the and deplore, and for which we are

cotton production embodies a prin-that "the comparatively low price method of control. It is in no sense ciple that has long been discussed of 1904-05 probably was a factor in novel or revolutionary. It embodies in the South. Its historical back-reduction, but it sems reasonably a principle which Senator John H. ground and the promise it holds reduction, but it sems reasonably a principle which senator, advocated for the future are discussed in the certain that a very substantial re-Bankhead, its author, advocated double following article. The Bankhead act, recently signed planted. An analysis of the cotton years of striving by the South for by the President, for the control of situation the following season states some effective and enforceable cotton production embadice a main. Bankhead Law Holds Out Hope of Social and Economic Gain

to the efforts of the Southern Cot- Adjustment Act. is attributable in a large measure gress of the present Agricultural

Chief of Cotton Production Section ton Association." By CULLY A. COBB.

A heavy yield of 1206 pounds the following season the second 13,- mental objective of the Bankhead in acre had resulted in a crop of 000,000-bale crop of American cot- act. It does not seek, as some have learly 12,000,000 bales and the ton again dragged prices down- erroneously concluded, to obtain NE of the first cotton meet-method was attended by an im- Perhaps only those intimately as-I even attended was provement in price of about 2 cents sociated with the South can fully are ago in Georgia, a pound for the next season, but appreciate what is really the funda-The reduction achieved by this Objectives of Act.

agitation that would stay the During the succeeding years price cotton. Its primary objective is to Cotton Belt in 1904 as a result of and production of cotton fluctuated bring stability to the production and the first 13,000,000 bale of There drastically from the six-cent level, marketing of this crop upon which was a clamorous antidation for some which was the result of our first the economy of the South is based. Type of control that would stay the 16,000,000-bale crop in 1914, to as The violent fluctuations of cotton depressing effect of a surplus. Many high as the wartime price of around prices from 5 cents to nearly 40

a result of mass meetings of growers in "every county court house Efforts for Control. plans were proposed during 1905 as 35 cents a pound in 1919.

> of the South as well as to its busimendous injury to the agriculture

price that can be main-

a stable

Cotton Association was formed in leaders in the South to obtain some From a social viewpoint, New Orleans and the records show effective method of control to pre- cotton price that can h that Harvie Jordan, the associa- vent the disastrous consequences of tained within relatively narrow tion's president, in opening the these violent fluctuations. After limits from one year to the next is meeting asserted that "we must, and received and its six- the most desirable thing that could every cotton farm in the South in proposals were discussed to control tuations which is most depressing 1905." Representatives of the New har law source to be law to and will, reduce the present cotton cent price in 1914, a conference of happen to the South. changes were present at the meet method, by the way, used by sev-tion has been divorced from farm York and New Orleans Cotton Ex. by law acreage to be planted-a to every Southerner. The association developed a 25 South Carolina did pass such a law operator plants a crop on one price per cent reduction plan and recom- 1914 limiting the association to find himself market-Continued efforts were made by ness and commercial interests. ing the first years of the Civil War. fluctuating cotton prices.

mended the holding of precinct 1914, limiting the acreage to "six ing it at a much lower price, and meetings in every part of the Cot-to-besieve But the failure the result is usually the failure the result is u sented with pledges to reduce acre were made to develop some effect basis for opportunity age planted and decrease consumptive formula that would not be as a consumptive formula that would not be as a consumptive formula that would not be again in 1927 efforts gypsy, a vagrant was agreed with pledges to reduce acre were made to develop some effect basis for opportunity age planted and decrease consumptive formula that age planted and decrease viscour tive formula that would control or his family. tion of domestic fertilizer for the cotton production. Several States attended these meetings were pre-gle State futile. ton Belt on Feb. 11, planting season just ahead in the passed laws in 1977, The States made the statute of the sin-status of a tenant or cropper. them were conditioned upon similar

action by other States and failed

rural rehabilitation of the South is While the entire remedy for the

Of the average of 41,437,000 acres certain. Through the oper planted to cotton during the five-next crop year. Through the oper planted to cotton during the five-next crop year. Through the oper planted to cotton during the five-next crop year. Through the oper planted to cotton during the five-next crop year. Through the oper planted to cotton during the five-next crop year. Through the oper planted to cotton during the five-next crop year. Through the oper planted to cotton during the five-next crop year. Through the oper planted to cotton during the five-next crop year. Through the oper planted to cotton during the five-next crop year.

Of the average of 41,437,000 acres certain for the beginning of the

sign-up campaign completed in sepect a production not greatly in March. Thus it would appear that expect a production not greatly in producers on approximately 3,000, excess of the 10-million-bale quota-

are covered by contracts in the supplemented by the Bankhead actassign-up campaign completed in it seems that we may reasonably

but most of The Social Consequences.

what is worse, he becomes a rural

time by cotton producers' organiza tion through the use of legislative factors, there can This activity was probably the so there is nothing new in the not a stable cotton price, and while most serious effort made up to that idea of controlling cotton product the problem is aggravated by other tions to secure a reduction in cot machinery. acreage. And in 1905 approxi recently signed by the President, is lack of adequate control, drop to To any one with a reconstruction of the social fabric

to undue heights in some succeeding the campaign will be compelled seeking a remedy through the use planted. of governmental powers granted at subject to special provisions of the request of the majority of the Bankhead act. make a reduction in production In this connection, it may be well

starvation levels one year and rise 000 acres eligible to participate in

ducers as well as the nation gen-sentiment in mediate effects of the Bankhead toward the non-cooperating proerally are concerned with the im-Bankhead bill was largely directed producers of cotton. quota fixed by the act to States and the development of new cotton counties, then to individual pro- lands gave impetus to overwhelmact. Briefly, it provides for an al-ducer, a minority of less than engaged in determining the county of failure of the 1933 program and Adjustment Administration is now the Bankhead act as a confession cotton section of the Agricultural Many have erroneously construed the States have been fixed and the for legislation of this character. counties will come the allotments justment act. Such is not the case. ixed by the act to States and the section of the Agricultural Many have erroneously construed section of the Agricultural the Bankhead act as a confession ement Administration is now of failure of the 1933 program and ment Administration is now of failure of the 1933 program and ment Administration is now to From these quotas for the current program under the adthe 10-million-bale per cent. cotton pro- to note that for the current plow-up campaign of the Summer Also the possibility of

to individual producers.

A 50 Per Cent Tax.

producer will receive exemption have been 17,600,000 bales if the contributes in an amount equal to government had not aided prohis allotment, which is his pro rata ducers in plowing under 10,500,000 share of the 10-million-bale quota acres of the growing crop. This contributes the act. If any cotton would have made a world supply of the state of the act. farmer produces an amount of cot- American cotton of 27,174,000 bales, e farmer produces an amount of his the largest of record. Such exceston in excess of the amount of his the largest of record. per cent of its value before it can have driven prices down to a fivebe marketed allotment, he must pay a tax of 50 sive supplies unquestionably would a allotment, he must pay a tax of 50 sive supplies unquestionably would a allotment, he must pay a tax of 50 sive supplies unquestionably would a allotment. Under the terms of the act, each The crop of 13,177,000 bales would and social collapse in the South. In my judgment, the emergency of In my judgment, the Summer of 1933 prevented utter economic of 1933 prevented utter economic of and social collapse in the South. cent level with all the attendant

gram. Theoretically, there is no South's cotton producers was dou-conflict. In practice there may be had from the 1022 man east one cerns its relationship to the 1934 Income Doubled. frequently asked about the act confrom his planted acreage. We shall onstrate a lack of imagination. Cerstrive to administer the act so that tainly it was a strange thing for such cases will be infrequent. The nearly 2,000,000 cotton producers to Bankhead act itself was drawn to take teams and tractors and rip a supplement and not supplant the out 10,000,000 conton producers to supplement and not supplant the out 10,000,000 conton producers to supplement and not supplant the out 10,000,000 conton producers to supplement and not supplant the out 10,000,000 conton producers to supplement and not supplant the out 10,000,000 conton producers to supplement and not supplant the out 10,000,000 conton producers to supplement and not supplement the out 10,000,000 conton producers to supplement and not supplement to take teams and tractors and rip a supplement to the conton producers to supplement and not supplement to take teams and tractors and rip a supplement to take teams and tractors and rip a supplement to take teams and tractors and rip a supplement to take teams and tractors and rip a supplement to take teams and tractors and rip a supplement to take teams and tractors and rip a supplement to take teams and tractors and rip a supplement to take teams and tractors and rip a supplement to take teams and tractors and rip a supplement to take teams and tractors and rip a supplement to take teams and tractors and rip a supplement to take teams and tractors and rip a supplement to take teams and tractors and rip a supplement to take teams and tractors and rip a supplement to take teams and tractors and rip a supplement to take teams and tractors and rip a supplement to take teams and tractors and rip a supplement to take teams and tractors and tractors are takent to take teams and tractors and tractors are takent to take teams and tractors and tractors are takent to take teams are takent to take teams some cases in which a producer and the 1933 crop, \$857,248, z exemption certificates in an amount have little patience with those who who has signed a contract in the east see one in the east see one exemption certained an amount say the 1933 plow-up program was equal to the anticipated production "vandalism." Such persons dem-Perhaps the question now most misery and hardships. der the Bankhead act is the same and economic ruin in the South was justment Act. The base period to tain human values were preserved determine individual allotments un-Bankhead act itself was take teams and supplement and not supplement Ad- thriving crop. But in so doing, cerprogram under the Agricultural Ad- thriving crop. But in so doing, cerprogram under the Agricultural Ad- thriving crop. But in so doing, cerprogram under the Agricultural Ad- thriving crop. But in so doing, cerprogram under the Agricultural Ad- thriving crop. But in so doing, cerprogram under the Agricultural Ad- thriving crop. But in so doing, cerprogram under the Agricultural Ad- thriving crop. But in so doing, cerprogram under the Agricultural Ad- thriving crop. But in so doing, cerprogram under the Agricultural Ad- thriving crop. But in so doing, cerprogram under the Agricultural Ad- thriving crop. But in so doing, cerprogram under the Agricultural Ad- thriving crop. But in so doing, cerprogram under the Agricultural Ad- thriving crop. But in so doing, cerprogram under the Agricultural Ad- thriving crop. But in so doing, cerprogram under the Agricultural Ad- thriving crop. But in so doing, cerprogram under the Agricultural Ad- thriving crop. But in so doing, cerprogram under the Agricultural Ad- thriving crop. But in so doing, cerprogram under the Agricultural Ad- thriving crop. But in so doing, cerprogram under the Agricultural Ad- thriving crop. But in so doing, cerprogram under the Agricultural Ad- thriving crop. But in so doing, cerprogram under the Agricultural Ad- thriving crop. But in so doing, cerprogram under the Agricultural Ad- thriving crop. But in so doing, cerprogram under the Agricultural Ad- thriving crop. But in so doing, cerprogram under the Agricultural Ad- thriving crop. But in so doing crop. period that has been used in the prevented. pro-As it was, the income of the d

period that has been used ... The prospects region period that has been used ... The prospects region period that has been used ... The prospects region position period is 1928-32, inclu- vastly improved statistical position period for American cotton appear fairly period the period is 1928-32, inclu- vastly improved statistical position period that has been used ... The prospects for attaining a constitution with the prospect statistical position with the prosp pales. It is probable that the carry-sover next August will be around 1,000,000 bales. This would bring as into the crop year 1934-35 with a world supply of around 21,000,000 bales of American cotton. A normal situation would be a crop of 13,000,000 bales and a carry-over of around 5,000,000 bales. But the 21-

million-bale supply is a vast improvement over the 26-million-bale supply of two years ago.

Policy for 1935.

The vital question then arises as to the policy and program for 1935.

The Bankhead act is mandatory for the crop year 1934-35. For the succeeding year, if the President finds to the policy and program for succeeding year, if the President finds to that the economic emergency in ducers break ground for their crop ducers and marketing in the Spring of 1935. We are so cotton producers tinue, to exist he may declare the in dealing with the emergency that tinue, to exist he may declare the in dealing with the emergency that service for that year if the now exists that 1935 seems a long at two-thirds of the cotton producers two-thirds of the cotton producers to the many factors that must be ton situation will be when proconsidered in arriving at a decision.

of 1933 prevented utter economic

South for the

Condition of.

Ironing Out Inequities In The Cotton Allotments

under the Bankhead act. Secretary of Agri-ble for the dissatisfaction in some quarters. culture Wallace met with a number of sena-

present said they favored the continuance of of the provisions of the law, in view of the ing. I found a ready market at a been practicing diversification in one the Bankhead addomy if the law were so adfact that the size of this year's crop is below fair price for what milk I could proway and another, and so already had ministered as to take care of inequalities afthe quota, would seem to have merit. The did as I did and were equally such or who has a wife and five children that the constitution in one that the continuance of of the provisions of the law, in view of the ing. I found a ready market at a been practicing diversification in one duce. Other farmers over the state small cotton acreage. I have a neighbor who has a wife and five children bor who has a wife and the childre fecting small farmers, and that if that could chief purpose of the act was to hold down the cessful.

causing the rub in the operation of the law trol of production is concerned, then, the purty agent, farm and newspaper was ernment for aid. This man was one And it is with respect to that problem that pose of the act is already fulfilled. On the spreading the news that a panacea for of those I found at the courthouse And it is with respect to that problem that pose of the act is already fulfilled. On the our troubles had been discovered. The of those I found at the courtinouse the discussion of Saturday was most interest-face of it, therefore, the provisions might as county agent of Lamar county was making an honest living. Some say ing. As for the continuance of the Bankhead well be suspended. There seem, however, to so enthused he wanted the farmers the Bankhead law is not being ading. As for the continuance of the Bankhead well be suspended. There seem, nowever, to so enthused he wanted the Bankhead law is not being adact, that is a question to be decided later, and be some difficulties in the way of doing that leaders failed to realize what it would that as it may, if it is carried out the decision will rest entirely with the farm-Secretary Wallace cites a recent opinion of cost a cotton farmer to produce milk, in every county as it is in this one

The problem of most immediate importance velt could act to terminate the law further What happened then? Herds of taxes there is only enough left for a has to do with ironing out the inequities infindings would have to be made indicating dairy cattle sprang up overnight. Two-meager living, which is little better the cotton allotments for this year. Chester that the emergency with respect to cotton gallon cows sold for \$100. In a few than slavery. Three years ago it took C. Davis, the farm administrator, says that production and marketing had ended. much of the agitation against the operation of If the use of the 10 per cent reserve will the much of the agitation against the operation of 11 the use of the 10 per cent reserve will strike in Georgia. For the last two courthouse which cost \$85,000 and put the Bankhead act comes from small producers take care of the inequalities now apparent, as strike in Georgia. For the last two courthouse which cost \$85,000 and put the Bankhead act comes from small producers take care of the inequalities now apparent, as strike in Georgia. For the last two courthouse which cost \$85,000 and put the Bankhead act comes from small producers take care of the inequalities now apparent, as strike in Georgia. whose allotments appeared unjust. The farm the farm administration believes, however, it per gallon f. o. b. the farm. Today county farm land.

which, it is believed, will end the controversy producers who have complained of the operaimpossible to feed and milk cows for 11 are eased I can't have much hope for The remedy will consist of using 10 per cent tion of the Bankhead act can hardly fail to cents and make a living. I still be-an increase in Georgia rural of the national quota for the adjustment of be reassured by the knowledge that this re- lieve in Georgia as a dairy state, but lation.

Miln inequalities. As Mr. Davis explains, the Bank-serve of allotments exists, and that the gov- In reviewing the cotton situation in head act provided for a reserve of 10 per cent ernment intends to use it as quickly as pos- our state I agree with Governor Tal-

of the total allotment "which can be applied sible to relieve any hardships resulting from to iron out inequities." The administrator inequitable apportionments

says that this provision probably was not gen-Reassuring statements came from Washing-erally understood, and one may assume that ton Saturday concerning cotton allotments this lack of understanding is largely responsi-

the cotton control legislation. They discussed cent for the purpose specified in the Bank-gia farm, except the time spent in the and more by the boll weevil. the question of continuing the act for another head act. The authorities will seek to have of 1919 I came back to my farm with make application to the county board year and problems relating to the equitable the state committees complete their allotments every reason to have of delta in for my share of tax-free cotton. Aftallotment of cotton quotas this year.

(of the 90 per cent) by counties and individing a long to have of average middle Georgia free-year period, I found it to be 25 and an interesting and a worth-wall necessary lend with all necessary lend wit allotment of cotton quotas this year.

"We have had an interesting and a worthuals as rapidly as possible in order to begir farm land, with all necessary edulpbales, or an average of 2,485 pounds
while meeting, and I think we are arriving at
using the 10 per cent. The full and prompt
some constructive solutions," Secretary Walcooperation of the state committees and the
cotton and enough corn and other
lace said after the discussion. "The opinion
farmers themselves in completing the allotseems to be practically unanimous the operments will be very helpful toward remedying
ation of the Bankhead bill should be conthe present difficulties. Mr. Davis expresses
tinued.

"There is a feeling that certain types on ac-serve will adjust most of the inequalities."

(of the 90 per cent) by counties and individ300 acres of average middle Georgia five-year period, I found it to be 25
while and individ300 acres of average middle Georgia five-year period, I found it to be 25
while and individ300 acres of average middle Georgia five-year period, I found it to be 25
while and individ300 acres of average middle Georgia five-year period, I found it to be 25
while and individ300 acres of average middle Georgia five-year period, I found it to be 25
while and individ300 acres of average middle Georgia five-year period, I found it to be 25
while and individ300 acres of average middle Georgia five-year period, I found it to be 25
while and individ300 acres of average middle Georgia five-year period, I found it to be 25
while and individ300 acres of average middle Georgia five-year period, I found it to be 25
and acres far and individ300 acres of average middle Georgia farm land, with all necessary edulpbales, or an average of 2,485 pounds of 845 pounds of

"There is a feeling that certain types of ac-serve will adjust most of the inequalities.

tion can be speeded up and that certain types

Without regard to the question of continu
my farm to go on. The mortgage these farmers because they will have

ing the cotton control act for another year, duly settled, I followed the slogan "Di
bor of themselves, wives and chil
Several of the senators and representatives

Senator Bankhead's proposal for a suspension about 80 per cent and going to dairy.

Most of these small farmers have ers themselves. A referendum will be con-the farm administration's legal section which nor where and at what price he could it will cause much suffering this winducted to determine the sentiment of South-held that the mere fact of prospective cotton to tell him that when Atlanta and ducted to determine the sentiment of South-held that the hiere fact of prospective cotton to ten him that when Atlanta and A great majority of the rural popern farmers on the continuance of the act for production dropping below the quota of 10,- our other cities were supplied he ulation of Georgia consists of the farm would get considerably less for milk renter, and owners who have mort-because his milk would have to be gages on their farms, in many instances and the act itself, and that before President Roose-better established dairy states.

The act itself, and that the hiere fact of prospective cotton to ten him that when Atlanta and A great majority of the rural poperns would get considerably less for milk renter, and owners who have mort-because his milk would have to be gages on their farms, in many instances with the act itself, and that before President Roose-better established dairy states.

The act itself are the first of prospective cotton to ten him that when Atlanta and A great majority of the rural poperns would get considerably less for milk renter, and owners who have mort-because his milk would have to be gages on their farms, in many ingoverned by the supply in older and for today. After the renter pays his rent and the owner his interest and

months the price of milk tumbled and my entire yearly average of cotton to with it the price of cows, leading to pay my taxes. During the same year before-unheard-of administration has a remedy for that situation will doubtless be just as well. At any rate, finds many dairymen discouraged and who can appreciate the plight of our

Georgia Farmer Says Bankhead Law Will Ruin Small Producer

The farm administration's plan is to hasten Editor Constitution: Your editorial bankrupting the Georgia farmer, becompletion of 90 per cent of the national "Georgia Lags Behind" has brought cause Georgia's allotment would be tors and representatives from Southern states, completion of 90 per cent of the national "Georgia Lags Behind" has brought cause Georgia's anothern would be another to my mind some of the reasons why, based on years in which her cotton including Senator Bankhead, the author of quota, and then to use the remaining 10 per I have lived all my life on a Geor-crop had already been cut 50 per cent in the and more by the boll weevil.

sell it when produced. They failed

ter among those least able to bear it. dairymen's the officials of our county built a

Milner, Ga., Sept. 20, 1934.

THE BANKHEAD ACT, AND THE PRE-BANKHEAD DAYS

When all the shouting and the arguing end, it will no doubt be seen that the great majority of cotton growers are opposed to voiding the Bankhead cotton control act. Farmers have lately given The Advertiser this very definite impression.

Let it be remembered that if restrictions on cotton production are removed, if no rent is paid the farmer for the cotton lands that he keeps idle, we will grow

Bankhead bill, The Monroeville Journal, veltian effort, will do well to reflect. Says The Journal:

We hear some complaints being registered against the burdens imposed upon the farmers and cotton growers the regulations contained in the Bankhead bill.

We are fully cognizant of the fact that it

works some hardships, and will be expensive to others; and it is only reasonable to expect that it will visit occasional inequalities and even injustices on some of these growers

But we must bear in mind some very

significant facts in formulating our judgment upon its efficiency. It is but one of the many means employed by a sympathetic national administration in the huge scheme of rehabilitation, and it is only fair to test its efficiency by the general results. So far as we people of the South are concerned it is perhaps the most potent means of al employed for pumping new life and activity into a rapidly declining economic structure.

Two years ago, and even less, the people of the cotton growing area were getting five cents for cotton; huge surpluses were accumulating, threatening complete destruction of the market so far as a means of income to the grower were concerned, and despair was gradually but surely settling over a proud people. Apparently our ablest statesmen were baffled, none knowing just how to turn not what to advise. No ra yof hope could be discerned in the horizon, and no one would dare predict what the future held in store

About this time a new national administration took over the responsibilities of government, headed by a man of vision and courage who said it can and must be done. This was the sound of a new note, and was the signal for renewal of hope and courage, and set a whole people to thinking along new and hopeful lines. The task was promptly undertaken, and the results up to this time are fresh in our minds.

Our own Senator Bankhead set himself to the task of devising some means for

taking care of the cotton farmer, and incidentally the balance of us, for we are all dependent very largely on the grower of cotton. He finally came forward with the Bankhead Act under which we are now operating. It is not perfect, for it is the product of man, and doubtless experience will point the way to many improvements as we go along. But the major fact of importance is that the cotton grower is now getting about thirteen cents for his cotton, whereas he could not hope for more than five cents without regulation. The conveniences and injustices pale into insignificance by comparison.

In a sane discussion of the whole ques-which all political philosophers who areweed out those not distressed was tion posed by the controversy over the now railing aimlessly against the Roose-a specific recommendation of the been fanned of tax-free ers there for the same purpose,

whose sympathies naturally are all on the The fact is that this country is more tural demonstration agents, it was cotton and fully realize the finan-some of whom could sell only 300 side of the grower, has something to say prosperous than it was a year ago. Pro-observed:

which should prove profit ble reading to fessional men, business men and indusdoubters.

Says The Journal:

Regarding the need of agriculrectangle the finan-some of whom could sell only 300
rectangle the finan-some of whom could sell only 300
rectangle the finan-some of whom could sell only 300
rectangle the finan-some of whom could sell only 300
rectangle the finan-some of whom could sell only 300
rectangle the finan-some of whom could sell only 300
rectangle the finan-some of whom could sell only 300
rectangle the finan-some of whom could sell only 300
rectangle the finan-some of whom could sell only 300
rectangle the finan-some of whom could sell only 300
rectangle the finan-some of whom could sell only 300
rectangle the finan-some of whom could sell only 300
rectangle the finan-some of whom could sell only 300
rectangle the finan-some of whom could sell only 300
rectangle the finan-some of whom could sell only 300
rectangle the finan-some of whom could sell only 300
rectangle the finan-some of whom could sell only 300
rectangle the finan-some of whom could sell only 300
rectangle the finan-some of whom could sell only 300
rectangle the finan-some of whom could sell only 300
rectangle the finan-some of whom could sell only 300
rectangle the finan-some of whom could sell only 300
rectangle the finan-some of whom could sell only 300
rectangle the finan-some of whom could sell only 300
rectangle the finan-some of whom could sell only 300
rectangle the finan-some of whom could sell only 300
rectangle the finan-some of whom could sell only 300
rectangle the finan-some of whom could sell only 300
rectangle the finan-some of whom could sell only 300
rectangle the finan-some of whom could sell only 300
rectangle the finan-some of whom could se trialists, taking them by and large are agents at work in the whole countrie law, or complete suspensely, ed. Be that as it may, it it is carmaking more money now than they were try, and these are not enough to has become so widespread that ried out in every county as it is in a year ago. Certainly Southern farmers scratch the surface of the mass southern senators and representations one, it will cause much suffergenerally are making more money, most Their duty would be to teach especially are Alabama farmers infinitely diversified farming, to guide in Secretary Wallace, who has arrang to bear it."

better off than they were a year ago. cooperative production and the disect a conference to inquire into the Mr. Weldon also discusses at tribution of products. It was also

on Relief Run Uver Average Forrester Washington Estimated Ratio Up to 66 Per Cent of 600,000. STAFFS RECOMMENDED

Recovery Projects Outlined in Report.

WASHINGTON. - From thirtythree and one-third per cent to sixty per cent of the 600,000 distressed families in rural areas are colored, according to a report of Forrester B. Washington, former director of colored work in the Federal Emergency Relief Admin-

tors overlooked the colored group group. in many cases, and that early in- Stressing that there were only reasons for the demand for comfurther recommended that a mem-state administrator.
ber of the group should be ap- BANKHEAD LAW FQUGHT ber of the group should be appointed to membership on each The journalistic voice of Monroe Coun Rural Rehabilitation Committee in

Regarding the need of agricul-

observed that there are only about matter. He has authorized Chester length the difficulty farmers have case of the men.

Planners Needed

appointment of community plan-Georgia democratic executive com-Knowing from practical experience ners to supply leadership and de-mittee, and Tom Linder, commis- of its importance, Mr. Linder, comvelop community organization, and nity where desirable. These com-joined other southern leaders in gone on record that he will make munity planners should know as calling upon the federal government the subject of farm markets one of as a whole, it was advised.

advisable by the report. These in-telegram stating: stitutes would equip workers already grounded in agriculture with "The provisions of the Bankhead factory allotments and delay in disthe necessary case-work knowl-law as now set up are crushing the tributing tax-free and tax-paid tags,

Aid for Schools Asked

pairs, placing of libraries, and the give some relief to our farmers." payment of salaries to teachers so In his letter to Secretary Wallace adverse weather conditions have althat the schools might remain open Mr. Linder said in part:

manned and conducted by colored and croppers go, which means they

istration, covering the period be-experts in the field, and under the will be thrown on the government tween February 1 and July 31. supervision of the state college of for relief. I want to urge you as Mr. Washington observed in his agriculture, and the organization strongly as I can to suspend the op-report that under the old CWA, of rural industries, self-liquidating. eration of the Bankhead law at once." That there are sound economic

tegration of the group into the one or two colored persons on the rural rehabilitation program would state staffs under the old CWA, plete suspension of the provisions avert such a disproportionate show-Mr. Washington stated that, in his of the Bankhead law is borne out ing in the future. Relative to the opinion, conditions would be much by the personal experience of a rehabilitation program for the col-better if one member of the group ored population, Mr. Washington be appointed on the staff of every good Georgia farmer, as related in

As the 1834 cotton crop moves Milner, Ga.

ton lands that he keeps idle, we will grow
a crop next year, granted favorable weathty concludes by saying, embarrissingly; states where there is a considerable to the gins and preparations are Mr. Weldon states that his allotnumber.

The journalistic voice of Monroe Coun-Rural Rehabilitation Committee in states where there is a considerable to the gins and preparations are Mr. Weldon states that his allotnumber.

The journalistic voice of Monroe Coun-Rural Rehabilitation Committee in states where there is a considerable to the gins and preparations are Mr. Weldon states that his allotnumber.

The journalistic voice of Monroe Coun-Rural Rehabilitation Committee in states where there is a considerable to the gins and preparations are Mr. Weldon states that his allotnumber.

The journalistic voice of Monroe Coun-Rural Rehabilitation Committee in states where there is a considerable to the gins and preparations are Mr. Weldon states that his allotnumber.

The journalistic voice of Monroe Coun-Rural Rehabilitation Committee in states where there is a considerable to the gins and preparations are Mr. Weldon states that his allotnumber.

The journalistic voice of Monroe Coun-Rural Rehabilitation Committee in states where there is a considerable to the gins and preparations are Mr. Weldon states that his allotnumber.

The journalistic voice of Monroe Coun-Rural Rehabilitation Committee in states where there is a considerable to the gins and preparations are Mr. Weldon states that his allotnumber.

The journalistic voice of Monroe Count Rural Rehabilitation Committee in states where there is a considerable to the gins and preparation and preparations are Mr. Weldon states that his allotnumber.

The journalistic voice of Monroe Count and seasons are Mr. Weldon states that his allotnumber.

The journalistic voice of Monroe Count and seasons are Mr. Weldon states that his allotnumber.

The journalistic voice of Monroe Count and seasons are Mr. Veldon states that his allotnumber.

The journalistic receive their allotment of tax-free ers there for the same purpose,

seventy-five colored women home C. Davis, farm administrator, to in finding a ready market at decent demonstration agents, a num-sound out farmers through the prices for the articles they produce. ber termed inadequate as in the county control associations to as-This is a subject that has been discertain their views.

The report recommended the Chairman Hugh Howell, of the but slow progress has been made. to set up a self-contained commu-sioner of agriculture-elect, have missioner of agriculture-elect, has and in addition understand the to suspend the provisions of the prime importance when he assumes functioning of a rural community Bankhead act, which power is vest-office.

life out of the Georgia farmer. As either of which must be attached to chairman of the democratic party in every bale of cotton before it can Among the projects especially Georgia, I earnestly urge immediate be sold. recommended was direct assistance Georgia, I carnestly urge infinemate be sold.

to the rural schools, such as re-suspension of the Bankhead law to The Bankhead act limits the 1934

a communication appearing on this page, from G. A. Weldon, of

cussed at length for several years,

A short special institute for training rural case workers and Chairman Howell directed his full swing right now, but it is decommunity planners was deemed plea to the president direct, his layed by the provisions of the Bankhead law, which include the unsatis-

production to 10,460,000 bales, but ready cut it to an estimated 9,250,-Due to the high rate of morbity "Georgia farmers cannot exist under 000. Since the production curtail-

and mortality of the group, Mr. the Bankhead law as it is now being ment has eliminated need for the Washington advised that health enforced. They are in worse condi-Bankhead act this year, careful contreatment and education, should tion under this law than they would sideration should be given in Washbe provided. This, it was pointed be with no protection of any kind. If ington to the practically universal out, could be accomplished through the operation of the Bankhead law is demand that the law be suspended clinics, lectures, classes, conferences, and clubs.

Other projects mentioned were: agricultural experiment stations to let great numbers of their tenants market without further delay.

Do Tenant Farmers

Really Love The Soil?

In "Tobacco Road," Erskine Caldwell, the young aspects of Southern agriculture would be much Georgia author, has writed a deeply pathetic less of a problem. story of the life of tenant farmers. The wide interest attraced by the novel has been greatly enhanced by the stage version, which has created a strong impression on the New Bork stage. Of the dramatization of "Tobacco Road," Stark Not All Share Croppers Are in land/owner who has been planting 60 to 30 per cent of his cultivated land very veriting in The New Resultivated land. Young, writing in The New Republic says: "I am not sure that this play's best claim to importance does not lie in the fact that the writing itself can be listened to inch by inch. It affords the ear some initial excitement peculiar to genu-Dr. Tait Butler reclared in a state-things he must buy-because the 1934 ine speech."

Mr. Young's comment is an excellent illustra-bad in many sections among thegrowing any other money cropstion of his critical discernment. In Mr. Cald-share croppers, it would be a mis-this is unfair, for surely those who well's novel there are numerous passages which take to generalize and assume that out." have the effect of leading the reader into a belief in the factual reliability of the expressions of as said he found in eastern Arkansas

WALLACE 1 red hills of Alabama and Mississippi.

ing before his fields, on which no crop has been planted for several seasons, Jeeter declares: "My dear Mr. Thomas has sufferthis time of year near about drives me crazy.

and shaky. It's in my blood—burning broom-but it is in the 1934 rental contracts and his pa before him was the same kind of men. land owner agrees to keep the same Us Jeeters sure like to stir the earth and make number of tenants and furnish them plants grow in it. I can't move off to the cotton with land, implements and teams to mills like the rest of them do. The land has got "The real injustice of the 1934 this, as follows: a powerful hold on me."

This, undoubtedly, is the kind of writing which, only been planting 25 to 30 per cent to use Stark Young's words, "can be listened to of their cultivated lands in cotton or inch by inch." It possesses that species of artistic who have only been cultivating eight or 10 acres to the plow or family, to genuineness which is capable of leading a reader reduce their cotton acreage 35 to 45 into questionable assumption as to the nature of per cent, just the same as the large Georgia tenant farmers. Do these people feel

toward the land in the way that Jeeter's speech would indicate? One grieves to voice a suspicion

Authority Says

Desperate Condition. in cotton.

acreage of the small farmer to such an extent to prevent him from get. class of our citizens. ting enough money to meet fixed Heb. 19 (AP)charges such as taxes and other

into employment for 2,400,000 families". The col lapse of this once thriving trade has been followed by what President Roosevelt described in his message as "heart-breaking adjustments".

To which may be added the obvious reminder that the export trade actually fixes the price of all our farm crops which TO NORMAN THOMAS ON TENANTS have exportable surpluses. That is an trade determines the prosperity of all the cotton and wheat farmers who consti-This reducing of the small cotton tute the large part of the agricultural

From the standpoint of future national development there are three possible ment today that while conditions are contracts prevent the signers from courses for America to take: nationalism, internationalism, or a planned middle

> road. In any case difficult adjustments must be made, Secretary Wallace declares.

WALLACE IS RIGHT

If we accept internationalism, Mr. Walthe main characters. In other words, Mr. Cald-on his tour just Samurlay 34 well has demonstrated that he is a genuine artist. The Socialist leader declared in the Bankhead cotton bill is enacted lace points out, we must stand ready to well has demonstrated that he is a genuine artist. The Socialist leader declared in the law by Congress it will not be withinport nearly a billion dollars' worth It is only after a second perusal of his book that his address here Saturday night that into law by Congress it will not be with import nearly a billion dollars' worth a reader finds himself inquiring whether the out-the conditions he found in some sec- the help of Secretary of Agriculture Wal-more goods each year than we did in look of the tenant farmers in the novel—both in peonage—worse than peonage, learning their spoken philosophies and in their melancholyamong the trape croppers than peonage, islation for the compulsory control of cot-ly. And, when that is done, we must redegradation—is the kind of thing which one really Dr. Butler, which will known section to production.

Secretary Wallace is taking a level-to meet the planned inflow of foreign sections.

Secretary Wallace is taking a level-to meet the planned inflow of foreign sections.

especially those relating to cotton, headed view when he indicates that in his goods. Take, for example, one of the speeches of old have stated he never saw anything heads a little too securely into the Feder—and that is the direction in which we man Jeeter, the father of the degenerate familyworse in any city slums or mining heads a little too securely into the Feder-—and that is the direction in which we group which Mr. Caldwell has delineated. Stand-camps than he saw in Arkansas al halter when they thus come complete have been traveling—we must be preparately be fields or which are the direction of Washington and to lose tramendous foreign markets

ly under the direction of Washington. ed to lose tremendous foreign markets. The Agricultural Secretary is demon-particularly for agricultural products. It "When the Winter goes, and when it gets to beed a lapse of memory," Dr. Butler strating vision as a farm leader when he will then be necessary to permanently retime to burn off broomsedge in the fields and continued, "but there is no denying points out that the most important task tire from production 40,000,000 to 100,"

that conditions are bad in many secunderbrush in the thickets, I sort of want to cry, tions among the share croppers. But ahead of the nation at this hour is to aid 000,000 acres of crop land, depending on I reckon it is. The smell of that sedge-smoke it is a mistake to generalize and as- in the restoration of foreign purchasing its quality. In Mr. Wallace's opinion this can be achieved only by compulsory conpower for our agricultural surpluses.

As the Texas Weekly points out, Secre-trol of marketing, licensing of plowed plowing. That's what gets under my skin the should require the land owner to ditary Wallace has sounded a truth whichland, and base and surplus quotas for every worse. When the smell of that new earth turning tenants. The government did require should sink deeply into the consciousnessery farmer for every product for every should sink deeply into the consciousnessery farmer for every product for every product for every should sink deeply into the consciousnessery farmer for every product for every should sink deeply into the consciousnessery farmer for every product for every product for every should sink deeply into the consciousnessery farmer for every product for every product for every should sink deeply into the consciousnessery farmer for every product over behind the plows strikes me, I get all weak that the land owner divide the 1933 of the American people—that is that it is month in the year. In the Secretary's important to realize that high tariff caus-own words: "It may be necessary to sedge and plowing in the ground this time of that the tenants and small farmers es unemployment just as surely as low make a public utility out of agriculture. . year. I did it for near about 50 years, and my pa are no adequately protected. But tariff—it is just a question of where the Every plowed field would have its permit sticking up on its post." unemployment will be.

The New York Times, in a recent edi- He is, however, opposed to going as far torial throws some additional light onas that, precisely as he is opposed to immediate acceptance of internationalism.

How many men and women engaged in the He advocates a course which is exactly in production of industrial goods and agriculturalthe middle of these two extremes. Under products were directly dependent on foreign trade it tariffs would be lowered sufficiently to for their livelihood we know on the authority of alt tariffs would be lowered sufficiently to Republican statesman whose eight years service inbring in another half-billion dollars the Department of Commerce particularly qualifiedworth of foreign goods annually, and 25, him to make an accurate estimate. In 1928 Her-000,000 acres of good agricultural land bert Hoover, then a candidate for President stated would be retired. We will have to buy that "our total volume of exports translates itself would be retired." as much more abroad as we sell abroad

"Lapse of Memory"

sume that all scare croppers are as

bad off as Mr. Thomas described. "Then pretty soon all the other farmers start "He states that the government

> rental plan is in requiring that the thousands of small farmers who have

and paintul readjustments must be Those here who are in favor of this additional themselves the purchase of all the fertilizer made. He points out that simply raising reduction either have spot cotton on hand to that can be economically used. It gives the wages won't solve the problem of surplus-hold for a rise or have bought future con-landlord the advantage of having the tenant es-no matter how prosperous a man is tracts in either cotton or cotton oil. They are in position to more certainly pay the rents and are described by James E. Boyle, a Cornell prohe can eat and wear and use only so thus able to protect themselves against this un-advances by reason of the increased price of fessor, in the current issue of Barron's, a finan-much. What we must do is to swap age is cut to two or three acres to plow. The in large degree, of the necessity of furnishing. The idea of the necessity of the increased price of fessor, in the current issue of Barron's, a finan-much. What we must do is to swap age is cut to two or three acres to plow. The in large degree, of the necessity of furnishing. The idea of the necessity of the increased price of fessor, in the current issue of Barron's, a finan-much. things of which we have too much, for actual farmers who have got to make the spot credit to the terant for the purchase of food The idea of the government program is to things we want-and our foreign com-cotton on this piffling acreage will be cut from and feed.

revise existing tariff rates to the extent so let them try it out. of 50 per cent, and negotiate reciprocal trade agreements with other countries.

Sen. Bankhead Reassures Tenant Farmers

In a letter to The News appearing on this In a letter to The News appearing on this page, Senator John H. Bankherd undentakes to remove the apprehension while this paper recently expressed about the effect of the Bankhead cotton reduction bill on tenant farmers. It is good to have this assurance from Senator Bankhead that the bill is designed to benefit both lapdords and tenants. He points out that his bill "does not in any way change the situation of tenant farmers." way change the situation of tenant farmers, since more than 90 per cent of the cotton producers of the South have entered into contract with the government for a fixed reduction in acreage, and these contracts till be carried out whether the Bankhead bill is passed or not. Also, he says that every reasonable effort was made by the administration to protect tenants in making the acreage reduction contracts, and that, moreover, his bill includes a provision authorizing the secretary of agriculture to make regulations for their protection in the issuance of allotment certificates.

This reassurance is gratifying, and it is to be hoped that Senator Bankhead's expectations will be borne out in the operation of the plan. At the same time, if because of the administration's acreage reduction program rather than because of the Bankhead bill, a hardship is worked on any tenant farmers, The News trusts that the Federal relief and rehabilitation authorities will act promptly to provide for them.-Birmingham News.

COTTON'S COMPLAINT

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Won't you give us cotton farmers some publicity at this juncture so as to help us get a square deal? In the cotton acreage reduction campaign we were asked to make a cut of 35 to 45 per cent. A there 98 per cent of farmers in Jefferson and the vector again and this time. But now we are told to cut again and this time. 40 per cent additional. It is claimed this time 40 per cent additional. It is claimed this county has turned in 20,000 acres the much for rental to the government. No doubt some have made false returns and the trying to chisel the department of agriculture, but any sensible and conservative person knows that there has not these this hig misstatement or corresponded. been this big misstatement or error made. We have our share, but there are not that many crooks in Jefferson county. We doesn't the department seme out some inspectors and check up on this acreage and quit trying to make honest men suffer for and in place of the crooks?

T. J. HAWKINS. SENATOR BANKHEAD'S LETTER

To the Editor, The News:

I have just read with interest your editorial entitled "Cotton Reduction and Tenant Farmers."

I appreciate your recognition of the sincerity

of my brother and me in the performance of our public duties. The purpose of this letter is to remove the apprehension which you have expressed about the effect of the gislation upon tenant farmers.

The Bankhead bill does not in any way

change the situation of tenant farmers. More than 90 per cent of the cotton producers of the South have entered into contract with the government for a fixed reduction in acreage planted to cotton this year. These contracts will be carried out whether the Bankingar bill is passed or not. Every reasonable effort was made by the administration for the protection made by the administration for the protection of tenants in making the acreage reduction Threat of Holding Up Rental contracts. At any rate, the status of the tenants for this year is now definitely fixed and the baleage limitation bill will not in any way interfere with it.

I am in full accord with your attitude towards tenant farmers, and permit me to add (INS)-The government today that I am very anxious to benefit the average served notice on cotton growers not and small cotton producer. They constitute to evict tenants on the ground that the backbone of our Southern agriculture and reduced cotton agreement no longer the backbone of our southern agriculture south.

There is included in my bill a provision which

There is included in my bill a provision which

There is included in my bill a provision which

The warning was contained in a regulations for the protection of the tenants in routine notice being mailed out by the issuance of allotment certificates. That the AAA. It stated merely that provision was included so that flexible regula- cotton producers received rental tions could be made which would assure to the payments under contract with the tenant his full protection in the matter of government for cotton acreage rebaleage allotments and tax-exemption certifibaleage allotments and tax-exemption certificates. The fact is that both landlords and cates of compliance. tenants will profit under my bill.

age limitation that we may expect this year, to the number of tenants mainassuming average weather, a production equal tained last year and the current to or greater than last. That will inevitably 1934 season. mean a low price for cotton, generally believed Where tenants have been disabout 7 or 8 cents a pound. With the baleage carded by producers under conlimitation it is generally believed that the price tract, rental payments for the secwill certainly not be lower than its present ond installment will be withheld by level, with a reasonable expectation of a price the government.

2 or 3 cents higher. As a result of this situa- Fear that curtailment of acreage tion, a producer will probably get as much for would lead to eviction of tenants on five bales of cotton under the baleage limita-cotton farms has been a cause for tion as he would get for nine or ten bales with-agitation throughout the region. out the baleage limitation. That situation gives to the tenant a good advantage. He will get OBSERVER DISPATCH more money for his limited cotton crop and OBSERVER will have additional time and acreage for the production of food and feed commodities. It gives him another advantage, in that the ordinary tenant cannot buy high-priced fertilizer so as to compete in production per acre with land owners who are in position to finance for

Recognizing your friendly disposition towards free. this legislation, I am writing you so that any Each state was allotted a certain acreage.

be misconstrued.

Washington, D. C.

Installment Is Made

WASHINGTON, March 26. -

A vital detail in these certificates It is generally recognized that without a bale- is the statement by the producer as

UTICA, N. Y.

Cotton Control Creates Surplus

Damaging effects of the cotton control law

cut supply and thus raise the price. Last year mercial policy must be revised according. 20 to seven acres to plow, and will be the goat From the large number of letters received by the AAA had 10.4 million acres plowed under in this deal. Anyone who actually lives on a me from tenants throughout the Cotton Belt to destroy 4 million bales of cotton—one-fourth farm and tries to make a living there knows urging the passage of the Bankhead bill, I feel the crop. This year a "voluntary" pledge to That President Roosevelt is inclined to there is no chance for a man raising just three sure that the tenant class who are familiar reduce acreage 40 per cent below the five-year be prepared for a move in this direction or four bales to plow, even if he does get 15 with the program recognize the benefits that average was secured. The Bankhead Act peris shown by his request for authority to cents for it. If Mr. Wallace or Mr. Cobb think will accrue to them as a result of the passage mits farmers to sell only 10 million bales tax

> misgivings you may have on the subject under Each farmer was allotted an acreage based on consideration may be, to the extent of the facts his estimate of the acreage had planted. I am in fullest accord with your desire that Farmers' reports were often padded from 20 no injustice may be done to our tenant class of to 40 per cent, and had to be revised. Any one farmers. Frankly, the feeling is embedded in my heart that they are the class who most producing more than his alloted amount has to need help, and I hope this statement will not pay a 50 per cent tax on the surplus he may

> > One of the developments is that share croppers are being cheated by their landlords. Another is that unemployment is increasing because of reduced acreage.

> > Professor Boyle in his several months' study in the South found that the bulk of the farmers are not living up to their contracts to keep their tenants. "The white and black tenants, the share croppers, the Negro land owners,' he says, "are the ones who have the grievances. but these elements command little hearing in the South. It is wiser and safer for them not to complain.

> > With 16 million fewer acres of cotton, fewer tenants are needed. Outside of the delta, 20 to 30 per cent of the tenants were displaced. A conservative estimate gives the number at 200,000. "These cannot be plowed under."

> > Labor employed picking cotton is also put at a reduction of 40 per cent. So there is less income for labor, and prices are higher. Overalls that cost 75 cents last year cost \$1.25 this

> > Cotton gins and oil mills are curtailed 40 per cent, throwing out several thousand workers. Repercussions will be felt by every merchant, bank, railroad and every other economic interest in the South.

> > The program also threatens to curtail foreign consumption of American cotton and increase its growth in the 59 countries which grow cotton-thus in the end increase the world supply and lower world cotton prices.

> > The man hardest hit is the small Negro land owner. It is "white man's money" that is being distributed, and the tenant quotas are small.

.1111 3

Agriculture - 1934 Condition of

Taking the Gloom Apart

jected to severe and unknown readjustments, all in the direction of producing less."

Writing in "Barron's" weekly, James E. And now let's take this dismal situation Boyle, professor of rural economics at Cor-apart and see how true it is. The most acnell University, takes rather a gloomy viewcurate part, perhaps, is the number of tenant of the Bankhead bill and the wanges it has farmers who have been thrown out of work,

000 less of cotton to chop and pick, fewer the man who says he cannot make a living tenants are necessary. Estimates as to how from the soil.

seriously the tenants have been hit by the Finally, as for the South continuing to buy

be plowed under or destroyed," and therefore with a violent wrench it is time the practice they constitute a new problem.

However this may be, says Professor Boyle, the man in the South who has been hit hardest is the Negro land owner. "In some sections," says the Cornell professor, he receives fair treatment, but generally speaking, "he will find that it is 'white man's money' that is

Continuing his argument, Professor Boyle buys \$50,000,000 worth of hay, grain and feed North? from the Middle West each year, but the agricultural department of the state has recently ress towards diversification and living at ing cotton on 40 per cent of our land, we will little compulsion at last to bring them to this naturally use it for growing the things we stage of self-clience. The Plight Of The South

Professor Boyle then figures out that this And The Way To Relieve It will be a major disaster. Since the coming of

and this has been done in direct violation of the letter and spirit of the Agricultural Ad-He points out that there are three groups justment Act, which anticipated the evil. directly affected by the Bankhead bill: the Many Negro land-owners are in a bad way, large cotton farmers, the tenants, and the and yet we know individuals who have consmall Negro land owners. Tenants produce sistently lived at home, tilled their own lands the bulk of the cotton crop, and with 16,000, and are out of debt. They may not have much

cotton-reduction plan vary considerably, but from the North the farm products that can Professor Boyle thinks 200,000 is conservative.

These, he tells us, truly enough, "cannot there is no excuse for it, and even if it comes the content of the comes are destroyed," and therefore was abandoned. This newspaper has no patience with the efforts to build up artificial industries or the artificial stimulation of crops not naturally adapted to the location in question. This is true in international trade as well as domestic production. Such efforts are usually accompanied with government being distributed, as he did with the CWA bounties which are continued indefinitely after the "infant" has attained mature age.

But in the matter of growing wheat, corn, says that aside from this surplus of human hogs and similar products, what excuse on beings, there is the problem of maldistribu-earth has there ever been, is now or ever can tion of the benefits of cotton reduction. He be, for the South, with its favorable sun and points to the fact that Mississippi normally soil, buying \$600,000,000 worth from the

issued a statement to the effect that "We can home, the farmers of the South would have grow pork, corn, dairy products and grain as stood in little need of aid from the federal cheaply as the Western farmers can. Now government, and in spite of the Cornell prothat the government prohibits us from grow-fessor, we are glad the farmers have had a

the boll weevil, he says, the South has been Peter Molyneaux, the able editor of that removing steadily towards diversification, but markable publication, The Tenus Weekly in 1915 it was still buying \$600,000,0000 worth contributes to the August issue of the Forum of farm supplies from the North that mightan article which should be read by every have been grown at home. "To accelerate South their who has an shelligent concern for their tendency artificially and sharply," hethe welfare of the South. Especially should this tendency artificially and sharply," hethe welfare of the South. Especially should says, "means creating a surplus of dairy Southern senators and representatives in Concessays, "means creating a surplus of dairy Southern senators and representatives in Concessays, "Means creating a surplus of dairy Southern senators and representatives in Concessays, "means creating a surplus of dairy Southern senators and representatives in Concessays, "means creating a surplus of dairy Southern senators and representatives in Concessays, "means creating a surplus of dairy Southern senators and surpluses of corn, hogs, hay and so onit needs to paread even more by representative in Concessant the land of a landlord, who proquence of its "fanatical adherence to an econcessay in with a shack for shelter. In 1930 production of export cotton, Mr. Molyneaux there were 729,200 cropper families in the suggests that an adequate answer to this would cotton states, an increase of more than 35 be that the South has dequate answer to this would cotton states, an increase of more than 35 be that the South has production of export cotton, Mr. Molyneaux there were 729,200 cropper families in the suggests that an adequate answer to this would cotton states, an increase of more than 35 be that the South has production of export of the suggests that an adequate answer to this would cotton states, an increase of more than 35 be that the South has production of export of the suggests that an adequate answer to this would cotton states, an increase of more than 35 be that the South farm for its for its farm in the sugg moving steadily towards diversification, but markable publication, The Teats Weekly tion's agriculture as a whole is to be sub-country.

The title of Mr. Molyneaux's article is "The It will be seen from the foregoing that Second Civil War." Again it is "The Cottor the dominant process in operation in the Second Civil War. Again it is The Cotton cotton states during the decade from 1920 South Against the Nation." But it is not anto 1930 was one of progressive impoverishother military conflict which Mr. Molyneaux ment of the farm population, especially the has in mind, for he knows that "the verdict white farm population. This process was of Appomattox" still stands, and that it must not due to exploitation and oppression by continue to stand. Rather, it is an economic One needs only to glance again at the figconflict; and it is the same economic antago- ures on wealth and income to dismiss any nism which brought on the War Between the such idea. The economic set-up of the cot-States. Yet it is a conflict which need not ton states was proving unprofitable for and should not exist, as he very clearly shows. landowner and tenant alike, even at the Mr. Molyneux is not concerned with arraying And, as I have said, the need of revision of the sections against each other economically, that set-up was widely recognized long bebut with relieving the plight of the cotton fore the depression brought about general states, and with showing how that would be prostration. in the interest not only of the South but of the These facts which Mr. Molyneaux cites, that entire nation.

and world trade.

the situation:

The cotton states are 10 in number: North creased privation and want. population of the United States are within were ascertained. their borders, they have 25.6 per cent of the "The fundamental cause of this progressive of cities of 100,000 or more.

"croppers." A cropper, it should be said, is maintained." an absolutely propertyless farmer who owns While it might be said with some degree of constituting nearly a million.

very height of the prosperity of the period.

the number of tenant farmers in cotton states Mr. Molyneaux's theme embraces two sub-increased by more than 35 per cent in 10 years. jects-cotton and world trade. He is a pre-while the total farm population of the area eminent authority on both, and understands was actually decreasing, speak volumes conthoroughy the relationship between cottoncerning the "progressive impoverishment" of the section. These simple census figures in-Here is the plight of the cotton South asdicate, more strikingly than elaborate social Mr. Molyneaux presents it, in statistics whichand economic studies could do, what has taken no one should pass over lightly or with boredplace among the farm population of the cotton disinterest, for they are the very essence of states in the way of reduced income, lowered standards of living, loss of property and in-

Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, This impoverishment cannot be explained Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, wholly, or even chiefly, by the depression Oklahoma and Texas. They constitute 23.7 For, as Mr. Molyneaux says, these conditions per cent of the land area of the United States and contain 22.2 per cent of the population. While 27.5 per cent of their popula- ter of fact, the depression had not set in in full tion are black and 63 per cent of the Negro force in 1930, the year in which these figures

the United States. More than 48 per cent impoverishment of the South," Mr. Molyof the people of the 10 cotton states live on neaux writes, "may be stated in a sentence as farms, and nearly 90 per cent live outside follows: For over a century more than half Between the years 1920 and 1930 the total of the people of the cotton states have defarm population of these states for the first pended for a living, either directly or inditime showed a decrease (of 190,710), which, rectly, on the production of export commodithough not considerable, has the significance ties, chiefly cotton, and have sold their prodof being the first such decrease in the his-uets at a world price level while residing in tory of those states. It is significant also in that it was accompanied by an increase of a high-tariff country in which a relatively 189,814 in the number of farms operated by high domestic price level has been artificially

no land, no tools, and no work stock. He truth 'hat the South's plight is the consecultivates the land of a landlord, who pro-quence of its 'fanatical adherence to an eco-

Here, according to Mr. Molyneaux, is how

the South's cotton figures in world trade:

enormous total, which had to be sufficient to supply the needs of the nearly two billions of people on the earth, 52.6 per cent Woreover, the American frontier is gone, admits some of them are true.

Mr. Trent answers many of the government acreage rentals. Mr. league's charges specifically and Trent replies: "Many of these were cotton, and 56.5 per cent of this cot- and there is no hope of expansion from that example the league charged that leading fiber.

South's products are measured in terms of aple, white and black, than is presented today Mr. Trent replies: "The situa-same farmers chose the option plan domestic level maintained by a high tariff, in the cotton South." while the prices of its products are adjusted With a plea for righting the "ancient probably occurred in certain in-\$11,618,480 through the exercise of while the prices of its products are adjusted With a plea for righting the "ancient probably occurred in certain in-\$11,618,480 through the exercise of stances and a number of these have these options—an average of \$94 to a world price level, the cotton states arewrong" which has been worked on this sec-already been investigated and cor-each. Also 442,751 of them placed poor in comparison with the rest of the coun-tion by the high-tariff policy, Peter Moly-rected and further action will betheir option cotton in the option

Before the World War, the United States Birmingham News, is probably the most imwas a debtor nation, shipping great quantities portant magazine article about the South to planters were resorting to the sub-placed cotton in the option pool terfuge of reporting land tracts, for have an equity in the cotton and since the World War the status of this country has changed to that of a creditor nation, but, as Mr. Molyneaux says, apparently it is not yet willing to receive shipments of goods from its debtors in payment of accounts. On the contrary, the United States has put up

"A large number of growers who planters were resorting to the sub-placed cotton in the option pool terfuge of reporting land tracts, for have an equity in the cotton and example, that were always formerly will receive additional payments as considered as containing 14 acres the cotton is disposed of and the as 10 acres now, to beat the reduction growers have signed 1934 containing the proposition program. Mr. Trent replies long growers have signed 1934 containing the contrary, the United States has put up

"A large number of growers who planters were resorting to the sub-placed cotton in the option pool terfuge of reporting land tracts, for have an equity in the cotton and example, that were always formerly will receive additional payments as considered as containing 14 acres the cotton is disposed of and the as 10 acres now, to beat the reduction and an account that his is a mere matter of meast ton adjustment contracts and alurement, that last year farmers ton adjustment contracts and alurement, that last year farmers to placed cotton in the option pool terfuge of reporting land tracts, for have an equity in the cotton and considered as containing 14 acres the cotton is disposed of and the as 10 acres now, to beat the reduction and considered as containing 14 acres the cotton is disposed of and the as 10 acres now, to beat the reduction and considered as containing 14 acres the cotton is disposed of and the as 10 acres now, to beat the reduct Before the World War, the United States Birmingham News, is probably the most im
The league's report charged that \$88 each.

"A large number of growers who other nations. "One result of this," Mr. Moly- Answered by AAA Official neaux writes, "has been the dislocation of the trade of the world in a way and to an extent SOME ALLEGATIONS TRUE that have contributed very materially to the international collapse we have come to know as the world depression. If this policy is per-Corrections Promised Indussisted in (and this is the whole burden of trial Democracy Group-The what I have to say here) then the economic Benefits of Plow-Up Camand social problems of the South will become paign Reviewed so aggravated as to be placed almost beyond satisfactory solution."

To say today that the national welfare re- ticles on the reply of the AAA quires the maintenance of a high tariff is, in to the tenant eviction charges of Mr. Molyneaux's opinion, "equivalent to say- the Memphis Chapter of the ing that the national welfare requires the League for Industrial Democracy. irreparable submersion economically and socially of the greater part of the population of In making their report on the a whole region of the country." But he doeseviction of tenant farmer under not think that the interests of the other sec-the that the country, any more than of the gram, the committee of the Memsouth, require a continuance of this policy. The country is a conclusively that the interests of extreme communities, declares D. the country as a whole and the national wel-P. Trent existent of the country of the country of the country of the country as a whole and the national wel-P. Trent existent of the country of th the country as a whole and the national wel-P. Trent issistant fare require abandonment of the policy of AAA commodities see fare require abandonment of the policy of reply to the league's re economic nationalism. For employment and The league che

e South's cotton figures in world trade:

purchasing power cannot be fully restored very of Tennessee is head, contract. Many such cases have

In 1929 the world produced approximately without a revival of world trade, which charged that the program had re-been investigated and correction

of 227 million and produced approximately placed as large a part in this country's pres sulted in from 15 to 20 per cent of will be made as far as possible." 29,737 million pounds of the eight major played so large a part in this country's pros-the tenant farmers being deprived. The league also charged that fibers now in use: cotton, jute, wool, rayon, perity prior to 1930, and the United States asof their crops.

silk, hemp, flax and manila hemp. Of this a creditor nation cannot restore export trade

were cotton, and 56.5 per cent of this cot- and there is no hope of expansion from that example the league charged that steps are being taken to make corton were produced in the South. The pro-source. But in the South there may be found under the 1933 plow-up program rection as far as possible. duction of cotton alone was about 7 pounds new markets, if the South is permitted to gree of selection of land to be against named plantation owners in prosper. "The millions of the Southern cotton plowed up. We have had frequent this the South provided about 4 pounds prosper. "The millions of the Southern cotton plowed up. We have had frequent the Mid-South in the league's re-Incidentally, the per capita consumption of fields and the other millions whose livelihood testimony that where a whole crop port are now being investigated. cotton in the United States is about 25 is bound up with the growing of cotton are was plowed under it was so han pounds appually and there was left for pounds annually, and there was left for without hope of such increased purchasing even had one well attested case "It seems appropriate," Mr. Trent the rest of the world of the 1929 crop, after deducting American requirements, less than power unless international trade is revived," where corn was plowed under incontinued, "to review briefly the deducting American requirements, less than power unless international trade is revived," lieu of cotton. In some cases, the broad results of the cotton adjust-6 pounds per capita, of which a little more Mr. Molyneaux writes. "On the other hand, 'no-crop' families of the 1934 season ment program up to date. In the than 2 pounds was provided by the South, there is no region on the face of the earth really lost their crop in 1933, being 1933 cotton plow-up program, 1,034,-From all of which it will be seen that the where there is greater opportunity for the at that time persuaded or forced 474 cotton farmers in the south co-other nations of the world depend upon the greation of new markets for manufactured into plowing up all their cotton, operated with each other through other nations of the world depend upon the South for more than 40 per cent of their creation of new markets for manufactured where the stand was poor. In many the AAA in controlling production, where the stand was poor. In many the AAA in controlling production, operated with each other through goods by increasing the purchasing power and cases, the families report that no and received direct payments of Because the ultimate returns from theraising the level of life of the masses of peo-settlement for the plow-up was \$112,712,786 or an average of \$18.96

neaux concludes what, in the opinion of The taken in other cases.

BY LEROY POPE

Admits Some Are True

"A very large percentage of the 1934, the AAA will have paid apmers was unintentional and when proximately \$300,000,000 to approxithe fields have actually been measured, almost all farmers have readily agreed to the necessary adjust ily agreed to the necessary adjust-

No Provision where the survey was conducted as a basis for indictment and criticism theof the AAA. on the farm before. Under normal debts have been paid. conditions there is always considerable shifting of tenant families within the community and the cotton adjustment contract does not undertake to prevent this normal shifting of tenant farmers. A change in the status of tenants on a farm from share tenant to share cropper or from share cropper to day laborer is a violation of the

landlords were forcing tenants to sign contracts changing their

lieu of cotton. In some cases, the broad results of the cotton adjusteach. In addition, 566,346 of these

tions (herein) referred to have and 123,595 of them have received couton pool and have already received \$38,966,580 or an average of

"There should be no need to en-The league charged that thelarge upon the beneficial effects of planters are accomplishing a shiftthis program in the improvement from white to negro labor by bru-of economical and social conditions tality and deceit, that the whitein the south. Anyone with an untenants are moving out, and thebiased and intelligent view could negroes moved in on the promisefind in any community of the south that they will be given a crop, and abundant proof of the beneficial then are forced to accept only dayresults of the program, could find it even in the same communities

agricultural adjustment act and no "Not only have the results of the provision in the cotton adjustment program reached farm people, but contract," replies Mr. Trent, "which business and industry have been requires that the landowner retainstimulated, bank deposits have inthe same identical tenants as were creased and delinquent taxes and

Smillin

Agriculture - 1934 Condition of

Within two weeks from the time Two thousand farm families reederal officials in Washing on ap-stored to homes on land is but a plans made restoring start on the great problem; there mones to homes on are other thousands who must be oximately 750 families helped in the same way that the where government is using in this initial may become self-sustaining, effort.

provided with mules, The successful operation of the chickens, seeds and imple present program will point the way for a continuance of the effort by Gay B. Storperson, state the influential citizens of every iministrator admonanced that other county in the state to the end that undies the rapidly added to deserted farms will again be occuuntil Georgia's quote of pied by good farm families, thus

,000 has perfeilled. It is stated adding to the prosperity of the that the first 1,000 families to be communities in which they are aided will be those standles who LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

their own land, but through misfortune over which they had no control have been unable to sup-

without further federal aid. Under the aid program the titleceptions.

o all the capital stock given by farmers remains with the govern-papers that complaints that share croppers and tenant farm-and now we have a tederal law controlling it had loaned money to plant the cotagent. The farmer signs an agree-contracts, and the administration of the leaves have cotton plowed up, making the government last year, saved the situation, payment to the same farmer to whom ment, with Miss Shepperson asers have been discriminated against under cotton reduction size of the crop."

As I onstructed in the leaves have cotton plowed up, making the government last year, saved the situation, payment to the same farmer to whom ment, with Miss Shepperson asers have been discriminated against under cotton reduction against the crop."

As I onstructed in the leaves have cotton plowed up, making the government last year, saved the situation, payment to the same farmer to whom ment, with Miss Shepperson asers have been discriminated against under cotton reduction. agent. The farmer signs an agree contracts and the administration has appointed eight Ex-to the so caded "food farmer" referred learn no stipulation was made that ment promising to "keep, use and the administration has appointed eight Ex-to the so-called "hood protect" the stock while it is intension Service agents to "investigate and adjust all viola-to in your editorial. his hands, and to the best of histions."

ability become self-sustaining.

of course, Norman Thomas must "point with horror" part, the so-called "seed loans" made "good farmer" if you would publish the statistics to show the amount by In addition to having the use of and predict revolt, so he makes a report on the "intolerable by the federal government itself in state and year of the unpaid "seed the stock, he will be given an opthe stock, he will be given an opcompliance with a law based by con-loans."

portunity later to buy it from the conditions "existing on cotton plantations in the South gress whereby looms were made to
farmer to burchase seed. These loans An item of interest Law.

Also, he sees a day when there will be a general organization caused the cultivation of certain poor farmer and the south is the "Bank-Also, he sees a day when there will be a general organization caused the cultivation of certain poor farmer and the south is the "Bankgovernment.

Officials of the program investi-of "croppers." gate each family thoroughly and Let us meet, first, the charge that we are not in sym-At the same time, as stated in your size of the crop." "
Let us meet, first, the charge that we are not in sym-At the same time, as stated in your size of the crop." "
Let us meet, first, the charge that we are not in sym-At the same time, as stated in your size of the crop." "
Let us meet, first, the charge that we are not in sym-At the same time, as stated in your size of the crop." "
Let us meet, first, the charge that we are not in sym-At the same time, as stated in your size of the crop." "
Let us meet, first, the charge that we are not in sym-At the same time, as stated in your size of the crop." "
Let us meet, first, the charge that we are not in sym-At the same time, as stated in your size of the crop." "
Let us meet, first, the charge that we are not in sym-At the same time, as stated in your size of the crop." "
Let us meet, first, the charge that we are not in sym-At the same time, as stated in your size of the crop." "
Let us meet, first, the charge that the those renting land will be given a chance by their landlords to buy it pathy with the share cropper by denying such allegations ture was asking for voluntary reduc-United States saleable crop to 10, at a reasonable price. If the land-"categorically and emphatically," as the legislator would say. By the federal loans we see it was amount must have a tax paid of 50 lord refuses to sell, or asks a price Every Southern man knows that the share cropper and tenant the federal government which really per cent before it can be marketed. that is regarded as too high, the

that is regarded as too high, the system in cotton production is vicious, that it reduces hun-and cotton production during these ter to the secretary of agriculture by family will be moved to other lands.

This move by the government is dreds of thousands of persons, both white and negro, to amade the crops would have been mathematical the following is quoted from a letteration and cotton production during these ter to the secretary of agriculture by years. Had these seed loans not been a cotton farmer in Arkansas:

This move by the government is dreds of thousands of persons, both white and negro, to amade the crops would have been mathematical transfer more than 40 years. marked step forward in the re-condition of near economic slavery.

habilitation of agriculture and the reclamation of thousands of desert-

MAY 10 1936 THE SHARE CROPPERS' PLIGHT.

tent than the Southern editors. But knowing cotton and those who produce it, those same editors know that the system is almost inherent in cotton growing. They know it has always been thus, but they have never contended it could not be improved.

But how is the sharecropper or the tenant farmer any worse off than millions of wage slaves in our big cities? Is a "cropper" with a big family, barely able to keep them alive by his labors, in a worse plight than the city man with seven or eight mouths to feed and a job from which he gets \$10 or \$15 a week? We do not argue that "misery loves company" but we do contend that the system under which cotton is produced is not one whit more degrading than the wage system as it has operated in thousands of industries. Peonage is not limited to the wide onen spaces

Holds Compulsory Reduction in Cotton Acreage in United States Is Boosting Production of Competitive Countries

relief, and in the necessary

When the acreage reduction program was announced every Editor Constitution: With refer-treasury loaning money to any farm that reflef for some while it is foo late in the respectively and the relief and the refer-treasury loaning money to any farm and Cotton Conditions," your plea for bet-at a time when sections were arrangant some of the majorotton and its production, predicted that the plan would worker farming and soil building shoulding through co-operation of bankers. weeks can plant a hardship on a certain number of sharecroppers. Almost be of great interest and benefit to the and furnishing stores to cut down weeks can plant as a whole the editors agreed that the owners of largon plant as a whole the editors agreed that the owners of largon plant is as a whole the editors agreed that the owners of largon plant is as a whole the editors agreed that the owners of largon plant is as a whole the editors agreed that the owners of largon plant is as a whole the editors agreed that the owners of largon plant is as a whole the editors agreed that the owners of largon plant is as a whole the editors agreed that the owners of largon plant is as a whole the editors agreed that the owners of largon plant is as a whole the editors agreed that the owners of largon plant is as a whole the editors agreed that the owners of largon plant is as a whole the editors agreed that the owners of largon plant is as a whole the editors agreed that the owners of largon plant is as a whole the editors agreed that the owners of largon plant is a same that the owners of the same that the owners of the same that the owners of the same that

higher of late naturing crops that as a whole the editors agreed that the owners of larger planing land mean respective for the federal government through the agricultural department calling for a reduction in acreage, and the federal reminded the Farm Administration that there would be ex- part of your editorial pile repeated warpings growers partment, making "seed loans," causnot voluntaring the the crops of ing an increase in acreage and the not reluntaring the the crops of ing an increase in acreage and the Therefore, it is no surprise that we read in the news_increase poly intervention of the federal have cotton plowed up, making the

any of the "plow-up money" was to be taken to pay for the original

The real cause of this increase in "seed loan."

lands, which but for the loans would head bill," which your editorial renot have otherwise been cultivated. fers to as "federal law controlling the

dition of near economic slavery.

And the group to a made the crops would have been mare. The writer has for more than 40 years terially reduced, to the benefit of the raised cotton and now operates a planta-individual farmer and the south as a tion with cleared land in excess of 5,000.

No critics of the system have been more bitter or persis-whole. During 1931-1932 we had the acres were planted in cotton and something whole. During 1931-1932 we had the acres were planted in cotton and some partment of agriculture calling for a 150 to 175 families live on said plantation, partment of agriculture calling for a 150 to 175 families live on said plantation, partment of agriculture calling for a 150 to 175 families live on said plantation, partment of agriculture calling for a 150 to 175 families live on said plantation, partment of agriculture calling for a 150 to 175 families live on said plantation, partment of agriculture calling for a 150 to 175 families live on said cotton on the shares. The

renting certain lands to the gove and under same will be allowed nt only about 1,750 acres in cotton this r. All of the tenants have been kept said plantation, and on said plantation and must be requir to share proportionately in the reduction the cotton acreage. It is my mederstanding that under the Bankhead bill if my proration of the 10,000,000 bales of cotton allowed the south should be 700 bales, and if because of a favorable season, or because the tenants were good farmers, they should raise 1,000 bales on said plantation the cotton acreage. raise 1,000 hales on said plantation, the extra 300 bales can not be ginned and sold without paying a 50 per cent tax for the

For half a century we have been paying agricultural colleges and couny demonstration agents to assist in ncreasing the production of crops per

The Bankhead law will favor the slovenly farmer and penalize the good and industrious cotton raiser, who by good farming methods raises more than he amount allotted him under the Bankhead bill.

The following is taken from the Manufacturers Record:

The Manufacturers Record has unceasingcalled attention to the large amount cotton that is being grown abroad, while our acreage is being reduced. Cotton is now grown in more than 60 countries. Foreign acreage has increased from an average of 28,000,000 acres ten years ago, to approximately 44,000,000 acres in 1933. Indications are that the acreage is being increased this

Attention was called in recent issues of the New York Times to increased acreage in the Argentine, and by The Atlanta Constitution to increased acreage in Brazil, to take advantage of the price increase caused by the enforced reduction of acreage in the United States.

Are we not by compulsory reduction in the United States financing our competitors to a point where the cotton trade of the United States will be seriously endangered?

Should this continue over a period of years will not the cotton farmer of the United States be doomed and the south ruined?

BOOSTS COTTON

Inflation Hopes Revived In Trade As Result Of Developments

NEW YORK, May 20-(A)-Silver levelopments helped to resuscitate the service, "were about the same as leaders from other sections of the inflation hopes in the cotton trade. and the futures market expressed the new viewpoint by advancing another new viewpoint by advancy \$1 to \$1.25 a bale last w

Except for the agr the white e gen-

he market was where early this month, but tion of last season, 1.054.000,000 two ground was yielded here the seasons ago, 1.113.000,000 three seasof the week because contracts sons ago and 1.359,000,000 four seasoffered rather freely.

the period the market from 1926 through 1930 looked quite as dull as it has during WALLACE WARNING the last couple of months. In textile WALLACE WARNING selling quarters it was agreed that sales for the week ran considerably below production.

Cloth prices were easier in some directions, but it was said that business was too slow to afford a test of their stability.

There were reiterated claims some quarters that stocks of goods are accumulating and that the inventory problem promises to develop some troublesome aspects unless the movement for mill curtailment receives sufficient support to guarantee its adoption on an organ- REALITIES ized basis

The Bureau of the Census report on domestic consumption in April Dollar Devaluation was slightly below the trade's expec-At 513,000 bales the consumption figure compared with 543 .-000 in March, 470,000 in April last year and 366,000 in April two years

Mill Buying Light

Mill buying of spot cotton continued light, according to informed quar - Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES. ern markets came to 19,000 bales for tary Wallace's "warning" to the responding week last year

were no indications of a lessening of high note of his speech here a week the keen competition between Great ago, left a profound impression.

struggle, the New York Cotton Ex- hidden from view by such temchange service said that Jaanese ex- porary assistance as that afforded ports of cotton cloth registered a de- by dollar devaluation and governcline in April from the high level reached in March, but added "that ment subsidy paid to cotton farmthe decline was in line with the usual ers has started discussion of ways seasonal change from March to and means. It is no more than talk

totaled 198,000,000 square yards compared with 223,000,000 in March, 162, it is serious talk, and it may take 000,000 in April last year, 000 two years ago and 98,000 000 course. three years ago.

Total Japanese cloth exports dur- to an audience made up of substaning the nine months of this season tial men from all parts of North from August 1 to April 30." continued Texas and not a few community during the corresponding portion of State. The occasion was a dinner last season. During the first part of given for him by the Dallas Chamthis season, cloth exports ran some- ber of Commerce, and that organiwhat below last season, due in large zation made a special effort to inmeasure to the high Indian tariff on sure the attendance of people from Japanese cotton cloth. developments, modification of the Indian duties, Ferguson made one of her rare however, Japanese cloth exports have tended regained practically all of their earlyseasoned losses

"August-April exports aggregated 1,664,000.000 square yards against yards against the lows 1.677,000,000 in the corresponding portion of last season, 1,054,000,000 two British Exports Small

"British cotton cloth exports cons, market ob- tinued very small during April. They increasing interest totaled 153,000,000 square vards as opments. The compared with 170,000,000 in March, has been discussed during the past clous. This view, held by leaders highly confused 171,000,000 in April last year, 199,000, week as of most practical import, whose cooperation would be essenplanted acreage, 000 two years ago, 135,000,000 three and which may result in organized tial to the success of any such

area of 40. per cent smaller than in April last from the political agitator. per cent smaller than in April lastifold the political agitator.

"What is needed above all," Secre-drastic cotton-curtailment program improvement of the Vears ago and 48.3 per cent smaller tary Wallace declared, "is better now being carried out. However, eek cotton cloth business than the average April cloth exports education of the public, a better un-even such objectors believe that

> IMPRESSES SOUTH Urges Section Not to Be Lulled by Plesent Progress of Prosperity.

and Cotton

Reported spot sales in South- DALLAS, Texas, May 24 .- Secrethe week, against \$8,000 in the cor- South not to be lulled by the present Advices from abroad said there progress of recovery, which was the Britain and Japan in export cloth His declaration that sooner or later In a review of this competitive the South must face the reality Japan's cloth exports in April thing should be done about it," but to the general effect that "some-136,000 form in organized action in due

The Secretary of Agriculture spoke Since the all sections. Governor Miriam A. public appearances and there was a good attendance of small town bankers and others who have cooperated in helping to put over cotton reduction campaigns. Secretary Wallace told this audience in effect that measures employed so far have not touched the root of the South's economic troubles and that unless realities are faced squarely the

South is in for more trouble.

Public Needs Educating.

among the mass of the people from will have lasting effect. the hell-raising proclivities of the Negroes Are Told political demagogue thirsting only Negroes Are Told for power."

The Secretary left no doubt in the minds of his hearers as to what he meant by "the realities of econom- SPARTA, Ga., Aug. 23 17 - Dr. meant by "the realities of economics." Texas, he said. produces a Kelly Miller of Howard university third of the nation's cotton crop, at Washington today told an auand half of the cotton exported dience at the Log Cabin Community
"can't escape the fact that it is center near here that the farm oftied up with foreign purchasing fers a better chance than the city
power." There must be restora- for the Negro. tion of foreign purchasing power, Addressing a conference of social or the South must prepare to re- and economic workers at the Negro duce its production of cotton per-development, Dr. Miller said that manently to approximately a do-"already the city contains more Nemestic basis. But it is the people groes than can fit themselves to who must decide which course is to urban life." be taken, whether the national "Sound counsel would advise the policy is to be one of international masses to find agricultural opporcooperation or one of national self-tunities for cultivating thrift, econsufficiency.

For International Cooperation.

"The rank and file of farmer, social life." he said. business man and laborer," he said, "should begin to take common counsel now, for you have only about two years more before you must decide on a permanent program for agricultural and general prosperity."

The practical implications of this advice have been widely discussed during the past week, and it is being interpreted as amounting to an appeal from a responsible representative of the administration for support by the people of a policy of international cooperation in the face of opposition from a narrowly nationalistic Congress.

"I don't like these crop-reduction campaigns any better than you the Secretary told the Texans, "and I hope the time will come when we can do away with these artificial things. But before we do we must restore foreign purchasing power. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration was shoved into the Bankhead bill by you people here in the South. Ninetyseven per cent of you wanted it.'

Secretary Wallace made a deep impression on the Dallas audience. Since the dinner there has been much comment on the fact that his address was so radically different from the usual utterances of administration representatives, which are glowing accounts of the progress of the New Deal. This undoubtedly impressed the audience at once, and its response was spontaneously enthusiastic, and now there are many who want to translate this enthusiasm into action.

Some Urge Delay.

There are those, however, who think that, inasmuch as the effects of temporary measures are now The passage in his address that being enjoyed, the time is not auspideas were cen- year ago and 217,000,000 four years action of some kind, was a declara-movement, is based on the belief tion that the mass of the people that the next twelve months will 10.5 must be made more nearly immune bring disillusionment to the South as a result of the effects of the small proportions, and of 296,000,000 yards in the five years derstanding by the mass of the peo-such a movement should be ple, of the realities of economics launched "when the time comes." facing the cotton area in the future. It seems certain, in any event, that There must be greater immunity Secretary Wallace's visit to Texas

omy and good citizens. Such soil centers as the Log Cabin Community furnish means for a satisfied Agriculture - 1934
Condition of

end the operations of the bill at the end Small now would be unfair to the drouth and flooded areas unless provision is made for

Bankhead Now of this year," Jones said, "to suspend it Small Producers the land rented to the downward of this year," Jones said, "to suspend it Small Producers the land rented to the downward to the drouth and now would be unfair to the drouth and now would be unfair to the drouth and now would be unfair to the drouth and flow or cashing their excess certificates. Officials of the AAA were decidedly cool cashing their excess certificates, officials of the AAA were decidedly cool cashing their excess certificates. Officials of the AAA were decidedly cool cashing their excess exemption of the grant to the foot of the control and the could give the land rented to the doday by Senator Russell (D), Georgia, "It any topider 'New Peal' the fluid per cell, which is part of the per cell, which is the per cell, which is allowing their land rented to the ballowing their land rented to ballowing their land rented to ballow he land with the ballowing their land rented to ballow he land and favor. The land rented to ballow he land with the ballowing their land rented to ballow he land rented to

committee, said members of Congress from consideration of the subject I reached the ment and baleage regulations.

was from nothing to a small baleage. vidual farmer to less than one bale of the South would meet with farm admin-conclusion that such action would not And the argument made by Mr. Frazer is a man of discernment content. Even if he did not have to pay istration officials Tuesday for a thorough be fair to two large groups of producers, has been made to the writer many times and he sees that no of the compulsory control those who fully cooperated with the pro-insofar as very small cotton producers will repudiate controlled cotton acregethan \$65 for his cash crop with which to accompany to the AAA and the results gram and reduced their produced and is in line with what upless something is done to relieve the support his family at present prices. abandonment of the act.

Senator Bankhead (D), Alabama, au- produced.

tors and Representatives who care to atternal tors.

He said he already had given consideration to a method of allotment to individual many such cases are in my neighbor.

Senator Russell Urges the map. I know this to be a fact for Abrogation Of Control was now to a method of allotment to individual many such cases are in my neighbor.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17. by the Government.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17. other maps be found advisable to program.

Control Act Inequalities abandon any part of the act and that way is for the President to proclaim that the economic emergency in cotton production and marketing has ceased to exist. IMS Such a proclamation is not justified by the facts. I have consistently opposed and am unalterably against such action,

such that can be done under the pro-Ginning Whole Harvest visions of the act in its administration. Alters Views

Free Would Be Unjust "At one time, on account mainly of the suggested situation brought about by the delay in getting the exemption certifi-

Grady Farmer Charges Mr. Frazer cites the case of the three-than their individual allotments."

tend tomorrow's conference between Bank. Senator Bankhead said his sponsoring very low and when they put him on hat the price of cotton now, instead of head and Wallace and would be present. of the issuance of additional tax exemp- the same basis of reduction with the being around 13 cents a pound, would tion certificates for small producers did large, strictly cotton planters who plant-have been less than 10 and possibly as Tuesday's conference, he added, would not mean that he disapproved placing a ed big acreage and highly fertilized it, low as eight cents. be a wide-open discussion for all Sena- cash value on surplus certificates held by this making big baleage per farm, they tors and Representatives who care to at- Texas growers with small crops. came near wiping the small farmer off Senator Russell Urges

horse farm that will be allowed to gin If enforced, he declared, the compulbut four bales of cotton. He says this sory act "will cause more distress to the farm has not been raising cotton to any small farmers than anything since Sher-

nanges Proposed farm has not been raising cotton to any small lariners than any march to the sea."

jection which is quite general in Ala-Russell issued the following statement:

bama. It seems that farmers who have "The small cotton farmers of Georbama."

The small cotton farmers of Georbama. Southeastern states who have Cotton Law Author Admits being taken.
"I am opposed to any action other than Fixed Minimum Baleage not been raising cotton on certain land.gia and Southeastern states who have became cotton raisers again when the practiced the policy of reduction in their Of Two Or Three Bales Government began with the benefit pay-cotton production over a period of years ment in 1933 insuring a higher price for are in many instances being allowed such Being Urged By Group cotton by plowing up and when it ap-small allotments of cotton under the peared certain that the controlled acre-terms of the Bankhead bill that it will age of 1934 would do just what it has be impossible for them to pay rent or done, force the price of cotton up more taxes or advances for making their crops. washington, sett. 21.—(P)—A con-cates to the farmer, I thought it would ference to debate the fate of the Bonk- be well in order to relieve the tension to head cotton reduction pogram was post-increase the allotment to cover all cotton by A. F. Frazer, of Grady, Montgomery ton at low prices, immediately became "The flat percentage reduction which harvests. This view was supported by the County, in the interest of the small pew cotton producers. And thousands of hear applied to bring allotment of the

harvests. This view was supported by the County, in the interest of the small new cotton producers. And thousands of has applied to bring allotment of the Representative Marvin Jones (D), known fact that the limits of 10,400,000 cotton producer who is being squeezed entirely new cotton raisers appeared on various counties in line has in many in-Texas, chairman of the House agriculture bales would not be reduced. On further through Federal regulations as to allot-the scene and of course their allotment stances cut the allotment of the indi-

amendment to the AAA, and its possible gram and reduced their production and are concerned and is in line with what unless something is done to relieve the support his family at present prices, abandonment. Jones opposes immediate those who on account of weather conditions in the Western States have under done. Mr. Frazer is for cotton produce very small producer is just what Sena-the policy of Congress to permit the gin-produced.

The produced is working for with thening of 10,000,000 bales of cotton tax produced. Senator Bankhead (D), Alabama, au-produced.

thor of the measure, reached Washing"Acting under the provisions of the act ton with the declaration that the only I favor increasing allotments to small ites on the very small producer. The ton. But taking care of new cottonUnited States Government Department of Mr. Frazer is in the fol-raisers on land that has not beer, put of Agriculture this year's crop will be raising less than three bales of cotton. Abandonment of the control measure, he said, he would oppose vigorously.

Bankhead said he favored increasing allotments to small farmers so as to cover their actual problem. Bankhead said he favored increasing allotments to small farmers so as to cover their or their actual production up to three bales. This will not believe that cooperating farmers will not oction raising because of thecan be no excuse for the very small producer. The ton. But taking care of new cottonUnited States Governmen

their actual production up to three bales. ments, in most cases due to voluntary reunless something is done to allow the 20,000,000 bales next year because it before they can gin and market small farmer more baleage allotment. would be folly to expect another drouthcotton.

The action I propose is merely one of administration and does not involve the eastern States who claimed to be in danger abandonment in any way of this act. of losing money by its continuance. He "The overwhelming sentiment by cohing confer with Secretary Wallace as operating farmers so far as I have been planned tomorrow.

The small farmer is being penalized to cut down cotton production in Tex- "I have therefore conferred with Secretary down cotton production in Tex- "I have therefore conferred with Secretary to can gin and market would be folly to expect another drouthcotton.

The small farmer is being penalized to cut down cotton production in Tex- "I have therefore conferred with Secretary to can gin and market would be folly to expect another drouthcotton.

The small farmer is being penalized to cut down cotton production in Tex- "I have therefore conferred with Secretary to can gin and market would be folly to expect another drouthcotton.

The small farmer is being penalized to cut down cotton production in Tex- "I have therefore conferred with Secretary to can gin and market would be folly to expect another drouthcotton.

The small farmer is being penalized to cut down cotton production in Tex- "I have therefore conferred with Secretary to can gin and are all to cut down cotton production in Tex- "I have therefore conferred with Secretary to cut down cotton production in Tex- "I have therefore conferred with Secretary to cut down cotton production in Tex- "I have therefore conferred with Secretary to cut down cotton production in Tex- "I have therefore conferred with Secretary to cut down cotton production and are all to cut down cotton production.

The small farmer is being penalized to cut down cotton production in Tex- "I have the quantity, so his baleage production was on raising ability, there is little doubtthe facts that I have to present to him,

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 .- (AP)-Sus-"It is a different picture for the big pension or revision of regulations under delta sections who make big yields per the Bankhead act to allow cotton farmers to market the full production of

eign Cotton eld May Go Above South's than free.

arish influence has had its efne movement of the crop in this Receipts for the past week were es, or more than 700 under the ding period last Fall. During week of September, 1933, retalled 3,151 bales.

ear ago were only 1,273. Stock

es handling the Government 12-I go into the pool, unless the

register their complaints.

in the "new deal" for agriculture

It is understood most of the complaints have been made by farmers who did not sign acreage-reduction contracts in the Spring, although a large number of the signers are producing more cotton than they will be allowed to gin tax

The county committee in charge of administering the Bankhead act is comfirst time since the War Be-posed of Frank McLean, chairman; C. States the foreign production W. Rittenour. E. T. Davis and W. H. this year is likely to exceed the Johnson. They were assisted in their

this year is likely to exceed the Johnson. They were assisted in their tates crop, local cotton inderestates are productively contained to the composition of the second ports abroad diagram a foreign production of bales. This estimate is hearly bales in excess of figures for and Egypt, it was sed, and Egypt, it was sed, and leading cotton producing abroad, with friesia and other lise, showing substantial gains preceding year of the Mortgamery Cotton revealed yesterday that the arish influence has had its effect of the second points abroad with the core of the movement of the core of the second points abroad with friesia and other lise, showing substantial gains preceding year of the Mortgamery Cotton arish influence has had its effect of the core of the second points abroad the contained to the core of the second points abroad diagram abroad were distributed to the composition of the second points abroad diagram abroad were some action on the Bankhead measure. In some counties of the State, committeemen have endorsed the act intact, not only opposing abroad with friends and other lise arish influence has had its effect of the second points abroad diagram abroad were some action on the Bankhead measure. In some counties of the State, committeemen have endorsed the act intact, not only opposing abroad with friends are committeemen have endorsed the act intact, not only opposing abroad with friends are committeemen have endorsed the act intact, not only opposing abroad with friends are committeemen have endorsed the act intact, not only opposing abroad with friends and other are committeemen have endorsed the act intact, not only opposing abroad with friends and other are committeemen have endorsed the act intact, not only opposing abroad with friends are committee would take some action on the same action on the committee would take some action on the comm

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser September 2, 1934 WE CANNOT CEASE EXPORTING COTTON

26,249 bales, which is nearly he put it was that Southern cotton growles less than was stored here put it was that Southern cotton growThus world needs more, not fewer, marrecognized as being more fortunate ers might elect to do this as a method of kets, ng cotton was selling yesterday 12.50, whereas on the corre-control. The possibilities involved in such The Share Cropper And His Mule

12.50, whereas on the corre-control. The possibilities involved in such day in 1933 the price was 9.40.a plan are of tremendous importance, es handling the Government 12
BY GEORGE MORRIS

Chroughout the country. It means ns on cotton estimate that be-not only to the cotton growers but to the

revised and approved the applications of white tenant farmers. Nearly one mile old with a few not more than eightfor better grades. and the certificates have been delivered ion heads of families would, therefore, The influx of standard bred The stockyards have a capacity result would be to increase the relief bur-

den of the Government by nearly a mil-not find at least 1,000 mules on passes his own prosperity along to loin families.

Since Southern agriculture finds it un-carload of mules last week. Simi-nomic advantage of big, strong economical to derive a cash income from lar shipments are everyday occur fast walking young mules. The other commodities than cotton without ento plantations in Georgia and the the man behind the plow. The diftering into serious competition with other Carolinas. The largest purchaser; ference between a fast mule and sections of the country, and since South- are from the Arkansas and Missis a slow one represents many acres ern lands are not adapted to the growth are brought in from Kentucky eral bales of cotton, or many times of many other commodities for commer-Tennessee and Missouri by truck the value of the mule, provided cial purposes, the suggested plan would loads every day, and almost as cotton brings a fair price.
withdraw from profitable cultivation at many truckloads may be encoun. Furthermore, the quality of a least 24 000 000 acres of land. It is un least 24,000,000 acres of land. It is un-across the river to Arkansas or go. fluence upon the character of his necessary even to suggest the loss of such ng south to Mississippi.

a volume of productive land to the ownmules are sold at auction

tenants. The planter with strong
the young mules finds that he has a
two direct appeal to industrious teners, to say nothing of their inability to pay days a week. The planter who is ants. In recent years when none taxes and indebtedness. The practical ef-unable to trade privately with the of the planters bought new live fect would be to throw this vast volume of land into the possession of the State poses of from 700 to 1,200 mules, some of the planters started rewith little or no possibility of redistribu- One of the big items in connection plenishing their work animals othtion among productive owners.

probable results of such a plan it is not vide a good sized market for local he plows makes a powerful lot of to be believed that Southern cotton farm- hay and grain dealers. ers will elect to adopt this method of eco-years farmers have not been able sons why Memphis is the largest

receipts were declining sharply, recently quoted as suggesting a possible cotton than Americans can consume, then to grow more been badly run down. A good cot-125 bales were shipped away, method of the control of cotton produc-we might as well abandon cotton alto- an instantaneous demand for mules ipments for the correspondingtion by limiting American production together. A six-million-bale yield would not of the better type. It was also a ear ago were only 1,273. Stock break for the mule raiser who has at warehouses and compresses domestic consumption. The suggestion as warrant the over-head expense which cot-gone through some lean years.

hand from which to make a selec- the stock raisers in other states. tion. A Virginia farmer bought a Farmers are aware of the eco-

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace was nomic control of Southern Agriculture. to replenish their live stock. The mule market in the country, If it is not worth while to grow more equipment from that angle has this year than most other farmers

with the tremendous market is the ers were compelled to do the same With only this brief analysis of the brought to Memphis to be sold pro-fied tenants. The kind of mule difference to the negro share crop-During the past four or five per. That may be one of the rea-

and 90 per cent of this year's entire commercial structure of the South. Saturday night to a unique experi-the farm the natural drift is to-Bankhead Law Solution of Saturday night to a unique experi-the farm the natural drift is torket makes a vigorous advance. The average export of American cotton in the past 10 years has amounted to
8,073,000 bales per annum, which is 56.6 cess was so phen to a unique experi-the farm the natural drift is torket makes a vigorous advance. The average export of American cotton in the past 10 years has amounted to
8,073,000 bales per annum, which is 56.6 cess was so phen to all that it istaste for good horses, but they
per cent of the cotton produced over that to be recent in about 60 days, have not lost their taste.

Also left a definite impression Few persons realize that Memthat Memphis of stilled to becomephis is the largest mule market in
grower in that length of time at current the chief saidle lorse market of the United States. It has far outprices would be \$524,745,000 per annum the country.

Such A total of 52 horses were seld to for the reason that it is in this

prices would be \$524,745,000 per annular the country.

Some Protests Expected a plan, therefore, at the 10-year average, and assuming the current prices to content the future, would withdraw from the Southern farm income \$606,465,000 was in evidence. Many, buyer, the Southern farm income \$606,465,000 was in evidence. Many, buyer, the Southern farms there are about farmers, conspicuous among whom will be indeed the allotment of gin certified. They are limited in their cash income potentially to cotton. If cotton and plantation walking horses, All that between 27,000 and 30,000 were were trunched and a few were-mules will be should be limited to domestic consumption were well trained and a few were-mules will be sold in Memphis to schooled for the show ring. Many and St. Louis \$15,000. Prices ranged from for the reason that it is in this \$15,000. Prices ranged from for the reason that it is in this \$15,000. Prices ranged from for the reason that it is in this \$15,000. Prices ranged from for the reason that it is in this \$15,000. Prices ranged from for the reason that it is in this \$15,000. Prices ranged from for the reason that it is in this \$15,000. Prices ranged from for the reason that it is in this \$15,000. Prices ranged from for the reason that it is in this \$15,000. Prices ranged from for the reason that it is in this \$15,000. Prices ranged from for the reason that it is in this \$15,000. Prices ranged from for the reason that it is in this \$15,000. Prices ranged from for the reason that it is in this \$15,000. Prices ranged from for the reason that it is in this \$15,000. Prices ranged from \$25,000 to the prices of each or the barrel head. Plents of each or the barrel head. Plents of should be limited to domestic consumption was in evidence. Many huyers the best will be sold at the barrel head. Plents of should be limited to the barrel head. Plents of should for the same for or showing and all hard the greatest demand for mules begin and the prices of th omorrow at the courthouse formally to ored farmers from Southern agriculture, possibilities for showing and whorth and south Carolina and virginity to say nothing of the almost equal number were ready for pleasure or parkginia. The price this year ranges Although the committee has already of white tenant farmers. Nearly one mil-old with a few not more than eight for better grades.

the county farm agent to the appli-be thrown into other pursuits for a living horses as well as some thorough for accommodating 4,000 mules at cants, a hearing for the disgruntled farm-at a time when those engaged in such pur-ers was arranged recently for those who has arranged recently for those who have the season, from late fall until has the falled to get a "square deal" suits are heavily unemployed. The net demonstrated by numerous shows early spring, that the planters can-

ITEM

140 years ago when Eli Whitney readed the basis of southern—and to a large extent, national—prosperity by inventing the cotton give value deteriorates rapidly.

The South's New Deal--An Opposition View

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

prevent any change of heart on the part of prevent any change of heart on the part of principle of the stream reader of the plant of the stream reader of a sesistic put in a crop.

1927 as an emergency measure to assist to put in a crop. farmers who had been victims of flood or The political implications of the governdrouth. The first appropriation was 6 mil-ment's policies with respect to cotton delion dollars. In all about 180 million dol-serve much more attention than they have
lion dollars. In all about 180 million dol-serve much more attention than they have
lion dollars. In all about 180 million dol-serve much more attention than they have
lion dollars. In all about 180 million dol-serve much more attention than they have
lion dollars. In all about 180 million dol-serve much more attention than they have
lion dollars. In all about 180 million dol-serve much more attention than they have
lion dollars. In all about 180 million dol-serve much more attention than they have
lion dollars. In all about 180 million dol-serve much more attention than they have
lion dollars. In all about 180 million dol-serve much more attention than they have
lion dollars. In all about 180 million dol-serve much more attention than they have
lion dollars. In all about 180 million dol-serve much more attention than they have
lion dollars. In all about 180 million dol-serve much more attention than they have
lion dollars. In all about 180 million dol-serve much more attention than they have
lion dollars. In all about 180 million dol-serve much more attention than they have
lion dollars. In all about 180 million dol-serve much more attention than they have
leading for the successful hanministering the loans have exceeded the more dotton speculators want the govministering the loans have exceeded the more dotton speculators want the govministering the loans have exceeded the more to do. The political and the west—but the Misseystem of tenantry which has southern rural social economic and special conomic and social grounds from the successful hanministering the loans have exceeded the more dotton speculators want the govministering the loans have exceeded the more dotton speculators want the govministering the loans have exceeded the more speculators of farmers who had been victims of flood or The political implications of the govern-

a new policy toward lending to private citi-ening to law and order in the rural South for must be bought with cash. The Thomas learned this when he de zens. He plainly states that the farmers because it happens to be called the New mule helps to fertilize the soil while nounced the treatment of tenant of are still to obtain government money, but Deal. instead of getting it directly, on application of the farmer to the government, the noney is to be obtained from locally maniged credit associations financed with government funds. The principal difference will be that the larger farmers, who may be expected to dominate the associations, will penefit most and the small farmers will suffer most from the change. There is little reason to think that the taxpayers will be any better off under the new plan than

In the corn belt the change will be of relatively small consequence. In the wheat belt the new policy may work a considerable hardship to the poorer farmers. The prin- (After a 3,000-mile tour through the south tion and the season of the school cipal effect of the change will be felt in the ern states Carroll Binder, the Daily New term in the rural districts. It shapes cotton belt, because small farmers in the staff writer, reveals in this series of article: the credit system of the south. It shapes south were the principal beneficiaries of Deal.) the seed loans, and, unless all signs fall, will have great difficulty in obtaining credit from the production credit associations.

HERE is one more nail driven in the coffin of the impoverished share croppers and effect of the federal cotton program rural districts.

tenant farmers of the South. The AAA, by upon various classes of the south. If a satisfactory mechanical cotnessiting upon acreage reduction, has threat-ern population without first acton picker is put on the market at a reasonable price the entire residual. ened to deprive perhaps a million of these quiring some familiarity with the reasonable price the entire social forgotten men of their means of livelihood. deeply-rooted system of cotton proThe Bankhead bill, which has the approval deeply-rooted system of cotton prowill, in all probability, be altered.

But experiments with such a ma-

CHICAGO, ILL.

Tenant System Is the Rule Throughout Cotton Belt; It's Problem for New Deal the durá-

is interwoven with the intricate so-

ARTICLE IV. BY CARROLL BINDER.

It is impossible to evaluate the the administration of justice in the

the acreage reduction mandatory and thus exercises a far-reaching influence thine to date have been unsatisupon almost every phase of south-factory. Cotton must still be picked

cial relationships. It frequently ex-

ercises a dominant influence upon

by hand exactly as it was nicked

when there is little labor a cot-was solved by creation of a feudalton plantation, but at three sea-istic system of tenantry which has

mule helps to fertilize the soil while nounced the treatment of tenant: I be be different to the tractor has no useful by-products. Since hand labor must be kept available for picking and chopping most planters find it preferable to use that same labor for lifters."

The Rule

The Rule

The Use

The

othed and given ... on throughout the year—general tonsiderable more expense than it considerable more expense than such labor as he asks of them is a such labor as he asks of them is a really worth.

The tenant spends his money as fast as he gets it and is continually dunning for more, which he generally gets by one wile or another. Like as not he will walk off from the plantation just when he is most out the plantation just when he is most

Tenant's Side of Story. The tenant and his champions tell

NEW ORLEANS, LA Condition of

The South's New Deal - An Upposition of the parts of the

ditions bordering on peonage seemed But it is within this peculiar soto flourish on the more isolated rial structure that the federal govplantations. I heard the stories of ernment is attempting to distribute many tenants who appeared to be equitably the hundreds of millions telling the truth and to have evi- of dollars of public funds designed dence for their allegations which to aid all groups identified with cotindicated shocking exploitation.

the Julius Rosenwald Fund, who has arisen in the process studied southern conditions for many years, portrays the situation in the backward regions thus: "If life at such an ignoble level. his



white and Negro tenants are ex-should be tried. ploited to the same degree and in

criticized the representative south the south. Shall Negro farmers and ferred to see the government conreturn of land to cotton cultivation market at a 220 per cent better price.
Commercial Appeal in a recent ed-well as some Negro economists and centrate its efforts on finding new which had been taken out of proD. J. TAYL itorial: "It is more universally satis-sociologists fear that the Bankhead markets for cotton instead of curfactory than any that has been at-control will tend to grind down to be a sociologist fear that the Bankhead markets for cotton instead of curfactory than any that has been at-control will tend to grind down to be a sociologist fear that the Bankhead markets for cotton instead of curfactory than any that has been at-control will tend to grind down to be a sociologist fear that the Bankhead markets for cotton instead of curfactory than any that has been at-control will tend to grind down to grind down the sociologist fear that the Bankhead markets for cotton instead of curfactory than any that has been at-control will tend to grind down to gri tempted and many different sys-still further the already badly off bent on curtailment the Bankhead tems have been tried."

ton production. Subsequent articles Edwin R. Embree, president of will show the abuses which have

CHICAGO, ILL.

the Negro on the farm in the south does not get lynched, what he seems to be assured of is merely the abil Bankhead Bill Popular lity to support life. But he supports Among Cotton Growers; Small Farmers Doubtful of the cotton belt and we were the which it was store cotton.

the struggle of the south under the new universal approbation.

plantations and is infinitely pre-Much as they deplore the extension thrown out of employment by curferred to the white tenant by most of the federal power into the most tailed acreage? What will become of sons. chiefly that he is more amen-lear the consequences for individual and their employes? What about the sidy will not permanently reducegiving this farm a gain of \$269.53, exclusive of the total cotton production.

trious than the white tenant. Therethere is no alternative to govern-which cotton is hauled, fewer of

Concentrate on Best Lands.

Concentrate on Best Lands. are sections of the south where the mental control but a relapse into the which will be needed henceforth? white tenant enjoys a better statusoverproduction which brought the Such are the questions proposed by than the Negro. Tenants of bothcotton belt to the verge of ruin this keen student of southern agriraces are better off socially in Ar-Whether the Bankhead type of limi-culture and commerce. kansas, for example, than in Ala-tation will work remains a question bama. But in other sections thein some minds but they think it

Negroes Express Doubt. When this system of tenantry is that of the dominant elements of use of substitutes or production in criticized the representative south-the south. Small Negro farmers and other countries and would have premembers of their groups for reasons policy of limiting the amount which which will be explained later, but may be ginned by each grower and levying prohibitive penalties on

ng the Bankhead bill he will be duction allotted Georgia under the 100 per cent."

the control act of 1934, this farm is only alcomplying with the wishes of the control scheme. He expressed doubt I heard similar sentiments ex-lowed 1,623 pounds. The current price being cotton belt. Any one who system—as to the feasibility of the scheme pressed in every cotton state. It is cents this would gross only \$210.99, or \$49.23 atically canvasses public opinion in as a long-run measure but wanted visited. "We've tried voluntary release than the average production of this farm the south, as this writer has done Georgia to be permitted to grow duction without success for sixty

Mr. Hall does not state whether this farm for the last three weeks, discovers are control while arguing that the years" said an Atlantan, quoting a sunder an acreage reduction contract or is a

Price May Be Too High.

gram may boost the price of cotton The viewpoint here set forth is to a level which will encourage the

conceded the banker.

county agent at Little Rock. "We other "holdout" states into line. demanded this kind of law a year Growers who at first refused to ago and we never want to see a reduce their acreage were impelled relaxation of governmental control to do so when they perceived that The more inspectors Washington under the Bankhead bill they would puts on the job, the happier we'llnot be allowed to sell their product

these elements command little hear-the full quota of planters for the Editor The Advertiser:

(After a 3,000-mile tour through the ing in the south and their voices are 1934 crop reduction program, but Replying to the low of Mr. I. E. Hall comfouthern states Carroll Binder. Daily News drowned in the chorus of well nigh experience taught us that voluntary paring farm prices this series of articles with the complete the previous the series of articles with the complete the previous the series of articles with the complete the previous the property of the complete the previous that the series of articles with the complete the previous the property of the complete the previous the complete the previous the complete the previous the complete the previous the property of articles with the complete the previous the property of the property of the previous the property of the property of the property of the previous the property of the property of the previous the property of the pro Gov Eugene Talmadge of Georgia ity wouldn't go along if it saw that third paragraph of his letter: BY CARROLL BINDER. also severely criticized the Bank- a selfish minority could profit by "Farm No. 1 had an average yearly yield over head bill during an interview I had noncooperation. Only the federa the base period of 4,337 pounds of lint cotton,

land out of cotton production andceive \$78.03 in rental and parity payments and are concentrating on their best\$91 for his seed, or a gross return of \$507.39. land with every prospect of pro-His return, including lint and seed at the time ducing as much on 60 per cent of the Government program began, would have He is afraid that the federal pro- their land as they normally grewbeen \$296.99, which gives him a net gain of on this land and the 40 per cent \$210.40.

"rented" to the government. Ris-to cooperate with 90 per cent of his neighbors ing fertilizer sales warned of that is actually better off for their cooperation due and there was also the inevitableto the fact that he has 40 per cent more seed

> duction while prices were low. The alternative was to fix the maximum amount each grower would be allowed to put upon the market, which is the intent of the

nonconformists is the only method, Bankhead bill. Abuses in the administration of this system of cror With the exception of these lonely control have already begun to voices, every one with whom I manifest themselves, as will be detalked clamored for the Bankhead scribed in subsequent articles, but kind of control. "The tighter the public opinion in the south is ungovernment control the better," deniably behind the scheme. Its chorused a group of Arkansas plant- proponents say it has already justiers whom I met in the office of the fied itself by bringing Texas and

and that they could not even hold "Our county, Pulaski, always gotit over insamuch as the nunitive tax a larger percentage of voluntary would be collected when the cotton reduction than most other sections was presented for ginning, without of the cotton belt and we were the which it was next to impossible to

reduction was hopeless. The major- to control measures, I wish to quote from the

with him but his chief objection government could whip recalcitrants which at 6 cents per pound, the prevailing the nation to a policy of rigidly conseemed to be to what he considered into line. This we believe the Bank-price at the time the Government programs rolling cotton production by sign-the inadequate share of the pro-head bill will do and we're for it were begun, would gross \$260.22. Now under

for the last three weeks, discovers more cotton while arguing that the years," said an Atlantan, quoting a mader an acreage reduction contract or is a for drastic control of cotton production.

An Atlanta harker who wouldn't are writer. Sidney Lanier writer. face is so constantly walked on by ion along the lines of the Bankhead allow his name to be used said he thought that in the long run the nomic position so often menaced by persons and conditions about him, confesses to private reservations its natural direction without governmental limitation. He anticipates continues, is not worth living bysuch far-reaching governmental severe economic dislocation in the any group that calls itself human." control and regimentation of the south as well as in other parts of ndividual farmer, but most of these the country by virtue of the country by virtue of the country. What labor is reasonin's sound for the face is so constantly walked on by ion along the lines of the Bankhead allow his name to be used said he thought that be he hand and that he has a non-signer written, and that he has the same arreage and, has allow his name to be used said he thought that in the long run the thought that in the long run the human nature. Lanier portrays these of used the same fertilezation and that he has the same arreage and, has allow his name to be used said he thought that in the long run the human nature. Lanier portrays these of used the same fertilezation and that he has the same arreage and, has allow his name to be used said he thought that in the long run the human nature. Lanier portrays these of used the same fertilezation and that he has the same arreage and, has allow his name to be used said he thought that in the long run the human nature. Lanier portrays these of used the same fertilezation and that he has the same arreage and, has allow his name to be used said he in 1870, to show the weakness of used the same fertilezation and that he has the same arreade and, has allow his name to be used said he in 1870, to show the weakness of used the same arreade and, has allow his name to be used said he in 1870, to show the weakness of used here. Write, Sidney Lanier, written, and that he has the same arreade and, has a low the weakness of used the same arreade and has allow his The Negro tenant is overwhelm-doubters hasten to add that they crop reduction program. What labor Next year they'll do it; reasonin's sound on the palance of his crop, or \$244.20, or a total new majority on cotton see no other hope for the south is to be provided for the workers (and cotton will fetch 'bout a dollar 195.03 over the base period. In addition, he \$195.03 over the base period. In addition, he should have about 8,600 pounds of seed at \$35 Already it is apparent that acre-per ton, totaling \$160.50 against an average white planters for a variety of rea-remote districts and greatly as they the superfluous cottonseed oil mills age reduction by government sub-price of \$10 per ton, or a gross of \$86, thus

should have been 2,602 pounds at 13 cents, Planters have taken their pooreibringing \$338.26. In addition, he would re-

D. J. TAYLOR. Selma, Ala., Sept. 14, 1934.

Letters To The Editor

BANKHEAD LAW

To The Commercial Appeal:

The Bankhead bill seems to be cash away from home that should the general topic of discussion be spent with the home merchant. among the cotton receives of the We are selling at prices we can sout This is quite natural. It af-hardly exist on, do all we can for fects cotton and cotton is our main our customers. They give us a hard product, our maney crop. luck story, children hungry and

now it will affect their industry? than you would charge him and friends of his childhood. We of the that most landowners have not nine out of every 10 times have the older generation especially appresented tenants or share croppers to return with more ciated him, though the humble because of the reduction program. The control and owners and tenants alike? Dil the president see to get help when they need it? We us all to carry on with a smile. His ants have co-operated in a splendid come from this bill, or was it another noble experiment? And what will be the final consummation of the control of the will be the final consummation of Can make them. We have to live

In my feeble way I have given and pay taxes. How can we keep this up much longer with conditions like they are?

Stick to your home merchant and he will stick by you.

B. A. COX. land owner and his tenants and more especially upon the tenants. The acreage reduction has thrown thousands of families out of employment; the Bankhead bill will increase this number by many oth- To The Commercial Appeal: er thousands, since there is no oth- If the newspapers would not only will have to be lengthened.

burden; the bill in no wise re- rural working people in the cotton put on market at any time and in than three days. surplus but the farmer must come head per week. Think of it, whole tection to tenant farmers is the clear that the AAA is not attempt—surplus but the farmer must come head per week. Think of it, whole the ten million limit, the food orders have been taken up in 1934 cotton acreage reduction con-it to interfere with the usual and production loan act.

but encourage them to more acre- and their children going naked, and culture Wallace, and Charlet Davis, enter production? Our pressor large salaries and bonuses, it AAA administration of the AAA possible, that the provisions of the tices to thousands of farmers who equal. The Bankhead bill will enable them to surpass us, make this and the last administration, er administration of the cotton indusherable the masters of the cotton indusherable them to surpass us, make this and the last administration of the cotton indusherable them to surpass us, make this and the last administration of the cotton indusherable the glad news that better adopt definite plans to check composition.

calamity to visit the southland. W. B. CURTIS.

Haynes, Ark.

To The Commercial Appeal:

through with in regard to sending day, if necessary to do so. oduct, our money crop. luck story, children hungry and To The Commercial Appeal: Will the Bankhead bill prove a barefooted. What do wo do? Just The writer was grieved to learn plessing or will it prove the great-say, "John, I will help you out, now of the death of "Jim" Alley, but est curse (excepting Lincoln's war try to spend what cash you get trusts he is even now roaming the proclamation) every imposed on the with me and pay this little bill as Elysium Fields along with kindred owners have complied thus far southland?

Soon as you can." What does he spirits like our beloved Thomas with the terms of the contracts by Have the cotton farmers figured do? Sends the first money he gets Nelson Page and Joel Chandler keeping the same number of tenthe ultimate, results of this bill of the amail order house, pays more. the ultimate results of this bill, of to a mail order house, pays more Harris and with the old-time darky ants. as heretofore employed and how it will affect their industry? than you would charge him and friends of his childhood. We of the that most landowners have not

Osceola, Ark.

BIG BUSINESS AND BREAD LINES

er opening for employment, these print all the scandals of big busi-STUDY COTTON CONTRACTS thousands will be thrown on the ness, but herald the news of those government or other charitable insti- in dire need, our government would

For press reports have said that The Bankhead bill will leave the the administration desired that carry-over, the overproduction on none should go hungry, and I bethe shoulders of the cotton produc- lieve that if Roosevelt knew of the ers, the ones least able to carry the real condition of 40 per cent of the stricts the sale of the great surplus countries that he would send food already on hand; this cotton can be to them by the trainload, in less

Next to Lincoln's declaration of corner. It's no wonder that the and to determine a specific policy "I might add that the policy here war, the Bankhead bill is the worst Reds are getting crowds to listen to with reference to proved violations, announced is not confined to any The AAA conferees sought to

and condition to our president, and gations of specific complaints as contemplated in each of the pro-tect the tenants and share cropthen follow him, he would lead us

would feed the needy in a decent connection with the adjustment ence was simultaneous with the reway till we got out, and if neces- program sary he would conscript the wealth I for one know and have felt of those we have fattened on the what the little merchant has to go labor of those in the breadlines to-F. M. DILLARD.

Wardell, Mo.

JIM ALLEY

Russellville, Ala.

Week With Secretary Wallace tration and be assured that a

Than Specified

burden of the carry-over will be corn meal, so as to even have bread tract is to be worked out at a continuous formula arrangements be- At about the same time Parker to eat. his.

What effect if any will the Bankhead bill have on the foreign counpeople read of the food that has
tries that produce cotton? Can it been destroyed, too much cotton ern leaders and Sceretary of Agriobligations imposed upon landowntries that produce cotton? Can it been destroyed, too much cotton ern leaders and Sceretary of Agriobligations imposed upon landowntries that produce cotton? Line our growing states was at work with more contracts. It is our growing states was at work with more contracts.

times were coming, just around the pliance of the reduction contracts filled.

ence had been called, Secretary economic adviser to the agricultu-Wallace said:

"We have received considerable number of complaints of displacement of tenant farmers in violation of the spirit of the contract. The number so dispossessed is not subject to precise determination. Available information indicates that a great majority of the land-

demonstrated fairness and patience DEFINITE PLAN in dealing with the many problems which have arisen. However, there complaints that it seems desirable that some mechanism be devised whereby those tenants who have been taken advantage of will have Southern Leaders Meet Next an opportunity to present their SHARE CROPP complaints directly to the adminisprompt investigation will result.

Procedure Uncertain

"There have been complaints that certain other devices have tutions for succor, or bread lines soon come to their rescue freely. Complaints Received of Efforts been adopted by individuals or cor-Being Made to Obtain Larg-larger share of rental and parity er Share of Rental Payments i ... ments than specified in the contract and it is considered necessary WASHINGTON, May 8.—Charges that these la investigated and cor-of government

out of this depression, and he between landlords and tenants in The announcement of the conferlease of an independent study made by Calvin B. Hoover, professor of In announcing that the confer-economics at Duke University and ral adjustment administration, entitled: "Human problems in acre-

h : been a sufficient number of Wallace Aids in Study of the Cotton Measure

County Agents Work Out Plans With AAA for Carrying Out g Provisions of Bankhead Compulsory Control Bill

rected. Just what procedure will be against tenant farmers and share adopted in receiving and acting croppers in the south were made upon these complaints is a matter croppers in the south were made Commercial Appeal Staff Correspondent subject to the deliberation and de-today by Representative Parker, any quantities, if the demand for Families of eight to 10 in this vicotton goes beyond 10,000,000 bales, cinity are getting bean or food or-to incurs are are an area of the conference that has Democrat, Georgia, who demanded been called for next week.

a congressional investigation of cotton goes beyond 10,000,000 bales, cinity are getting bean or food or-to insure enforcement of the pro- "I feel that it should be made the administration of the crop this will be supplied from this ders at the rate of 25 cents per tection to tenant farmers is the clear that the AAA is not attempt-production loan act.

per system.

them.

Secretary Wallace said that he one crop for which adjustment production to enforce

I think if the leaders of this na- has asked that a temporary organ- grams are in effect. Similar action compliance to cotton production would report the real facts ization be set up to direct investi
contemplated in each of the pro-

THE HOME MERCHANT

Condition os

Letters To\The Editor

BANKHEAD LAW

The second control of the control of

would feed the needy in a decent connection with the adjustment ence was simultaneous with the relate the little merchant has to go labor of those wo have felt of the wealth wo had been called, Secretary economic adviser to the agriculture. We have received considera, felt we well the conference was simultaneous with the head was found for the spirit of the conference was simultaneous with the received for the felt of those in the conference was simultaneous with the received for the wealth was felt o

sory plan be virtually the same as of production in 1933. Twenty per produced under normal conditions cent more is to be taken out in If the government actually takes Before Agriculture Conference land, the corporations have to find on the cultivated lands retained 1934.

head, Demberatival aband, F. M. S. for themselves and their tenants, fective in its perpetration of peonage thousands of stranded farmers or Garwood, production predit com-too, receiving the entire check givand forced economic bondage.

missioner, appeared before the en by the government and not rules committee rioday to explain sharing it with the tenants.

Indeed, in most instances, the said that indurance to meaning and other loan agenciees had for closed know that they were entitled to tages of the acreage reduction proon on many farms in certain areas, the small share of the subsidy gram, and particularly to prevent the and that under his tegralations not which the government alloted operation of any class of protein and not more than \$250 ceive 1-9 of the money granted ducers worse."

Avoid Conflict
farmers who are still on their own "In order to avoid conflict be-farmers who are still on their own "In order to avoid conflict be-farmers who are still on their own "In order to avoid conflict be-farmers who are still on their own "In order to avoid conflict be-farmers who are still on their own "In order to avoid conflict be-farmers who are still on their own "In order to avoid conflict be-farmers who are still on their own "In order to avoid conflict be-farmers who are still on their own "In order to avoid conflict be-farmers who are still on their own "In order to avoid conflict be-farmers who are still on their own "In order to avoid conflict be-farmers who are still on their own "In order to avoid conflict be-farmers who are still on their own "In order to avoid conflict be-farmers who are still on their own "In order to avoid conflict be-farmers who are still on their own "In order to avoid conflict be-farmers who are still on their own "In order to avoid conflict be-farmers who are still on their own "In order to avoid conflict be-farmers who are still on their own "In order to avoid conflict be-farmers who are still on their own "In order to avoid conflict be-farmers who are still on their own "In or

With Negroes

states because of the adverse con-revealed the terrible conditions ex-and tobacco barns and any sort of owners, hanging on to their land by ditions created by the Agricultur- isting. ditions created by the Agricultur-isting. Adjustment Administration's cotton acreage reduction program, Director Harry Hopkins was ing and is even much below the cus-land but have been so ravaged by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace urged by Forerster B. Washing- tomary low standard of living of ten- the depression that they are vir-

planted operated directly to the dependants and escape starvation.

letriment of hundreds of thous
Secretary Wallace ordered a survey

cessing tax on land taken volun which they agreed not to plant in tarily out of cultivation.

One of the biggest problems now the planters received a grant from before the AAA in addition to protection of tenants and share croppers, is bringing anto line with the Banktgead lotts at one to the before the Aex in month the person of the person of the before the Aex in addition to protect the government slightly less than all the Negroes empoyed in America pers, is bringing anto line with the Banktgead lotts at one to the before the vehicles of the planters are said to have signed up reconstruction days even more effort.

The program to the cotton problem acre to the government for each acre in America, the great name of the great on bulk of Negro farm workers in the south are bound to be benefited.

Going to Rural Rehabilitate terracing, repairs on buildings, improving pasture lands, etc.

"The Texas corporation has just moved 100 families into homes built by the relief roll farmers themselves on land purchased by the planters are said to have signed up reconstruction days even more effort.

The program to rehabilitate corporation. erate in the velocity program. tenant. Instead, in most cases, ditions existing in the South side. The program to rehabilitate summoned by Chairman Bank-planters are said to have signed up reconstruction days even more effort and the program of rehabilitate summoned by Chairman Bank-planters are said to have signed up reconstruction days even more effort and the program of rehabilitate the summoned by Chairman Bank-planters are said to have signed up reconstruction days even more effort and the program of rehabilitate the summoned by Chairman Bank-planters are said to have signed up reconstruction days even more effort and the program of rehabilitate the summoned by Chairman Bank-planters are said to have signed up reconstruction days even more effort and the program of the p

more there \$150 was loaned to any them. They were supposed to re-ing the situation of any class of prolandlord and not more than \$250 to one farmer.

With only \$40,000,000 to distribute in production loans, Garwood said he felt that the big landlords such as insurance companies should finance their tenants. Farmers with collateral, he pointed out, could obtain loans from the production.

Oust Share Croppers

The tenant farmer in Divice rents

They were supposed to re-ing the situation of any class of produces of any class of produces of any class of produces of the money granted ducers worse."

Expert Files Report

While asserting that the recovery movement was taken an active fart in the and used in the FERA will move the program had greatly improved confusions in the South, Dr. Hoover was the rural part of the FERA to disture, mattresses, etc., made in the place itself and enable the farmers city work-relief projects.

The tenant farmer in Divice rents

They were supposed to re-ing the situation of any class of production of the south-loans? By raising meat and vegeer any class of production, who tables which are sold to the FERA has taken an active fart in the and used in the FERA will movement was taken an active fart in the and used in the FERA will asserting that the recovery movement was taken an active fart in the and used in the FERA will asserting that the recovery movement was taken an active fart in the and used in the FERA will asserting that the recovery movement was taken an active fart in the and used in the FERA to distinct the form of also sell to the staken an active fart in the and used in the FERA will asserting that the recovery movement was taken an active fart in the and used in the FERA to distinct the form of also sell to the feral asserting that the recovery movement was taken an active fart in the and used in the FERA to distance fart asserting that the recovery movement was taken an active fart in the a

without ready means of paying pers off their land, leaving them them or to violation.

Trent, gives a share of his crop to without homes and with no prosting the landowner in exchange for pects of income nor any place even permitted to sign contracts for both acreage to cultivate, stock and to grow gardens or food stuffs to tools, and a limited rations "carry-help feed their families. In a not permit their tenants to plant, but left them to occupy their miserable cabins.

SHARE GROPPERS The movement is well ad-tion program going over a long vanced in Texas, for example, and period of years, and that is what themselves and their tenants, but only with consent of the tenants. Checks could be made payable either jointly or the landlord alone if the jointly or the landlord alone if the tenant waived his right.

Loss Ratio High

Loss Ratio High

Loss Ratio High

Loss Ratio Credit Corporation.

"Rehabilitation Credit Corporation."

"Rehabilitation Credit Corporation." erable cabins.

WASHINGTON— (ANP)—not become public until the Feder-Aroused by a flood of complaints al Emergency Relief for rural arising from the cotton growing areas began its work and a survey able to do so. Many of them are rolls. Of these 15 per cent are land-states because of the adverse con-revealed the terrible conditions or

Probe Ordered

has summoned the directors of ex-ton, in charge of Negro work, to tension work in southern states to institute a special set up for the Washington for a conference this relief of Negro farm families week. Which would give them food, a The effort node by the govern-mule, cow, and farm implements ment to boost the price of cotton so that they might be in position planted operated directly to the dependants and escape starvetion. The tensilitation of these cent are share-croppers—and 26 per eye consideration of National response cent more are stranded farmers squatter families is demanded by ev-who have lost their land.

Land Is Obtained "None of these people has the collateral to borrow money from the Production Credit Associations."

ands of share croppers, of whom made of the conditions existing unlarge number are Negroes. der the cotton reduction program and designated Dr. Calvin B. Hoover of Duke University, located at Durham, N. C., to make the study.

cognizance of the situation which exon the cultivated lands retained 1934.

under the voluntary acreage retire—
under the voluntary acreage retire—
ists and moves to help these poor WORK OUT OWN RELIEF up of county agents, relief officials
ment contracts. The government Planters were given a subsidy bare on the lowest rung of the ecopays rentals from the cotton pro- by the government for each acre nomic ladder in America, the great
cessing tax on land taken volun—which they agreed not to plant in bulk of News of the situation which exists and moves to help these poor WORK OUT OWN RELIEF up of county agents, relief officials
and vocational agriculture teachers. Often the land is obtained
cessing tax on land taken volun—which they agreed not to plant in bulk of News of Ne

ued, "landlords did not obtain the tions are rapidly being set up in all Ignorant of the circumstances, consent of their tenants before sign- the southern states. There are no these tenants formed a reserve of ing the contract. They simply made close limitations on the activities surplus labor which the planter no mention of having tenants who of the associations and it is a long tenants.

share croppers has been thrown four or five years in the South a money on tracts of land in the fuupon relief.

The true condition of affairs did ter families," Dr. Hoover said. "These "Taking Alabama as a typical shack which they can find.

used at will, the tenant assuming had an interest in the crop. Conserging proposition. It may take he was working for the privilege of occupying the cabin on the plot where formerly he eked out an existence by raising a crop of cotton. Accustomed to being "provided for" by the planter with corn want of the lands of To vided for" by the planter with corn meal, fat back and the bare ne
"Due to these causes there has but the program contemplates lendcessities of life, a great army of been accumulating during the past ing farmers the down payment

"Their standard of living is appall- managing share tenants—they have

In the case of those who are still on the land, the Rehabilitation group lend them enough money to buy the mule or other things to make them eligible for PCA loans. "In the case of those who have no

Avoid Conflict

The tenant farmer in Dixie rents In many instances the landlords terms of the government cotton con- this rehabilitation program will be spent will eventually become a rehis land, while the share cropper, promptly pushed the share crop- tracts, others to misinterpretation of carried on by the FERA and by the volving fund to keep the rehabilita-

Agriculture - 1934 Condition of

Impounding Farm Labor

THE Norfolk County Board of Supervisors have decided to go on with the aid of rural experts in the cooperating with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, South giving full information on after the official county "tie-breaker," Mr. JULIAN LAWRENCE, cast his chase, soil quality, land prices, crevote against the three members who had temporarily held up further dit arrangements, etc., are being Pegler Learns Ignorance prepared and will be privately distain districts from getting enough labor to plant and cultivate their dorsed by presidents of the Negro Jornal and Quel

Opposition to Federal relief in rural districts has been common demonstration agents; the bishops throughout the South, on the same grounds. A study of farm wages some of the white churches; state But a Pair of Educated Dice Can Erase Sweat and working conditions would reveal the cause of such opposition. Farm and local moderators and other iaborers have been on a disgracefully low wage during the past four officers of the Negro Baptist Conyears. As a result most farm workers are in a state of destitution, ventions; as well as by other lead-It has been impossible for them to keep soul and body together upon tive cooperation. what the family-including children-was able to earn.

It was not thought, however, that any such conditions existed in Dr. Haynes said: "We believe that Wirginia, especially in the rich Tidewater truck farming section. But Christian churches have a special South and learn all about the negro problem and agree responsibility to help the landless such conditions do exist here.

County farmers to Federal relief as it is the cost of this relief that to get information and advice to Most Northerners do.

orompts this discussion of the matter. It was pointed out at a meeting of the county supervisors last week that during April the FERA back-to-the-farm movement but lirect relief bills amounted to \$1,427.77, of which \$1,196.29 was for an effort to help those still on the and the reason why administration and \$231.77 for relief in the six districts of the county. land.

Thus for every \$1 spent for direct relief, \$5 was spent for dis-campaign to inform and advise Ne-I learned this while tributing or directing it. Each one of the districts got an average of gro farmers on land ownership and ipping pleasant \$36.62, which, it seems to the Journal and Guide, would not keep many settlement we wish to WARN severages out of nice glassware in evening and included a slow-motion of the poor farm slaves from slaving right on.

It is also interesting to note that one of the supervisors had sub- on a promise to help them get in the South, who added that the by a negro who had put in every get nature," which would bring relief to white collar workers and which states a movement has been start.

nature," which would bring relief to white collar workers and which would not cost the county any money.

If there is anything that is needed in this deplorable situation it is a social conscience. The absolute complacency with which the poor are being abandoned to a fate of gradual extermination by deprivation and starvation, forced upon them by a ruthless, conscienceless ruling class, is enough to convert sane people into radicals and partly explans the rapid growth of Communism in these parts.

Already in one of the cotton feeling of the white man toward Saturday night and most of its states a movement has been started with some glowing promises for all who join and pay a membership fee of one dollar. The Department in such unhappy crises the white any point with his own dice or yours are being abandoned to a fate of gradual extermination by deprivation and starvation, forced upon them by a ruthless, conscienceless ruling class, is enough to convert sane people into radicals and partly will be no charge or cost to farmers for any information or advice furnished. Certainly all information it is a mistake to go inimpressed on me that, altho the colors of the white man toward Saturday night and most of the ecling of the white man toward Saturday night and most of the elling of the white man toward Saturday night and most of the elling of the white man toward Saturday night and most of the deling of the white man toward Saturday night and most of the deling of the white and most of the elling of the white man toward Saturday night and most of the deling of the white and most of the elling of the white and most of the deling of course, when it becomes necesbe an except, wages for many years studying and the negro is one of affection, except, wages for many years studying of course, when it becomes necesbe an except, and the negro is one of affection, except, wages for many years the negro is one of affection, except, wages for many years the negro is one of affection, except, when it becomes necesbe an except. Th

Guide Farmers To **Buy Land Now**

relation in cotton of the principal cotton-growing states, the depart-ment of race relations dederal Council of Churches, has just announced through Dr. George E. Haynes, executive secretary, the beginning of a carefully worked out educational campaign to furnish Negro farmers throughout the South with accurate information and advice about land ownership and settlement.

Some weeks ago the department sent broadcast to leaders of southern Negro churches with large rural memberships the slogan, "Do Your Best Every Day to Own a Piece of Land." This slogan is a feature of this educational cam-

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Following paign happily launched now when three years of study of the condiland is at such low prices and the tions of Negro farmers and race price of cotton is being stabilized.

Bulletins To 52 Used

A series of bulletins prepared Land Grant Colleges in southern states; district, state and county

In making this announcement responsibility to help the landless

"In the very beginning of this that he is ignorant.

their own hands. Above all, farm-there is. honesty they can be sure.'

MEMPHIS, TENN. PRESS SCIMITAR

horant to know any better

MAY 22 1934 Is Bliss for Dixie Negro

Of Cotton Field and Bring Life of Ease

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

reglected tenant farmers. The bestvery fortunate thing for the South, too, because It is not, however, the incidence of the objections of Norfolk service we can render them now is to solve this one every now and again for quite a spelling. neglected tenant farmers. The bestvery fortunate thing for the South, too, because I am likely

ENOUGH

The interview continued into the

furnished. Certainly all informathis kind it is a mistake to go inimpressed on me that, altho the coltion from Government offices is for field-work, as the social service ored man is happy in his ignorance. people call it. Perspective is whatefforts are being made to educate "Whatever plans farmers may you need, and the perspective from him out of that blissful state and make for buying land will be in a cool veranda is about the bestacquaint him with all the miserable

worries which plague the intelligent? ers should seek good land from I did set out once to ask somewhite man. It seemed a curious of responsible persons about whose farmers their ideas on the subject, way to treat a friend, to rob him of but made fortunate mistake of call-his ignorance, when that is all that ing first on the owner of a bigstands between him and wretched-

plantation. He drove me around hisness. principality a little while and I in- It was interesting, also, that in terviewed two farmers, first a negroMemphis, the colored man is enand then a white man. The negrocouraged to regard assassination said he was a day laborer working and mayhem as trivial errors so for six-bits a day, 20 years old.long as he selects his victims from married, and not sore at anybody his own race. The negro shooting The white man, a share-cropper, scrape or cutting is a matter of was suspicious and wouldn't make vawning routine to the police, and conversation; so the boss said, the fact that people who live in so "Now I will show you the homevile a slum as Beale Street commi of another share-cropper." A few of few offenses against the white grant house, rang a bell for refreshments to their home training, tact and

for, anyway? You are a sports The Die Is Cast

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Following paign happily launched now when three years of study of the condiland is at such low prices and the tions of Negro farmers and race price of cotton is being stabilized.

THE North County found of Search No. Learnest County found of the said of graph principle.

And Administration and the Political Reports of Search No. Learnest County found of the North No. 1982 (1982 for Dixie Nograe) and the political Reports of the Search No. 1982 (1982 for Dixie Nograe) and the political Reports of the Search No. 1982 (1982 for Dixie Nograe) and the political Reports of the Search No. 1982 (1982 for Dixie Nograe) and the political Reports of the Search No. 1982 (1982 for Dixie Nograe) and the political Reports of the Search No. 1982 (1982 for Dixie Nograe) and the political Reports of the Search No. 1982 (1982 for Dixie Nograe) and the political Reports of the Search No. 1982 (1982 for Dixie Nograe) and the Search Nograe Nograe Nograe (1982 for Dixie Nograe) and the Search Nograe (1982 for Dixie Nograe (1982 for Dixie

Farmers Are Wondering What About Allotments In Bankhead Bill And If They Are Large Enough other information will be used incents. The

ment under the Bankhead Bill large ton produced in the 1934-35 sea-the Bankhead bill. enough to allow them to gin all of son? not been worked operas yet and it bale tags attached.

Answer. Yes. The world supply ginning such cotton. who desire exemption certificates be of American cotton for the 1933-34 Question 10. Can the payment of required to file an application for season was 24,774,000 bales, while the tax be postponed? world mill consumption of Ameri- Answer. In case the cotton is to Answer. Yes. Both producers who 780,000 bales in any one season.

their acreage fare as well as those opened, or solo who have not?

Answer. Producers who have voluntarily reduced their acreage the tax their prorata share of the operators will receive only the market price for cotton, those cooperating will also receive rental payments as provided for in their 1934 and 35 cotton acreage reduction con-

Question. 4. What is the first step producers who have cotton produced prior to the 1933-34 season should make in complying with the provisions of the Act?

Answer. Apply for bale tags for all cotton in their possession produced previous to the crop year

Ouestion 5. What must producers do in order to secure exemption certificates?

Answer. Make application for them under oath on forms supplied by the representative of the Department of Agriculture in their

sire exemption certificates, they will coming to the conclusion that he was better be required to make application and off when cotton was 5 and 6 cents a pound to supply information on formsthan he is now that a 40 per cent crop provided, which information and reduction has brought the price up to 11

wondering if they will get an allot that bale tags be affixed to all cot reduction contract be benefited by are left without any employment whatever,

their cotton. The allotments for the Answer. All cotton entering into rental and parity payments and will migratory exiles. This condition, of course, 2 various counties of the state have the channels of trade must have also be given an alotment of lintalso existed in the wheat and corn belts, will be impossible to work out in- Question 7. For what crop year production upon which no tax will acutely.

dividual allottents until we get will the act be effective? be collected. He will also be bene- The cotton gins and oil mills, on account 2 of the cotton gins and oil mills account 2 of the cotton gins account 2 o Answer. One year, June 1, 1934, fited by a sustained price or any of the reduced number of bales they will

main a need for balancing produc-during a crop year when the tax is Answer. Yes. tion and consumption of cotton? in effect, regardless of the date of Question 18. Will all producers

Answer. Yes. The world supply gipping such cotton.

Question 3. Will producers who but shall be raid prior to the time will be required to file an applica-have signed contracts to reduce when cotton is to be transported, tion before receiving exemption cer-

ments be made to counties?

Answer. Not less than 90 percent out affixing bale tags, provided he will be allowed to gin exempt from of the allotment to each State will complies with the rules and regulabe prorated to the various counties tions provided by the Commissioner 10,000,000 bales and while nonco- within the State according to the of Internal Revenue? percentage that the average produc- Answer. Yes. But until bale tags tion of each county is of State pro- are secured for such cotton, such

> 1928 to 1932, inclusive, the allotment to the counties?

be made to individual producers? produced until bale tags are af-

Answer. It will be impossible to fixed. make allotment to individual producers in a county until application for exemption certificates from all producers in the county have been received and approved.

Question 14. Will an allotment be a 1934 and 1935 Cotton Acreage I Reduction Contract?

Thousands of tenants and farm laborers Our farmers at this time are all Question 6. Will it be necessary who has signed a voluntary acreage are left without any employment whatever

thus increasing the unemployed, adding to ? Answer. Yes. He will receive the relief funds and filling the highways with cotton equal to approximately his before the drouth there, but was not felt so

Below are some of the important to May 31, 1935.

questions and answers pertaining to the provisions of the Bankhead know that the Act is in effect for transfer or assign exemption certificated number of pounds of the provisions of the Bankhead know that the Act is in effect for transfer or assign exemption certificated number of pounds of the provisions of the Bankhead know that the Act is in effect for transfer or assign exemption certificated number of pounds of the provisions of the Bankhead know that the Act is in effect for transfer or assign exemption certificated number of pounds of the provisions of the Bankhead know that the Act is in effect for transfer or assign exemption certificated number of pounds of the provisions of the Bankhead know that the Act is in effect for transfer or assign exemption certificated number of pounds of the provisions of the Bankhead know that the Act is in effect for transfer or assign exemption certificated number of pounds of the provisions of the Bankhead know that the Act is in effect for transfer or assign exemption certificated number of pounds of the provisions of the Bankhead know that the Act is in effect for transfer or assign exemption certificated number of pounds of the provisions of the Bankhead know that the Act is in effect for transfer or assign exemption certificated number of pounds of the provisions of the Bankhead know that the Act is in effect for transfer or assign exemption certificated number of pounds of the provisions of the Bankhead know that the Act is in effect for transfer or assign exemption certificated number of pounds of the Bankhead know that the Act is in effect for transfer or assign exemption certificated number of pounds of the Bankhead know that the Act is in effect for transfer or assign exemption certificated number of pounds of the Bankhead know that the Act is in effect for transfer or assign exemption certificated number of the Bankhead know that the Act is in effect for transfer or assign exemption certificated number of the

same? can cotton has never exceeded 15,- be stored by the producer, the pay-have signed an acreage reduction ment of the tax shall be postponed, contract and those who have not

> Question 11. How will the allot- Question 19. Can a producer gin or have ginned and store cotton with-

duction for the 5 cotton crops of cotton shall be subject to a lien in favor of the United States for the Question 12. Who will apportion amount of the tax payable with respect to the ginning of such cotton. Answer. The Department of Ag-Such cotton cannot be sold, opened, or transported beyond the boun-Ouestion 13. When will allotment daries of the county in which it was

> DAYTON, O. HERALD

Question 1. What is the purpose Answer. By proclamation at least Answer. The Act provides that almost double over other years. Thus the purpose of the Act in regard to the cotton of the Act in regard to the cotton of the Act in regard to the cotton of the cotton of the cotton in the copy year which begins June tion may be transferred or assigned crop of other years is the loser, even at a pound. He pays more for his proclamation at least Answer. To place the cotton in 1st. dustry on a sould commercial basis, Question 9. Can cotton harvested manner as may be prescribed by the flour, clothes and other provisions than he to prevent unfair commercial basis, Question 9. Can cotton harvested manner as may be prescribed by the flour, clothes and other provisions than he to prevent unfair commercial basis, Question 9. Can cotton harvested manner as may be prescribed by the flour, clothes and other provisions than he to prevent unfair commercial basis, Question 9. Can cotton harvested manner as may be prescribed by the flour, clothes and other provisions than he to prevent unfair commercial basis, Question 9. Can cotton harvested manner as may be prescribed by the flour, clothes and other provisions than he to prevent unfair commercial basis, Question 9. Can cotton harvested manner as may be prescribed by the flour, clothes and other provisions than he to prevent unfair commercial basis, Question 9. Can cotton harvested manner as may be prescribed by the flour, clothes and other provisions than he to prevent unfair commercial basis, Question 9. Can cotton harvested manner as may be prescribed by the flour, clothes and other provisions than he to prevent unfair commercial basis, Question 9. Can cotton harvested manner as may be prescribed by the flour, clothes and other provisions than he to prevent unfair commercial basis, Question 9. Can cotton harvested manner as may be prescribed by the flour, clothes and other provisions than he to prevent unfair commercial basis, Question 9. Can cotton harvested manner as may be prescribed by the flour, clothes and other provisions than he to prevent unfair commercial basis and the prevent unfair commercial basis and the prevent unfair commercial basis and the prevent unfair commercial basis are commercial basis and the prevent unfair commercial basis are commercial basis and the prevent unfair commercial basis are commercial basis and the prevent unfair commercial basis are commercial basis and the prevent unfair commercial basis are commercial basi did in other years. With cotton at 5 and 6 m practices in putting dotton into the effective be carried over into a Question 17. Does the act provide cents a pound he was much better off, he channels of interstate and foreign year in which no tax is levied and for revoking exemption certificates feels, and thousands of his fellow, white and commerce, and to more effectively be ginned without paying the tax? issued in case producer violates the colored, men, women and children, also were balance production and consump. Answer. No. The tax must be provisions in the voluntary acreage colored, men, women and children, also were Question 2. Does there still record in cash on all cotton harvested rented acres?

paid either in exemption certificates reduction contract for the use of better off. Under the old plan they had work in the field from May until cotton pain a need for balancing product. picking was over late in the fall.

THE VICTIMS OF THE FARM MORTGAGE ACT.

In the closing hours of the session congress en-> acted the Frazier farm mortgage moratorium bill. Advocates of the measure say it will junior mortgages be as much as 79 per cent.

Believers in Santa Gus will hair this as a beautiful idea. Skeptics will insist that there is no santa Clay-that every present to savebody must be ready asking who is going to pay for the Frazier

The answer is not difficult to find. A substantial proportion of farm mortgages is held by retired farmers. These men devoted their active years to buying and improving their property. As old age approached they were no longer able too perform the heavy work of farming and sold out, 2 commonly for a small down payment and a mortgage. They built and repaired the buildings, drained o and tiled the land and increased its fertility. Their o brain and sweat created and maintained whatever value the farms have. In every real sense the land is theirs and it has not been paid for. The great THE COTTON FARMER'S PLIGHT. vised the Frazier bill ignored the just claims of g made to producers who did not sign THE cotton farmer of the south, his the retired farmer to the fruits of his labor. 1934 and 1935 Cotton Acreage plight overshadowed perhaps by the that the typical owner of a farm mortgage was a consideration.

Answer. Yes. If such producers devictims of the middle west, appears to be at the hards of decent men.

Farmers Are Wondering What their cotton. The allotments for the Answer. All cotton entering into rental and parity payments and will migratory exiles. This condition, of course, various counties of the state have the channels of trade must have all the channels of trade mu dividual allowents until we get will the act be effective? the allower for the courty. Answer. One year, June Below are some of the important to May 31, 1935. Question What is the purpose Answer. By proclamation at least Answer. The Act provides that amost with a 40 per cent reduction in his of the Act in regard to the cotton 60 days prior to the beginning of any and all certificates of exemp-farmer with a 40 per cent reduction in his of the Act in regard to the cotton 60 days prior to the beginning of any and all certificates of exemp-farmer with a 40 per cent reduction in his of the Act in regard to the loser, even at a signed crop of other years is the loser, even at a in whole or in part only in such 11 cents a pound. He pays more for his of the cotton in 1st.

Answer. To plot the cotton in 1st.

Ouestion 9. Can cotton harvested manner as may be prescribed by the flour, clothes and other provisions than he is a continuous questions and answers practices in putting dotton into the effective be carried over into a Question 17. Does the act provide cents a pound he was much better off, he channels of interstate and foreign year in which no tax is levied and for revoking exemption certificates feels, and thousands of his fellow, white and commerce, and to more effectively be ginned without paying the tax? issued in case producer violates the colored men women and children also were balance production and consump. Our farmers at this time are all Question 6. Will it be necessary who has signed a voluntary acreage in last without and tarm laborers of the south, under the cotton reduction, ondering if they will get an allot that belongers. Answer, yes. The world supply ginning such cotton.

of American cotton for the 1933-34 Question 10. Can the payment of required to file an application for tion and consumption of cotton? main a need for balancing produc during a crop year when the tax is tion of cotton. season was 24,774,000 bales, while the tax be postponed? same? Same? world mill consumption of American Answer. In case the cotton is to Answer. Yes. Both producers who 780,000 bales in any one season. can cotton has never exceeded 15, be stored by the producer, the pay have signed an acreage 10,000,000 bales and while nonco- within the State according to the of Internal Revenue? operators will receive only the mar- percentage that the average product. have signed contracts to reduce when cotton their acreage fare as well as those opened, or sold operators will receive only the mai percentage that the average produc. Answer. Yes. But until bale tags ket price for cotton, those cooper tion of each county is of State programe secured for such cotton, such will be allowed to gin exempt from of the allotment to each State will complies with the rules and regulawho have not? Question 2. Does there still re or in cash on all cotton harvested rented acres? work in the lain a need for balancing production. ating will also receive rental payand 35 cotton acreage reduction conments as provided for in their 1934 About Allotments In make in complying with the provisions of the Act? producers who have cotton produced prior to the 1933-34 season should Question 3. Will producers who but shall be paid prior to the time will be required to file an applicabeen worked operas yet and it bale tags attached. Answer. Make application for a 1934 and 1935 Cotton Acreage plight overshadowed perhaps by the They conveniently forgot him and pretended them under oath on forms supplied Reduction Contract? duced previous to the crop year all cotton in their Answer. Question. 4. What is the first step Bill And If They Are Large Enough other information will be used incents. Thou impossibl the representative of the De-Apply for bale tags for Producers to work out in Question 7 names pertaining Question 8. How can a producer Question 16. Can the producer seed they will crush, have increased the given Bankhead know that the Act is in effect for transfer or assign exemption certifications of minning and crushing the cood of the Bankhead know that the Act is in effect for transfer or assign exemption certifications of minning and crushing the cood of the grown to the cood of get an allot-that bale tags be affixed to all cot-reduction contract be benefited by thus increasing the unemployed, adding to add Bill large ton produced in the 1934-35 sea-the Bankhead bill. possession prowho have ments be made to counties! heir acreage Answer. Not less than 90 percent out affixing bale tags, provided he heir acreage Answer. Not less than 90 percent out affixing bale tags, provided he Answer. One year, June 1, 1934 fited by a sustained price or any of the reduced number of bales they will in effect, regardless of the date of Question 18. Will all producers ment of the tax shall be postponed, contract and those who have not Answer. By proclamation at least Answer. The Act provides that almost double over other years. the allotment to the counties? 1928 to 1932, inclusive. duction for the 5 cotton crops of cotton shall be subject to a lien in make allotment to individual probe made to individual producers? riculture. Reduction Contract?

Inore recent misfortunes of the drouth Wall street Shylock, deserving of no consideration Answer. Yes. If such producers de-victims of the middle west, appears to be at the hands of decent men. tion for exemption certificates from ducers in a county until applica-Question 11. Question 13. When will allotment daries of the county in which Answer. The Department of Ag-Such cotton cannot be sold, opened, Question 12. Who will apportion amount of the tax payable with re-Answer. It will be impossible to fixed. Bankhead For what crop year production upon which no tax will acutely. s to be transported, tion before receiving exemption cer-How will the allot- Question 19. Can a producer gin or the various counties tions provided by the Commissioner to counties? sire exemption certificates, they will coming to the conclusion that he was better be required to make application and off when cotton was 5 and 6 cents a pound provided, cotton equal to approximately his before the drouth there, but was not felt so to supply be collected. He will also be bene- The cotton gins and oil mills, on account who desire exemption certificates be have ginned and store cotton withtificates. spect to the ginning of such cotton. or transported beyond the favor of the United States for the produced until bale tags are JUN 1 4 1550 hearted philanthropists in Washington who de-THE COTTON FARMER'S PLIGHT. vised the Frazier bill ignored the just claims of which information and reduction has brought the price up to 11 information on formsthan he is now that a DAYTON, O. Thousands of tenants and farm laborers picking was over late in the fall. is increasing filing the highways with a special control of the co

Full Egg Basket Should Be and to furnish a surplus for manu-

Agricultural Agent Gives Fac- "Green pasture winter and sum-

of articles, discussing the Bank-tion, but it is necessary to Mitate ters Should Be Used head bill, its possible results and spring conditions in feeding during

ting all of one's eggs in one bas-36 pounds of mixed feed (bran and trol. The Commercial Appeal

"A full egg basket should be thearres can secure the following help-space to raise sheep and hogs as four or five months of age to lambs ing the sow for a large litter is benearly every farmer should be afrom the agricultural extension "Most farmers know how to take poultry raiser for his own needs atservice, University of Tennessee, least," says W. M. Landess, agri-Knoxville: No. 132, the Tennessee care of sheep and hogs without be
least," says W. M. Landess, agri-Knoxville: No. 132, the Tennessee care of sheep and hogs without be
least," says W. M. Landess, agri-Knoxville: No. 132, the Tennessee care of sheep and hogs without be
least," says W. M. Landess, agri-Knoxville: No. 132, the Tennessee care of sheep and hogs without be
least," says W. M. Landess, agri-Knoxville: No. 132, the Tennessee care of sheep and hogs without be
least," says W. M. Landess, agri-Knoxville: No. 132, the Tennessee care of sheep and hogs without be
least," says W. M. Landess, agri-Knoxville: No. 132, the Tennessee care of sheep and hogs without be
least," says W. M. Landess, agri-Knoxville: No. 132, the Tennessee care of sheep and hogs without be
least," says W. M. Landess, agri-Knoxville: No. 132, the Tennessee care of sheep and hogs without be
least," says W. M. Landess, agri-Knoxville: No. 132, the Tennessee care of sheep and hogs without be
least," says W. M. Landess, agri-Knoxville: No. 132, the Tennessee care of sheep and hogs without be
least," says W. M. Landess, agri-Knoxville: No. 132, the Tennessee care of sheep and hogs without be
least," says W. M. Landess, agri-Knoxville: No. 132, the Tennessee care of sheep and hogs without be
least, "Shelle sheep and hogs without be
least," says W. M. Landess, agri-Knoxville: No. 132, the Tennessee care of sheep and hogs without be
least, "Shelle sheep and hogs without be
least," says W. M. Landess, agri-Knoxville: No. 132, the Tennessee care of sheep and hogs without be
least, "Shelle sheep and hogs without be
least," says W. M. Landess, agri-Knoxville: No. 132, the Tennessee care of sheep and hogs without be
least years and years are the sheep and hogs without be
least years are the sheep and hogs without becultural agent for Shelby County Poultry House; No. 136, Incuba-ing told, but not many of them tion of Hen Eggs; 155, Care and have been willing to devote their pastures where live stock are to possible."

"Some of the most important fac-Feeding of Baby Chicks; 162, Setors involved in the profitable pro-lecting the Good Layer; Circulartime in the past to anything except graze.

Mr. Landess says. Mr. duction of eggs are: Breeding, No. 14, Control of Poultry Lice and cotton," Mr. Landess says. which determines the inherent abil-Mites, and Circular No. 15, Develity of the hen to produce eggs;oping Pullets for housing, or the comfort of the hens; sanitation, which is intended to safeguard the health of the hens. POULTRY FARM Selection, or the elimination of un-profitable fowls; feeding of the right kind and quality of feeds to maintain the weight of the hens

Goal of Farmer, Landess Says Probably the major factor in both egg production and quality of the chickens for table purpose is feed-MORE TIME, MORE SPACEing, Mr. Landess says, pointing outFormer Is One of Most Versavolved in raising chickens lies in the cost of feeding.

tors in Raising of Chickens mer is necessary for the health of NET duction of eggs," Mr. Landess says FEEDING This contributes in a small meas Make Animated Mowing Mahis rented acres.

Growing rye, wheat and dwinter and oats make excellent green feed for the same crops, with the addition of the same crops, with the addition of and clover, alfalfa, and the common grasses, with the addition of the same crops, with the addition of and clover, alfalfa, and the common grasses, with the addition of the same crops, with the addition of and clover, alfalfa, and the common grasses, with the addition of the same crops, with the addition of and clover, alfalfa, and the common grasses, with the addition of the same crops, with the addition of the farmer to start production this duction this duction the same to start production this aduction of the same to start production this aduction of the same to start production this advance of the farmer to start production this advance of the same to start production the same to start production this advance of the same to start production the same to start production this advance of the same to start production the same to start pr "Growing rye, wheat and winter

the promise of permanent advan-the winter months,"

tages in cotton control. Another The Tenness Pagricultural extension service advises use of the following laying ration: Two mix
to a series of articles discussing the following laying ration: Two mix
to a series of articles discussing the series of articles discussions. The ancient adage about not put-in equal parts. The first mixture, sults and the promise of perma-

cance to the southern farmer's cur-20 pounds of meat meal; three nonneement in this connection rent problem of utilizing acres taken out of cotton production.

This is his opportunity not onlyshould be made up from 55 pounds of wheat ket" and "Baa, Baa, Black Sheep" to get away from the habit of of corn and 35 pounds of wheat ket" and "Baa, Baa, Black Sheep" adequate subsistence for himself generally is recommended as fol-searching for a use to which land can no longer be planted to cotton. Pounds: Wheat middlings, and snever before the farmer pounds before her meast and the food crops for his livestock, the problems of soil erosion, reforestation and land improvement.

The second mixture, grain, BY HARRY MARTIN become the theme songs of the continuation of wheat ket" and "Baa, Baa, Black Sheep" might well become the theme songs adequate subsistence for himself generally is recommended as fol-searching for a use to which land can be considered limestone, five pounds; wheat middlings, turning his attention to increased food crops for his livestock, the problems of soil erosion, reforestation milk (three-fourths of a quart). Year for the first time simply before alm of every poultry raiser andful publications without chargenever before.

Sheep Keep Weeds Out

Tknow of hundreds of acres of a bushel.

This is the popuration to morrow. Watch for it.

Sheep Keep Weeds Out

Tknow of hundreds of acres of a bushel.

This corn it is commended at 50 corn the land when the corn in the months of the corn it.

This is his opportunity not onlyshould be made up from 55 pounds of wheat with the connection mixtures with the connection of sall the corn in the months of a substitute of the ton-weeds on in six months or 180 days from on vacant lots make age of popuration of sall the corn when corn is a prejudice and the sall that the first of the ton-live and the corn of

tile of Live Stock

chine in War on Weeds

INCOME FIRST YEAR

Mr. Vinall makes three sugges-

Profit the First Year

"There have, of course, been a "First: Put at least some of your few examples of farmers who were pasture on good land. Second: Mix able to provide their own meat legumes and grasses together if you supplies in this factor. supplies in this fashion, but these want the best pasture. examples have been the exception rather than the rule. The average "Third-Do everything possible to farmer raises only a few hogs and seep weeds out of your pasture no sheep at all."

"I can think of no better use tonecessary, but don't forget sheep which the farmer can put the 40Sheep are always useful in destroyper cent of his acreage removeding weeds. Fertilize the pasture from cotton and the additional timeand make soil conditions so attracnow on his hands than to the rais-tive for pasture plants that they ing of these two animal crops. Hewill crowd out the weeds. must do something with his cotton The importance of pastures in proland or let it go to waste. Every duction of hogs is also emphasized good farmer knows that he can by J. H. McLeod of the Tennessee help the fertility of his soil by Agricultural Extension Service. grazing sheep and live stock on it. "The cheapest gains made in our Since he can't raise cotton on these hog-raising contests have been

something to eat." will pay all its costs and show aplenty of balanced feeds," Mr. Mcprofit the first year, Mr. Landess Leod said. declares, citing this as incentive to "That there is money in the pro-

and Sows That Have Inherited Capacity for Large Litters Should Be Used

This is the tenth and last of a series of articles discussing the Bankhead bill, its possible results and the promise of permanent advantages in cotton control. The Commercial Appeal

Sheep Keep Weeds Out

Use Mowing Machine

tions with reference to pastures:

Use the mowing machine wher

idle acres, he can at least produce made by hogs that have access to mething to eat."

The sheep is an animal which falfa and in addition have had

bushel and \$2.75 to \$3.25 per 100 \$ \frac{4}{2} \frac{5}{2} \frac{

this is foolish. In the long run ducing large litters. This is an in-

fed a grain supplement in addition fore she is bred. A good daily ra- E to pasture.

Every step in the production of O

acre farm at Turrell, Ark., is giv-South's Great Plantations Set Diversification Pace or Live-at-Home Pro

Commercial Appeal for Aiding Farmers

SEES LITTLE EFFECT FROM BANKHEAD BILL

Diversified Crops to Free the "However, the Banknesd who Cotton Farmer of Worry

Over Legislation

and "live-at-home" program, ac- for all crops instead of one. in a single farm block. The cabin cording to Oscar Johnston, Mississippi planter, former finance direc"I believe we will have a plan of them, a cow, several pigs and a pool.

disposing of the acreage removed thing. from cotton production.

Is Delighted

"It is not enforceable," he said and a mule, fatten his pigs, and car Johnston Lauds The "When the time comes to attempt produce plenty to live off of reenforcement, the farmers will raise such a howl that no political power such a howl that no political power to can put up his own molasses,

meat, meal continued were tables, have "There was no necessity for the his own chickens, eggs, fruit and legislation. The acreage reduction berries if he is thrifty enough to had already done everything hu-stay in the same place for several manly possible. We should leave years, and his cotton will become the rest to divine providence, the a strictly cash crop for clothes and weather and the boll weevil.

items other than the actual necessities. "However, the Bankhead bill sities. provides for his needs with a di- "In the last analysis, the only versified crop this pear. He will things he cannot avoid buying are have plenty to eat no matter what sugar, spices, coffee and flow., In happens in Washington."

many case, if he is shrewd enough,

The Commercial Appeal is ren-mately the nation is coming to a items." dering the south a service in its ad-system of co-operative control of I drove over much of the 38,000vocacy of a crop diversification agriculture through county, district acre treact managed by Mr. Johnin a single farm block. The cabin homes are comfortable and well-

Central Control

tor of the AAA, and now manager co-operative control worked out garden almost invariably attached government's option option with the consent of the farmers as to each home, and the tenants a a whole and heading up in the sec- happy, industrious lot.

Johnston joined southern stead of one committee on tobacco, Delta and Pine Land Company soil. growers who have come forward another on cotton and a third on None will be moved off because with proclamations through The wheat, as is the case in many Vir- of the acreage cuts, Mr. Johnston Commercial Appeal urging adop-ginia and North Carolina counties said. tion of such a plan by farmers in ty committee in charge of every-in Eastern Arkansas is receiving a two-acre garden tract, the neces-

"County committees will be rep-sary seeds for planting and mule: resented on district bodies and the with which to cultivate it, accord "I have been delighted with the on state boards, which in turn will the company. interest The Commercial Appeal have representation on a national "These tenant farmers are lazy has taken in this vital problem" has taken in this vital problem," body working with the secretary of and will have to be pushed if they make a garden, but we are giving

"The farmers would probably like them every opportunity and ento the individual farmer for the use of his rented acres, I informed him that The Commercial Appeal had less of the political phases, what-our list of dependents this year summed the situation up precisely ever two-thirds of the people want in its first cotton article on Thursis right, and I believe two-thirds of workers and 9,500 who make a living day. Whatever I might add would them want a co-operative system of taking 7,900 acres out of cotton article on repetition or elaboration.

"Articles of this sort are needed to arouse our people to the necessity for an adequate farm and home program. Every farmer should a city or town with a new bank under the properture of the opportunities a city or town with a new bank under the cotton."

Taking 7,900 acres out of cotton production, leaving 12,000 acres to the production, leaving 12,000 acres to the production. The production production is cotton."

The government regulates the cotton."

Outside Work a city or town with a new bank under the production production is cotton."

Outside Work are the tenants have been which the government is giving.

which the government is giving less you first convince the authorist year the tenants have been which the government is giving less you first convince the authorist year the tenants have been which the government is giving less you first convince the authorist year the tenants have been which the government is giving less you first convince the authorist year the tenants have been which the government is giving less you first convince the authorist year the tenants have been which the government is giving less you first convince the authorist year the tenants have been which the government is giving less you first convince the authorist year the tenants have been which the government is giving less you first convince the authorist year the tenants have been which the government is giving less you first convince the authorist year the tenants have been him to provide the necessities of for such a bank and that it will not supplementing their farm incomes

cotton purely his money crop."

There is no reason to prevent the "We are raising plenty of cattle Although vigorously opposed to application of this same principle and hogs on the place," he said. principles if the Bankhead bill, Mr. to agriculture.

Johnston is of the opinion that its "But these are matters to be been planted in leguminous crops.

ing each of his tenants a garden with farm improvements.

and soy beans on the rented landby the planter himself, or left to in order to have food for the stock Suring the winter months and early the wife and youngsters, is quite spring," Mr. Cage said. "Soy beans likely to play a major part in the serve a double purpose in that they self-sustenance program for agrienrich the land so that it will be culture, according to W. M. Lan-of greater value in case we return dess, Shelby County agricultural

F. D. Chastain, county agent foragent. Crittenden County Ark. has been "Every planter who is not totaly amored at the extent to which blind should be able to see the postarmers in his section are entering sibilities for raising vegetables, into a "live-at-home" program, become and produce on his idle acres told The Commercial Appeal. this year," says Mr. Landess.

Farmers are planning for the

"A number of buildings, barnschance to raise the food necessary 5 and outhouses are being erectedfor his family."

"Many farmers who have been food for the family table. living from hand-to-mouth for sev-

Must Forget Cotton as Only the years to come as well as for Means of Livelihood

menyster felice Rural Resident Able to Grow Most Food for Table

Pantry Shelves Filled

This is the sixth of a series of articles discussing the Bankhead bill, its possible results and the promise of permanent advantages use. in cotton control. Another article will appear tomorrow.

BY HARRY MARTIN

plot, he says, even including the Many a southern farmer is going their work in the field, provided the future lies, like that of Pop- and paid additional wages for assisting Eye, the comic strip king, in with farm improvements

"Our tenants are planting corn The farm garden, long neglected

Cotton One Money Crop

future as they have never done be "From time immemorial, he has he fore," he said. "They are using all devoted his energies and his the rented lands for the production. the rented lands for the production acreage to cotton, the one money is no food and feed crops, but there crop, but this year 40 acres out of some some surplus because every 100 formerly planted in cotton they will still be unable to raise all ton must be devoted to something that will be needed this fall.

else. Here, as never before, is his cotton that will be needed this fall.

this spring to provide storage quar- Mr. Landess has experimented in ters for these feed crops. More gardening on his own place for gardens are being planted and the many years and has found that number of chickens has greatly in there is no sense in any farmer creased. having to buy large quantities of

"There may be a few items like eral years are getting so now that sugar and flour and spices that he they are able to spend a little for must buy, but everything else improving their farms. The outcomes within the category of products which could and should be raised on every farm," he said.

"In years past members of my family have sold a great deal of produce from gardens and at the same time have had enough to supply the table week after week. Stored away on the shelves in our home, we have hundreds of jars of preserved food products, all saved up for some year when blight or drouth may destroy the garden entirely. We try to prepare for each year as it confronts us."

Variety Wide

There is no limit to the variety FEW PURCHASES NEEDED of vegtables which may be grown in the farm gardens of this region, Mr. Landess says.

"The farm garden should be long and comparatively narrow to permit long rows," Mr. Landess ad-

"The best garden management LANDESS EXPLAINS PLANS calls for a small planting of beets in the spring for use in late May and June and a second and larger Family of County Agent Has planting in late July or early Au-Been Able to Sell Surplus gust for winter use. There should be at least two plantings of toma-Products and Still Keep the toes, one about this time to be pruned to one or two stems and trained to stakes for early use, and one from seed sown within the next week and set in the garder early in June for canning and late

> Snap beans can be planted profitably every 15 days from April to

Mr. Johnston said. "When someone asked me what agriculture.

sort of a program I would suggest to see such a system. It would give couragement to do so," Mr. Wilsor to the individual farmer for the use them a definite voice in a perma-said.

life on his rented acres and make injure those already in existence with outside revenue.

enactment will make little differ-worked out. For the present, the Red clover has replaced cotton on ence in the crop situation this fall farmer should concern himself with a large number of idle acres." the vitally important matter of C. Wall Cage, who leases a 1,300-

South screek the plantations are rest arms at high plantation of the series the southern former is positive and the positive and and positive and po South's Great Plantations

"It is not enforceable," he said advantage, and a mule, fatten his pigs, and a long and a mule, fatten his pigs, and a long and a mule, fatten his pigs, and a long and a mule, fatten his pigs, and a long and a mule, fatten his pigs, and a long and a mule, fatten his pigs, and a long and a mule, fatten his pigs, and the commercial and a mule, fatten his pigs, and a long and a mule, fatten his pigs, and a long and a mule, fatten his pigs, and a long and a mule, fatten his pigs, and a long and a mule, fatten his pigs, and a long and a mule, fatten his pigs, and a long and a mule, fatten his pigs, and a long and a mule, fatten his pigs, and a long and a mule, fatten his pigs, and a long and a mule, fatten his pigs, and a long and a mule, fatten his pigs, and a long and a mule, fatten his pigs, and a long and a mule, fatten his pigs, and a long and a mule, fatten his pigs, and a long and a mule, fatten his pigs, and a long and a mule, fatten his pigs, and a long and a mule, fatten his pigs, and a long and a mule, fatten his pigs, and a long and a long and a mule, fatten his pigs, and a long and a long and a mule, fatten his pigs, and a long and a long and a mule, fatten his pigs, and a long and a

legislation. The acreage reduction berries if he is thrifty enough to had already done everything hu-stay in the same place for several had already done everything hu-stay in the same place for several had already possible. We should leave years, and his cotton will become the a strictly cash crop for clothes and weather and the boll weevil.

Weather and the boll weevil. hill sities.

Diversified Crops to Cree the should not worry the farmer who provides for his needs with a discontinuous constant to the should not worry the farmer who provides for his needs with a discontinuous constant to the should not worry the farmer who have the should not worry the should not worry the should not who have the should not worry the should not who have the should not work the should not

cording to Oscar Johnston, Missis
control

con dering the south a service in its ad-system of co-operative control of I drove over much of the 38,000-vocacy of a crop diversification and state committees responsible ston on the shores of Lake Bolivar and "live-at-home" program, ac for all crops instead of one.

from cotton production. disposing of the acreage removed thing.

"County committees will be rep-sary seeds for planting and mule:

"County committees will be represented in the cultivate it, accord resented on district bodies and the with which to cultivate it, accord district groups will be represented ing to Roy Wilson, a director of the company.

"I have been delighted with the on state boards, which in turn will the company interest. The Commercial Appeal have representation on a national national national network and the problem, body working with the secretary of make a garden, but we are giving has taken in this vital problem, body working with the secretary of make a garden, but we are giving has taken in this vital problem, agriculture.

Mr. Johnston said.

"When someone asked me what agriculture.

"The farmers would probably like them every opportunity and en.

sort of a program I would suggest to see such a system. It would give couragement to do so." Mr. Wilsor to the individual farmer for the use them a definite voice in a perma
to the individual farmer for the use them a definite voice in a perma
to the individual farmer for the use them a definite voice in a perma
to the individual farmer for the use them a definite voice in a perma
which the government of the population program. Regard our list of dependents this year that there is a place and a fire that the farm incomes avail himself of the necessities of for such a bank and that it will not supplementing their farm incomes a population be represented acres and make injure those already in existence with outside revenue.

There is no reason to prevent the and hogs on the place, he said.

There is no reason to prevent the and hogs on the place, he said.

The provided acres and to prevent the and hogs on the place, he said.

cotton purely his make studied differ-worked out. For the present, the Red clover has replaced cotton on the place," he said.

Although vigorously opposed to application of this same principle and hogs on the place, he said.

Although vigorously opposed to application of this same principle and hogs on the place, he said.

Although vigorously opposed to application of this same principle and hogs on the place, he said.

Been planted in leguminous crops. The Red clover has replaced cotton on the place, who leases a 1,300-enactment will make little differ-worked out. For the present, the Red clover has replaced cotton on the place, who leases a 1,300-enactment will make little differ-worked out. For the present, the Red clover has replaced cotton on the place, who leases a 1,300-enactment will make little differ-worked out. For the present, the Red clover has replaced cotton on the place, who leases a 1,300-enactment will make little differ-worked out. For the present, the Red clover has replaced cotton on the crop situation this fall farmer should concern himself with a large number of idle acres. The resent with a large number of idle acres.

many farmers who have been food for the family table.

"Many farmers who have been food for the family table.

living from hand-to-mouth for sevliving from hand-to-mouth from hand-to-mouth for severy hand spices that he
living from hand-to-mouth from hand-to-mouth for sevliving from hand-to-mouth for sevliving from hand-to-mouth for sevliving from hand-to-mouth from

N SOUTH DEPENDS produce from gardens and at the sup-same time have had enough to sup-ply the table week after week. of preserved food products, all saved up for some year when blight "In years past members of my family have sold a great deal of

Rural Resident Able to Grow and comparatively narrow to mit long rows," Mr. Landess

LANDESS EXPLAINS PLANS calls for a small planting of beets in the spring for use in late May and June and a second and larger and June and a second and larger Authors in late July or early Authors and June and June and June should the second and larger there should Family of County Agent Has planting in late July or early AuBeen Able to Sell Surplus be at least two plantings of tomaBeen Able to Sell Keep the toes, one about this time to be
products and Still Keep the pruned to one or two stems and trained to stakes for early use, and one from seed sown within the one from seed sown next week and set in "The best garden management

OOK generally is excellent.

Must Forget Cotton as Only the years to come as well as for means of Livelihood each year as it confronts us."

There is no limit to the variety of vegtables which may be grown in the farm gardens of this region, Mr. Landess says. Most Food for Table

articles discussing the Bankhead promise of permanent advantages use." will appear tomorrow. Pantry Shelves Filled

Agriculture -1934 Condition of.

"Charity" Not for Those land feels that the government is Hemisphere. Mexico has 125 mills, simply trying to drive him off it and Canada 43. Who Are Starying

strengthen their own political control, with the government playing for it. Then there is the added bitterness with the government playing for it. In this county here especially (and of the cropper because he sees the it must not be forgotten it is a rep- farm, getting paid by the federal resentative county, those who need government for restricted planting. Brazil Finding Market For restricted planting.

relief the most are the very ones getting the least. The favored ones on government jobs are about the ment here.

As a result of the distribution of work by government relief agencies, which includes farm loans,

ate farmer realizes the cause. He close to 15 or 16 per cent which, of gal, Germany and, recently, Japan.

feels that the government favors the course, makes it impossible for him. Armando Vidal, president of the National Coffee Department, recentrich even if the wealth consists of to borrow.

is clear gravy; and for the plowable in almost all classes. BROOKHAVEN, Miss.—So acres his croppers do the work and far as I have been able to ob- he gets half of the entire crop value serve, government rener and for a farm. The very first restricted work funds, have simply en-plowing contract he makes with the abled local Democrats to government nets him more than he

The cropper gets no share of this government money.

For the farmer who has still clung to his land there is resentment against the government because of the production credit association oring them money, seems actually to ent.

per cent of the county's total popu- to \$100, sometimes \$125. For such of the nation. per cent of the county's total popu- to \$100, sometimes \$125.

For such of the nation.

Cotton is being groomed for the domestic consumption. The suggestion as to be believed that Southern cotton farm
lost his land because of inability to scheme charges, under one name or Sao Paulo, a leading coffee state, he put it was that Southern cotton grow
meet taxes usually ranging from \$20 another, costs which run to some \$15 began cultivation of cotton five years ers might elect to do this as a method of this that ago when the burning of coffee to the supplies the supplies the supplies to the supplies the supplies the supplies the supplies the supplies to the supplies the

being laid by the local storekeepers credit association.

Who, on the basis of C. W. A. money being spent in their stores, use much of it to buy up farms for taxes—or, virtually, for next to nothing. As liberally as in years before the de-year will be double that of last year, ton in the past 10 years has amounted to pression, and even if it wanted to when about 2.794,000,000 pounds of 8,073,000 bales per annum, which to 56.6 the small farmers in the county.

Grande do Notre and Maranhao, not only to the cotton growers but to thegether. A six-million-bale yield would not where the possibilities are not yet entire commercial structure of the South warrant the over-head expense which cotton growing calls for.

The average expense of the South warrant the over-head expense which cotton growing calls for.

The average expense of the South warrant the over-head expense which cotton growing calls for.

This world needs more, not fewer, marging and notions" man will be the landed aristocracy in the near future. Posaristocracy in the near future. Pos- the small farmers in the county, to the United States as a cotton man- period. The value of this export to the sessing the land, the government is So — when these things are con-

make him a cropper; the farmer who Statistics of the Ministry of Agri-has no land, no government workculture indicate that 2,037,873 acres job, is resentful because he is being of Brazilian land is devoted to cotjob, is resentful because he is beington production. The yield is reported shoved aside in preference for these to be slightly more than two bales with a few dollars to pay the pollan acre. Cultivation is held to be tax, and with federal relief dolesfar from efficient, and efforts are paying them not to plow it, which getting scantier you find bitterness being made to improve production methods.

of their cotton. They point with pride to the findings of Dr. Queiroz Telles on the institute of biology in the university, who said recently that Maranhao cotton affords two threads for each fiber whereas, he asserted, the best cotton grown in the United States yields only one thread to the

"White Gold" In European Nations

SCORED BY DE PRIEST CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—(AP)—Representative Oscar De Priest, republican, Illinois, lone negro member of congress, charged today that the federal cotton control program threatens the southern negro with re-enslavement.

U. S. COTTON PROGRAM

Brazilians are proud of the quality

ganized and financed by the federal RIO DE JANEIRO—(P)—Coffee is resentative William B. Bankhead, He attacked the candidacy of Repgovernment. This corporation, which king in Brazil and cotton, called democrat, Alabama, to succeed the is supposed to help farmers by lend- "white gold" here, is the heir appar-late Henry T. Rainey as speaker of abama

the house. Bankhead is co-author of athe cotton bill. be functioning to ruin the small Throughout the nation there is athe cotton bill. farmer, to drive him from a state disposition, official and private, to The Bankhead bill has thrown 30 of independence into that of a devote increasing attention to theper cent of the negro cotton share heir apparent. An increase in cottoncroppers, field hands and laborers in

mostly to those who have the vote, the poor farmer and the JOHN L. SPIVAK small farmer to borrow from it. The credit association fees for production, and a drive for interna-ginning plants, out of work, De lending money to the small farmer tional markets with that commodity, Priest said. Manda Survey, De lending money to the small farmer to being urged in many quarters. "With the marked cut in acreage, Newspapers are advising growerswages have dropped to about 37 to stimulate production now especial-cents from sunup to sundown, as cropper had to depend upon the Fed-large landowner or corporation ly, because of plans in the United against 75 cents to \$1 a year ago eral Emergency Relief and the Red owned plantation can afford the fee States to restrict the cotton cropand a peak of from \$2 to \$2.50 a larges to keep himself and his family called for and are actually helped there to 10,000,000 bales.

from starving.

but the overwhelming majority of Brazilian cotton from the states of ing toward the permanent pauperization. The bitterness in the hearts of farmers in this county, and for that Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Minastion of the negro, and permanent pauthese charity wards is all the movementer, in the whole cotton belt, have Geraes and Pernambuco is finding perization is nothing more than slavacute because even the most illiter-to pay a rate of interest which rune markets in England, France, Portu-ery."

Sal Cermany and recently Japan WE CANNOT CEASE EXPORTING

only enough money to pay the poll On the face of it the credit as coffee provides 76 per cent of Brazil's sociation charges seem reasonable foreign exchange. But he added that recently quoted as suggesting a possible tion among productive owners. TO THIS class of tenant farmer loans to the small farmers in the gold, wood and rubber before it—
and cropper (which consists of 40 cotton belt range anywhere from \$50 will no longer rule the economic life tion by lighting American production to probable results of such a plan it is not

grower in that length of time at current prices would be \$524,745,000 per annun for lint and \$81,720,000 for seed. Such a plan, therefore, at the 10-year average. and assuming the current prices to continue in the future, would withdraw from the Southern farm income \$606,465,000 annually.

On Southern farms there are about 882,000 Negro farmers with their families. They are limited in their cash income potentially to cotton. If cotton should be limited to domestic consumption it would practically eliminate 499,000 colored farmers from Southern agriculture. to say nothing of the almost equal number of white tenant farmers. Nearly one million heads of families would, therefore, be thrown into other pursuits for a living at a time when those engaged in such pursuits are heavily unemployed. The net result would be to increase the relief burden of the Government by nearly a milloin families.

Since Southern agriculture finds it uneconomical to derive a cash income from other commodities than cotton without entering into serious competition with other sections of the country, and since Southern lands are not adapted to the growth of many other commodities for commercial purposes, the suggested plan would withdraw from profitable cultivation at least 24,000,000 acres of land. It is unnecessary even to suggest the loss of such a volume of productive land to the owners, to say nothing of their inability to pay taxes and indebtedness. The practical effect would be to throw this vast volume ly told The Associated Press that Secretary of Agriculture Wallace was of land into the possession of the State with little or no possibility of redistribu-

meet taxes usually ranging from \$20 another, costs which run to some \$15 began cultivation of cotton five years ers might elect to do this as a method of the story of the sto

COTTON

Survey of Southern eight of the Bankheat active What is meant by new growers is plantation or farm owners who for the last five years did not find it profitable States Shows Trend **Toward Farmers**

where for the preceding three years less washington, sept. 11.—Inducting the crop control policy, he is not far from than one-third of the cultivated land on diate suspension of the Bankhead cotten to control act was today urged upon right.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 17.—A detailed study of four "To producers of cotton on farms not selected rural counties in Southern States, released this week previously used in cotton production:

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace by In a peculiar sense the cotton regimentation Secretary of Agriculture Wallace by In a peculiar sense the cotton regimentation Secretary of Agriculture Wallace by In a peculiar sense the cotton regimentation Secretary of Agriculture Wallace by In a peculiar sense the cotton regimentation Secretary of Agriculture Wallace by In a peculiar sense the cotton regimentation Secretary of Agriculture Wallace by In a peculiar sense the cotton regimentation Secretary of Agriculture Wallace by In a peculiar sense the cotton regimentation Secretary of Agriculture Wallace by In a peculiar sense the cotton regimentation Secretary of Agriculture Wallace by In a peculiar sense the cotton regimentation Secretary of Agriculture Wallace by In a peculiar sense the cotton regimentation Secretary of Agriculture Wallace by In a peculiar sense the cotton regimentation Secretary of Agriculture Wallace by In a peculiar sense the cotton regimentation Secretary of Agriculture Wallace by In a peculiar sense the cotton regimentation Secretary of Agriculture Wallace by In a peculiar sense the cotton regimentation Secretary of Agriculture Wallace by In a peculiar sense the cotton regimentation selected rural countries in Southern Negro more than it does the Secretary of Agriculture Wallace by In a peculiar sense the cotton regimentation sen lief to Race farm tenants. The study was based on confidential has been voluntarily reduced so that Winder. summary reports of white supervisors for rural relief in Iberia the amount of reduction in cotton pro- After conferring at length with the pends entirely upon cotton. The white land-

ty in which agricultural work is high—"Similar attitudes toward the relief program are reported for both that too much was paid for relief Edgefield and Marlboro Counties in labor. The bulk of the population are Race tenants and croppers. Aft—workers reluctant to accept jobs of er the croppers after the croppers and croppers after the croppers and croppers are made Race to the croppers are the croppers are made Race to the croppers are made Race to the croppers are the croppers are made Race to the croppers are the croppers they have to work until plowing week." starts in the Spring. Before the 'de-

other Studies Planned

This study and others not yet published are a part of a large body
at the pression, it was customary for land, lords to 'take care' of the between crop seasons by advances sufficient under the provisions or trust to carry them through the other studies of material being collected and evalof through the other carry them
through the other carry them
which raised the price of cotton comof the provisions or trust to carry them
through the other carry them
which raised the price of cotton comof the provisions or trust to carry them
through the other carry them
through the o

ana, the study continues, "The farm operators of Iberia Parish, Louisiana disapprove of the relief program because they claim their Race laborers prefer relief to work in the sugar cane fields or rice swamps at wages hose of 24 cents to 70 cents for a 12hour day. Shorter harvest and refining seasons and inability of tenants to find jobs during the 'lay-by season' or to get advances from farm owners made temporary relief or starvation inevitable. Here again their responsibility for tenants and New growers of cotton and very small or ten days."

By AT HUUS MULLIN / gard to this legislation in the past week sharecroppers to the government producers make up the bulk of comBut work relief wages of from \$4.50 plaint against the governmental cotton to \$12 a week at work which is easy control act in spite of the state of the

to \$12 a week at work which is easy control act in spite of the fact that a to \$12 a week at work which is easycontrol act in spite to the compared with field labor wasgreat deal of their complaint will be claimed to have ruined the tenantspiked when the Semetary of Agriculture who were reluctant to go back to at Washington in the further allotment of the per cent in baleage for their

to raise cotton because of the low prices and who did not do so and whose allotment for this year was curtailed on that account because the allotment was made on the basis of a five-year cotton production average.

for assistance to these new growers and small producers and the paragraphs in Section 8 of the bill relating to the additional 10 per cent allotment, which will reach over 80,000 bales in Alabama,

"To producers of cotton on farms

ly in favor of the Bankhead act.

in favor of the Bankhead act.

ers of requring them to buy certifi
"I make the above statement after cates at four cents a pound before Chaving contacted a considerable number they can gin and market their cotton. of our producers throughout the county Year and talking with a number of our gin- "I have therefore coinferred with ners and warehousemen who also have secretary of Agriculture Wallace at Allowed 80,000 Bales and warenousemen who also have secretary of Agriculture Wallace at had an opportunity to hear our pro-some length and urged the necessity delime it is remarkable how the pro-year, and it is my intentional ducers have changed their minimum and it is my intentional and the secretary of Agriculture Wallace at hear our pro-some length and urged the necessity tell me it is remarkable how the pro-year, and it is my intentional their minimum and it is my intentional and their minimum and the changed their minimum and the secretary of Agriculture wallace at the secretary

COLUMBUS, O. OHIO STATE JOURNAL

SEP 1 4 1934

The Cotton Tenant.

Senator Bankhead provided in his bill Russell Predicts Lifting SCAR Deprilest, only colored congressor assistance to these new growers and of Control After Talk control plan of the federal government will re-With Secretary Wallace. enslave members of his race.

We think he is a bit extravagant in his statement, but if he desires to point out that eco-By GLADSTONE WILLIAMS. nomic slavery will come from continuance of where for the preceding three years less WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Immethe crop control policy, he is not far from

County in Louisiana; Ricefield and Marlboro Counties in South duction on such farms is greater than secretary the senator said that he be-lord suffers, of course, when any loss is the re-the amount which the Secretary of Ag-lieved the act would be suspended "in sult either of weather, or boll weevil, or of riculture finds would have been an the immediate futting." If it is not, sult either of weather, or boll weevil, or of the fields. Farm operators used evequitable reduction applicable to such the Georgian proposes to call upon crop destruction by legislative fiat. But the study states, "a conton growing coun-of violence to prevent Race people duction program."

Cotton farmers in the category of the Nourmalal.

Cotton farmers in the category of the Bankhead bill. In his talk with Secretary Wallace ored tenant.

week."

Other Studies Planned

This study and others not yet pub. could not profitably raise cotton on them much less provide their families with tendency. Bad as such a condition would be the prices received prior to the coverage of life families with tendency.

of their gin tickets, and are beginning therefore been effectuated. In view rms to dispose of this year's crop, at least of this fact there can be no excuse per cent of our producers are hearti-for working the hardship on the farm-

Conference With Wallace.

Agriculture -1934 Condition of.

Deadline for The Commercial Appeal Cotton Control Vote is midnight, Wednesday, Nov. 7. To be counted, ballots must be postmarked prior to that time.

Opportunity to Vote on Bankhead Bill

Here is the Cotton Farmers' Control Ballot through which The Commercial Appeal invites every Mid-South farmer to express an opinion regarding the Bankhead Act and other control

The ballot is short and to the point. It can be completed and in the mails within five minutes. A three-cent stamp will bring it to The Farm Editor, The Commercial Appeal, and its contents will be held in strictest confidence.

IRAUL AUJUSIMENISPRESENTS

Farmers who wish to do so may supplement their ballot with letters for publication, but this is not necessary.

The Commercial Appeal hopes that a large number of farmers will vote in order that an accurate gauge of the attitude of Mid-South farmers toward the various control measures can be ob-

This is the ballot:

Cotton Control Ballot For Farmers

Conton Co	,,,,,	I Dallot I O	I dilliels
Do you favor some form of CON	MPULSOR	Y cotton crop control?	Yes No
Do you favor continuation of the	Bankhead	Act for 1935?	
If your answer to the second quest	tion is NO	, state your reasons	
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Are you a farm owner?	No.	My total acreage is	
Are you a tenant farmer?		My average cotton ac	reage is
Are you a renter?		My cotton acreage this	year is
Are you raising sufficient feed for your stock?		My average bale produ	uction is
Are you raising sufficient food for your family?			s year is
		What was your bale all	otment this year?
My name is		•••••	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
My address is	• • • • • • • •		
State		County	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
The foregoing information v	vill be tree	ated in STRICTEST CON	NFIDENCE by The Commercia
FARM EDITOR, The Commercial	Appeal,	Memphis, Tenn.	ng a 3-cent stamp and mail to
JOHNSTON ADVOCATES		onal Accord Will Solve of the Problems	Program for Crop Control, Seen by Planter, Outlined

FULL

How Farmers Are Voting

	Compulsory Cotton Crop Bankhead Control Act for 1935			
		Against		
Farm Owner—1,586	1,224	334	726	835
S Tenant Farmer—284				
Renter—187	147	34	86	98 0
e No Answer—15	12	2		8 8
Totals—2,072	1,574	457	910	1,130 3

The cotton producers' problemsunder the 1954-35 cotton will be solved and further govern contract, he will require those producers co-operating under that producers action will be unnecessary gram to reduce the base acreage as E = 200 mental action will be unnecessary gram to reduce the base acreage as E = 200 mental action will be unnecessary gram to reduce the base acreage as E = 200 mental action will be unnecessary gram to reduce the base acreage as E = 200 mental action will be unnecessary gram to reduce the base acreage as E = 200 mental action will be unnecessary gram to reduce the base acreage as E = 200 mental action will be unnecessary gram to reduce the base acreage as E = 200 mental action will be unnecessary gram to reduce the base acreage as E = 200 mental action will be unnecessary gram to reduce the base acreage as E = 200 mental action will be unnecessary gram to reduce the base acreage as E = 200 mental action will be unnecessary gram to reduce the base acreage as E = 200 mental action will be unnecessary gram to reduce the base acreage as E = 200 mental action will be unnecessary gram to reduce the base acreage as E = 200 mental action will be unnecessary gram to reduce the base acreage as E = 200 mental action will be unnecessary gram to reduce the base acreage as E = 200 mental action will be unnecessary gram to reduce the base acreage action will be unnecessary gram to reduce the base acreage action will be unnecessary gram to reduce the base acreage action will be unnecessary gram to reduce the base acreage action will be unnecessary gram to reduce the base acreage action will be unnecessary gram to reduce the base acreage action will be unnecessary gram to reduce the base acreage action will be unnecessary gram to reduce the base acreage action will be unnecessary gram to reduce the base acreage action will be unnecessary gram to reduce the base acreage action will be unnecessary gram to reduce the base acreage action will be unnecessary grant grant grant grant grant grant grant grant gr if international relations are prop-determined in the contract 25 per erly adjusted, Oscar Johnston, Miscent for 1935. (The reduction for a sissippi planter, said in his plan for 1934 was 40 per cent).
handling cotton control in 1935 and Wants Poll Take Wants Poll Taken

"(2.) That immediate steps be years to come.

ken in conformity with the pro-Here is Mr. Johnstones statement visions of the act itself, to ascertain the attitude of the producers wo "Being extensively of the sted intoward the continuance of their of the production and tarketing of Bankhead Act, and in this connection that the Department of Agriculture the production and, therefore, confronted culture make it clear to all producwith the problems which confronters that the department neither every cotton producer in America, advocates nor opposes the Bank-I have taken advantage of the op head Act, that no individual will portunities which have been af against because of his attitude to forded me to give consideration to toward the act, that federal agentitierally hundreds of plans, reme-cies and employes be instructed to dies and suggestions for dealingtefrain from seeking to influence at the second service and suggestions. dies and suggestions for dealingrefrain from seeking to influence with some of these problems. Individuals in connection with the have studied problems confrontingpolling of the producers on this the producer from every conceiva-subject. That the polling of proble angle. Having no interest orducers be done, if possible, under purpose other than the productionthe auspices of the Bureau of the and marketing of cotton, I am notCensus in an effort to get an absoinfluenced, consciously or subcon-lutely unbiased and uninfluenced

sciously, by anything other than the expression of sentiment. welfare of the producer. As a re- "(3). That the rental stipulated sult of my study I have reachedfor in the contract be decreased by certain rather definite conclusions\$1.50 per acre and the parity paywhich I here submit to the public, ment stipulated for in the contract a inviting criticisms and suggestions be increased from one to three z cents per pound upon the 'farm From Many Sources

"In the program here submitted "(4) That an immediate cam-I have made use of thoughts and paign be started with a view to ideas suggested from many sources obtaining lease contracts on the " In submitting this program I doapproximately 10 per cent of proso in my private capacity, as aducers who have not heretofore farmer and with the hope that signed up."
farmers, economists and others in- "(5) That such steps as are neces-

terested in our national problem sary be immediately taken to make will give to this program carefulit possible for prompt payment to a consideration, and will make such be made of rental payments, parity suggestions as may be deemed payments, payments of advance beneficial and as will tend to per-against participation trust cortif fect the program if it can be per-cates and payment of purchasen fected. In submitting this pro-price for certificates purchased. gram to the public, I shall not un-Would Raise Limit dertake to support any of the sug- "(6) If the Bankhead bill is to

gestions by argument, since I feel continue in effect through 1935, the that the reasons supporting these maximum baleage which may be asrecommendations are, or will be produced without tax be fixed a inevident to all who may care to 12,000,000 bales, with the provisca take the trouble to analyze them. that all restrictions for mutua "The program which I suggest trading and dealing in exemptions

culture immediately announce that,

certificates be rescinded. "(1). That the secretary of agri- "(7) That Congress be asked to

Condition of

To be counted, ballots must be postmarked prior to that time. Deadline for The Commercial Appeal Cotton Control Vote is midnight, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

How Farmers Are Voting

HI.	21 -	-	
Conton	Canant	2000	}=
107	Wher—1,386	0	7
			Tare of the same
191	1,224	For A	Compulsory Cotton Crop Bankhead Control Act for 198
87	334	gainst	Control
92	726	FOT.	Bankhead Act for 1935
189 eg	835 use	Aga	khea or 1
			For Against For Against For 1,224 334 726 728

Opportunity to Vote on Bankhead Bill

Opportunity to Vote on Bankhead Bill

District School France Country Bank School France Sc

lems confronting the cotton produc.per acre while he and others have vated land in cotton. ernmental action will be unneces-acre. age to be planted be modified soage in allotments. as to permit the planting to cotton cotton during the five-year periodrittenden included one from J. H. than average year. 1928 to 1932, both inclusive tha Briggs, of Route 2, Earle, who fancouraged to produce the maxi. Act in 1935. num possible quantity of cottor pon the acreage which he is pernitted to plant and be paid a subidy bonus or as it is now called parity payment upon his "farm alotment" during each year so long s the market price is below prear parity or the fair exchange pounds, cut to 295; value, the amount of the annua parity payment or subsidy to be etermined in advance, from year o year, by the secretary of agriulture.

Administration of Measure, came in too low to begin with.

COMMITTEE Members, It Is Said

DEAL DEMANDED

One Grower Favors Act If "Lo- letter:

cotton industry will be necessaryteam and former Memphis mana-tibly wrong, for the farm adjoining 000,000." In that event, I would suggest thatger, owner of a Crittenden County hine was given an allotment which when the carry over of Americanfarm, inclosed his ballot in a letter it failed to make and we will have

Sees Something Wrong

1931. The voluntary reduction con-

took practically no cuts for them-cents-per-pound certificates in our selves, but in numerous instances county. Those that have will be There will be an addition of four ncluding my own, we were cutsmart enough to send to the gov- or five million bales to the holdmywhere from 25 to 100 pounds toernment pool and keep their iden- over-and the price of the staple

specifically states we have a right some just compulsory measure, but duction. to do, we were met with the replythere should be a more fair way

as he put his place in for a yield having to pay taxes on 30 per cent of 300 acres and cut himself to 295 of my yield, with the farmers ad Do you believe that voluntary controlled production when he asks as he put his place in for a yield having to pay taxes on 30 per cent of 300 acres and cut himself to 295 of my yield, with the farmers ad Do you believe that voluntary controlled production when he asks are put his place in for a yield having to pay taxes on 30 per cent of 300 acres and cut himself to 295 of my yield, with the farmers ad Do you believe that voluntary controlled production when he asks are put his place in for a yield having to pay taxes on 30 per cent of 300 acres and cut himself to 295 of my yield, with the farmers ad Do you believe that voluntary controlled production when he asks

pets.

Other Counties

Last spring I signed the voluntary reduction contract and was allowed to plant 123 acres in ditton, and cotton producers of the south by ple to supply the needs of the after the county ascept him extribuse C. A. Cook, chief of the cotton sec-world until the next crop is marness have figured largely in admin-yield per acre, by a reduced from audiente of farmers. I Shriby, N. C., If such a threat seriously exists, is charged by numbers of farmers was upon this basis that in the problem of the controlit should, and undoubtedly will, be

s charged by numbers of farmers was approved and rent upon same of cotton production "the south is considered in the control plans participating in The Commercial paid for by the government; 123 faced by the gravest crisis since the for next year, but even the temporary loss of some of these marging from the letters coming to The and 66 acres rented to the government.

In expressing alarm over the pos-

and ginned 88, which is about 380 last year been produced, the south sured of good prices. of all lands which were planted to Other letters charging politics in fint pounds per acre in a worse today would have been in the Long and painful experience has

244 and 217 pounds, no cut on ei-half the farmers failed to make sult in the planting of more than small farmers, whether in the westtheir allotment while the other half 40,000,000 acres in cotton, and, ern or the eastern cotton belts. F. L. Wells, two contracts, 290 went way over their quota, and in with favorable weather conditions, pounds cut to 280; 352 pounds cut a number of cases the farms were with favorable weather conditions, 347. side by each. the production of another sixteen "As you will see, the committee" "There will be no \$10 or two- or seventeen - million - bale crop. the production of another sixteen the acre.

"When we offered to show proof! "Very truly, Thompson Prothro. will be dynamited to a figure that of our production, which the act "P. S.: I really am in favor of will be lower than the cost of pro-

Politics and Pavoritism Mark Mr. Woollard was not cut, our said:

County agent told us Mr. Woollard was not cut, our said:

County agent told us Mr. Woollard was not cut, our said:

County agent told us Mr. Woollard was not cut, our said:

County agent told us Mr. Woollard was not cut, our said:

County agent told us Mr. Woollard was not cut, our said:

County agent told us Mr. Woollard with a for continuation of the act production and marketing of cot
agent in too low to begin with.

The AAA cotton chief, an At
where they didn't care what we said to administer the act. T. P."

The AAA cotton chief, an At
where they didn't care what we said to administer the act. T. P."

The AAA cotton chief, an At
where they didn't care what we said to administer the act. T. P."

The AAA cotton chief, an At
where they didn't care what we said to administer the act. T. P."

The AAA cotton chief, an At
where they didn't care what we said to administer the act. T. P."

The AAA cotton chief, an At
where they didn't care what we said to administer the act. T. P."

The AAA cotton chief, an At
where they didn't care what we said to administer the act. T. P."

The AAA cotton chief, an At
where they didn't care what we said to administer the act. T. P."

The AAA cotton chief, an At
where they didn't care what we said to administer the act. T. P."

The AAA cotton chief, an At
where they didn't care what we said to administer the act. T. P."

The AAA cotton chief, an At
where they didn't care what we said to administer the act. T. P."

The AAA cotton chief, an At
where the act. T. P."

The AAA cotton chief, an At
where they didn't care what we said to administer the act. T. P."

The AAA cotton chief, an At
where they didn't care what we said to administer the act. T. P."

The AAA cotton chief, an At
where they didn't care what we said to administer the act. T. P."

The AAA cotton chief, an At
where they didn't care what we said to administer the act. T. P."

The AAA cotton chief, an At
where they didn' The AAA cotton chief, an At-"I even addressed a letter to Mr. although I don't believe there is a ton, points out the perils of un-Woollard, telling him that insofar any barden than average I

to 265, I would put up all my govjoining me all selling pool certifitrol will work for 1935? We trusted
ernment rentals against his that I
would raise more cotton per tree
than he did not be spring. My offer was ref sed.

"Let's have a far election each
year of county committees."

as it is, some of us are getting hit The opponents of a control prohard to benefit a few political gram advance the claim that the These letters expressed the sen-plowing-up campaign is resulting in unfair administration. Here is his timent contained in numerous oth- the loss to American cotton of many letter: 1 -34 ers from Crittenden County and in foreign markets. This claim is different contained in numerous oth- the loss to American cotton of many letter: ers from Crittenden County and in foreign markets. This claim is dif-"I cannot help but comment or messages from several other Mid-ficult to understand, since the holdcal Politics' Is Kept Out — the way the Bankhead, Act has South counties as well.

Dissatisfaction Report in been applied in Crittenden County
Last spring I signed the voluntary

Frank warning was given to the this year's crop, is more than am-

"The foregoing suggestions have a ouses are most apparent in Crit- "In September, upon signing for sibility of not control in 1935, he kets would be a minor matter in to do with the immediate situation tenden County, Arkansas.

certificates which would represent and have in mind a further reduc- Henry Craft, Hughes planter tax-free cotton, I found I had again tion in the world carry over of sent a letter with his ballot assert- been cut over 4,000 pounds, and the American cotton. It is my thoughling that members of the Critten- reason offered for this cut was the that if our international relations and Bankhead committee have Bankhead Act, and farm had more are properly adjusted, the prob-taken almost no reductions in yield than 60 per cent of the total culti- plowing-up campaign, he points. The prosperity of the cotton plowing-up campaign, he points. plowing-up campaign, he points The prosperity of the cotton er will be solved and further gov.been cut from 25 to 100 pounds per "I do not know what others in out, "saved us from a coming har-farmer depends simply upon the

further governmental aid to theger of the Little Rock baseball in some way my allotment was ter- brought a harvest of only 13, product. If he raises more cotton than the world can consume, the Had the 17,500,000-bale crop price will inevitably go down; but cotton is reduced below 6,000,000 charging that the place next to his to pay at least four cents a pound that had been planted and was if he produces in keeping with the bales, the restrictions upon acre-nad been given an unfair advan- en 32 bales, as we were allowed growing in the fields of the south needs of the world, he can be as-

worst condition of any section of proven conclusively that the cotton the country, instead of the best, as farmer is either unable, or cannot very producer be permitted and vors continuation of the Bankhead, "This farm ginned 157 bales in it is. Agriculture would have been be depended upon, to keep his pro-Mr. Craft's letter said in part: tract was fulfilled and we lack in no more desperate condition than duction on a level with demand. It "The county committee is com-one-half an acre of planting our al- our business and industry, which is clear, therefore, that if the prowere given the yield per acre op-, "Does it not appear to you that would have been wit out the stim-ducer is to remain prosperous, and posite their names and then cut to something is wrong with the pow- ulating influence resulting from the with him every business element of later figures opposite their names: ers in whose hands this very im- improved condition of the framers, the section, there must be adopted "D. B. Woollard, chairman, 300 portant business has been trusted? If there is no control in 1935 a definite control plan, so adjusted ounds, cut to 295; "As best I can learn of conditions "Carl Morrison, two contracts, in Crittenden County, about one- the present price of cotton will re- as to be equally fair to large and

ernmental action will be unneces-acre.

Crittenden County have been alvest of 17,500,000 bales and supply of and the demand for his sary. If no such adjustment is had Thompson (Doc) Prothro, mana-lowed, but it is without doubt that

Growers Declare

year of county committees."

Doc Prothro also complained o

Charges Politics

Unfair, Says Prothro

the Supervision of

IS SUGGESTED

Tabulations Continue

Tabulations continued yesterday, can farmer. Why did I have to pay but it is not expected that addi out my own money to make bond tional returns will be ready for an to gin my own cotton in my own their own with the government and reduced with the government and reduced to the sulley of the sull Tabulations continued yesterday can farmer. Why did I have to pay tional returns will be ready for an to gin my own cotton in my own with the government and reduced nouncement before Friday. The gin?" W. E. Nickey, 469 Goodwyn, with the government and reduced their crops ought to be allowed to

eturns.

Farmers in Tippah and Prentiss selves. Let's get out from under and do all my own work. If this ounties, in Mississippi, are advothese white-collar dictators."—J. M. keeps up. I will lose my little home Red Banks Grower Also Gives are unanimously, but want the price is twice as high has no logic. "I have been farming nearly 66"

Similar Views counties, in Mississippi, are advo-these white-collar cating government crop control "The argument Indorse Shift From Bankhead act modified to eliminate price is twice as high has no logic. "I have been farming nearly 60 the pinch felt by the two-to-ten has advanced in price many then compulsory control and Bankhead

of Ripley, and C. G. Wallace, of one. At least 75 per cent of the ment finds something better for Booneville, told Eugene Roper, Tri-one. At least 75 per cent of the ment finds something better for State Editor of The Commercial measure."—B. O. Weeks, Selmer, "The bill is unfair to the small farmer and the farmer who reduced form."

Tenn. Farmer and the farmer who reduced the past Reduction for the past Reduct

farmers," Mr. Stanley said, "and to let the little fellow make an hon-should range from 10 to 40 per cent objection to the restriction is gen-est living?"—Cecil H. Wylie, Bruns-depending upon how much one had already reduced in the past."—Lyt-Announcement of Boturns Willeral, the growers feeling that the wick, Tenn. are not hit nearly so hard."

big farmers elsewhere in the state "Landlord and tenant always ton Lee, Bentonia, Miss. are not hit nearly so hard."

have gotton along and will continue "I am heavily penalized by avermere are for cropif the government will let them aging back to 1928 acreage when I Members of community commitmembers BALLOTS ARE POURING INitable attitude toward the small Springs, Tenn.

Planters in Tippah and Pren-revived in letters from J. W. Ham- "Why not give me equal rights ence, but the moral and financial cording to letters received in The Bankhead Bill, ac-S. L. Rhodes returns certainly paid dividends. Commercial Appeal Control of the Bankhead Bill, ac-S. revived in letters from J. W. Ham- why not give me equal rights ence, but the moral and financial coloring to letters received in line ilton, Houston, Miss., and W. R. in selling cotton?" D. L. Rhodes returns certainly paid dividends. I Commercial Appeal Cotton Control in the page 26 tenants all house and Value.

Act Modified to Eliminate "My plan would be to cut out "Any fair thinking man ought to satisfied."—H. T. Ladd, Oakland, Two committee members, Tracy get rid of the boll weevil, thereby trol so far."—B. F. Morgan, Bart. "If we change now, it will cause L. Harris of Red Banks, Miss., and 2008 lessening the cost of production lett, Tenn.

connection with The Commercial cotton we can the other years." Chesterfield, Tenn.

Appeal Cotton Control Vote are cotton we can the other years.

"Let everybody plant 40 per cent Miss.

"Let everybody plant 40 per cent Miss.

"As chairman of the cotton re-grants are with many farmers fa-up of prices of main force may—W. R. Hall.

"Enants are satisfied if the cotton is next June, I will votecation in past years does not re-grants. nandling the cotton situation an-up of prices by main force may—W. R. Hall.

other year, with many farmers fa-mean temporary relief, but when "Eenants are satisfied if they against the Bankhead Bill."—J. L. ceive a fair deal in being called please with what Kirkland, Atoka, Tenn.

Some have even suggested that "As long as Uncle Sam brings "I think about the nine or 10 Miss.

the "cotton holiday" idea be re-his cow to the farmer's door, that sharecroppers on this place who "I do not favor continuation if Competition in Shelby County.

Allowed Only 18 Acres the "cotton holiday" idea be re-his cow to the farmer's door, that sharecroppers on this place who "I do not favor continuation if vived until price conditions become cow will be milked, regardless of made from two to four bales eachit is to include the small farmer. I and cannot get anything out of it," have never reised much cotton but satisfactory and the carryover is who is raping for the feed," Mr made from two to four bales eachit is to include the small farmer. I

Allowed Only 18 Acres

S. W. Fugitt, Marietta, Miss.

I feed and clothe my family of four versification. My screens in the second of satisfactory and the carryover is who is proposed in the part of the sufficiently reduced.

Patterson side of the patterson of the letters accompany ballots, mined to do something about cotten. S. W. Fugitt, Marietta, Miss.

I feed and clothe my family of four, versification. My acreage is 165, which have continued to pour inton control, why but no mined to be part of the small farmer that was left outour doctor bills, help finance myl8 acreage is 165, which have continued to pour into control, why but no mined to be part of the cold and made the victim of church and pay the tax on the farmother crops, this is too small and the part of control is 425 allot ment where there is one renter. which have continued to pour inton control, why bot no itum a bigin the cold and made the victim of church and pay the tax on the farmother crops, this is too small and an analysis of the Missis erage and did not get any consider pounds. I have no income otherwo sharecroppers, and a work o The Farm Editor of The Com-way and be done with it by piant-zircumstances on the five-year-av-when my allotment of cotton is 425allotment where there is one renter, mercial Appeal each day since the sippi River in 1935 and no cottonation on the 1933 crop year."—C. C.than from this farm."—Walter Chand to be provided for

producing section for the benefit of sm. I am farming, ginning, buying

Every farmer, land owner, renter "The result would be a drasticand have a right to know if anyone and tenant is invited to vote. The eduction in the present surplus; adoes how it affects all classes. ballot does not appear in The Com-quick advance in price, holding upW. E. Lamb, Mineral Wells, Miss. mercial Appeal today, but will be for at least three years; elimina- "I do not see how we can afford printed again tomorrow. The bal-laying of a solid foundation for di-time. If we take off the Bankhead printed again tomorrow. The bar-laying of a solid foundation for di-time. If we take off the Dankhead lot will be mailed direct, one ballot versified farming—upon which no Bill, people will fertilize and make a humber group. A. M. Metts. Oxpaper if a request is made direct to sent with the ballots follow: Excerpts from some of the lettersford, Miss. a bumper crop."-A. M. Metts, Ox-

"This is the worst bill ever crowd-would be an acreage base."-J. M. racticers ed down the throats of the Ameri-Turner, Caraway, Ark.

complexity of the ballot have com. "Scrap the AAA and stop lending sell what cotton they raised tax plicated the matter of counting the money to produce a big cotton free."—A. L., Dorsey, Miss.

the pinch felt by the two-to-ten- has advanced in price more than compulsory control and Bankhead VOTE DEADLINE TOMORROW. Billey, and C. G. Wallace, of double. There is no justice to any Bill continuation until the govern- Booneville, told Eugene Roper, Tri-cotton growers are against such a us."—A. O. Peterson, Lambert, Miss. Dallot on Act. Must. De. Dank

ppeal, yesterday.

Tenn.

Toppah is a county of small "Why can't there be a change acreage in the past. Reduction should range from 10 to 40 per cent

against 650 acres in 1932."-Louis ers in complaints against admin-

Letters written by farmers in Mr. Hamilton said in his letter. Tell me how to pay it with a balc But I want control. Perhaps we can the other years." Chesterfield, Tenn.

Letters written by farmers in Mr. Hamilton said in his letter. Tell me how to pay it with a balc But I want control. Perhaps we can the other years. Chesterfield, Tenn.

Way."—W. B. Peacock. Lexington. "As chairman of the cotton region." "I owe in interest and taxes \$265. You can see where it leaves me pressed their views in letters re-

other year, with many farmers fa-mean temporary relief, but when "Eenants are voring a shift of compulsory con support is withdrawn, which must can do as they please with what Kirkland, Atoka, Tenn.

Toll from bales produced to acres be eventually, conditions will be they make, but now they are not come worse than the worst we have satisfied and don't care whether Bankhead Bill. They claim they who has planted all cotton, demonstrated by the same require. They could be resulted by the same require. They can have more corn and other farm clared by the same require. They could be resulted by the same require. They could be resulted by the same require. They can have more corn and other farm clared by the same require. They could be resulted by the same require. They can have more corn and other farm clared by the same require. They can have more corn and other farm clared by the same require. They can have more corn and other farm clared by the same require. They claim they who has planted all cotton, described by the same require. They can have more corn and other farm clared by the same require. They can have more corn and other farm clared by the same require. They can have more corn and other farm clared by the same require. They can have more corn and other farm clared by the same require. They can have more corn and other farm clared by the same require. They can have more corn and other farm clared by the same require. They can have more corn and other farm clared by the same require. They can have more corn and other farm clared by the same require. They can have more corn and other farm clared by the same require. They can have more corn and other farm clared by the same require. They can have more corn and other farm clared by the same require. They claim they who has planted all cotton, when they have satisfied and don't care whether bankhead bill. They claim they who has planted by the same require. They can have more corn and other the same require. They can have more corn and other themselves the sa

ing no cotton west of the Missis erage and did not get any consider-pounds. I have no income other two sharecroppers and sippi River in 1935 and no cotton ation on the 1933 crop year."—C. C. than from this farm."—Walter G. and to be provided for.

Park Middleton Tenn

"When I worked the land in cot-

ton myself, I seldom failed to produce less than a bale to the acre, a and the land is in a higher state of fertility today. Unfortunately my yield per acre is low because of trifling tenants.

"I thing consideration should be given cases of this type. I do not wish to weary you, but the farm is here to speak for itself. I invite investigation of my statements. feel that 2,514 pounds is too small 2 2 an amount of cotton to ask one to

Fail to Get Square Deal, Says Cordova Chairman

Ballot on Act Must Be Postmarked Before Wednesday Midnight to Count in Com. I

keep his usual tenants and not in-

HERE BY HANCES sentenced in control of the control

"I want to put 40 per cent of my

there is not something done. WeE. R. Shockley, Route 2, Arlington, ever doomed, considering the imwere not surprised at Hoover trying Tenn. to starve us to death, but Roose. "If the government wants to con-big man's money and credit. velt is trying to starve us and tax trol, let them buy the land and put Then, too, I feel like every man us for starving." James McWhatenants on it. If the government in power, from President Roosevelt

J. T. Skelton, Bluff, Ark TUN ALLOTMENT Goodman, Miss.

that to reduce the surplus, I am for he law all farms producing five Moro, Ark.

1. Nettleton, Miss.

sification the past several years, should demand. Leland, Miss.

ple want to return back to Egyp-self and family in comfort.

"I favor the Bankhead Bill, but there has been a lot of dissatisfaction." J. T. Moore, Halls, Tenn.

"The ones who didn't sign would have the advantage without the Bill." R. L. Jetton, Route 4, Halls, Tenn.

Rosedale Miss

"I think I ought to be allowed to sell what I make." W. A. Mitchell, Burlison, Tenn.

"The only fair way would be to allow every cotton raiser to plant an equal per cent of his cultivatable land in cotton. I am against the present form." G. A. Palmer.

"I want to put 40 per cent of my Bethany, Miss.

land in feed stuff and the balance. "The law of supply and demand To The Commercial appears in cotton." S. M. Fewell, Vancewill care for the farmers. We need I see a great lot said about the Miss.

a free government. If it takes a Bankhead Act I belong to "the litter tax was so heavy on menew party. God give us a leader." the many class and am not that I have not got shoes and Ernest C. Fortune, Route 6, Box in favor of all the phrases of clothes for my family." Hattie Tur. 523, Memphis.

"This helps the man that's got But I feel sure that these minor "Our county (Carroll) is cut too the money, but not the ones that changes can and will be made in short." J. B. Bruce, Route 1, Green are trying to get it." Charles At favor of "the little man and nore wood, Miss.

water, Cordova, Tenn.

"All the little farmers will be or "The sharecropper that does not get up a new control the government in a short time it make over four bales, should be and should we fail to have a cotthere is not something done. We E. R. Shockley, Route 2, Arlington, ever doomed, considering the imwere not surprised at Hoover trying Town.

proved machinery of today and the

ley, Middleton, Tenn.

"I have canvassed the 16 tenants a market for what we raise and to help the little man. With all Bankhead Act." J. T. Skelton, the Bankhead Bill 100 per cent.

Bankhead Act." J. T. Skelton, Bluff, Action Alloument the Bankhead Bill 100 per cent.

("I have not got a single tax ex-To The Commercial Appeal: the proceeds of my cotton." G. W. it is imperative that was tain the cotton form. The proceeds of my cotton." G. W. it is imperative that was tain the cotton form. The proceeds of my cotton. Tenn.

("This bill is the salvation of the of the rental contract to foot many black to the government play but that it is exems to me that a bad miss." I am for so many bales to the south of the proceeds of my cotton. The commercial Appeal. The mistakes been many aloughent plan but that it is exems to me that a bad miss any aloughent plan as a permanent horse or so many acres to the unthinkable for the south of the commercial Appeal." I am for so many acres to the unthinkable for the south of t

"It don't seem fair, but if it takes planted to cotton, exempting from whole south.

overproduction, the secretary o have been benefited by the admin- way than the manufacturer during the south should get together and May Be Fair To Some agriculture should be authorized t istration's efforts, it is the farm-the regime of high tariffs? call mass meetings for the purpose "The law may be all right or buy in the market the surplus and ing class—not since 1920 has the This year the tenant farmer has of passing resolutions to let the

"It seems to me that some peo-to pay his debts and support him-use of the government rented land perity. on which to grow his feedstuffs. tian bondage." Bob Fox, Obion, Such a plan should prevent any In turn the government then one hears complaints and grumbles ver promised they would do for new land being put to cotton bylimited the amount of cotton which from the cotton farmer. Most of the farmer, but did not accom-"I want some form of productionlevying a tax on the privilege of the southern farmer could make the complaints come from those plish, has been accomplished by control." S. L. Epting, Blue Springs, planting new land to cotton that o 10,500,000 bales, placing a tax on who are irritated with the red tape Mr. Roosevelt, and it is up to the

would be prohibitive. Respectfully the excess. This cutting down of and the difficulty and inconvent-cotton farmer to support him. W. B. ROBERTS, the crop has boosted the price to a once of complying with all the regu-State Senator. point where cotton is now bringing lations. Is not that difficulty and a fair and adequate return. With-inconvenience almost as nothing, Memphis, Tenn. out this limitation cotton would when compared with the tremenmost certainly be bringing around dous benefits that are received? 5 and 6 cents per pound, instead Ought not the farmer be willing to of 12, 13 and 14 cents, it is now undergo a little difficulty and inbringing. And lastly, in order to convenience in order to receive insure a stability in price and anthese benefits? Should he not reorderly marketing of the crop, the member that the government's orgovernment is now lending the ganization for carrying out these farmer 12 cents per pound with no reforms is less than a year old, and personal liability on the borrower that there are bound to be mis-All of us know what the 10-centtakes and inequalities made in loan plan of last year did for us-carrying out so stupendous and

that to reduce the surplus, I am for he law all farms producing five the Bankhead Bill." J. N. Carroll bales or less. If there happens at If any class of people as a whole er being subsidized now in a bigger in each cotton raising county of

those fellows that got good size all order a reduction in acreage th cotton farmer had good fortune already paid out of debt, and he heads of the AAA know how they lotments." B. C. Bourland, Rout following year, and in like an amile on him in such a benevolent will wind up the crop with a com-feel about the handling of next ner should be authorized to in manner as in this year of 1934 fortable amount of money in his year's crop. Washington is appar-"I have been penalized for diver-crease the acreage as occasion The government started the year pocket. The landlord collects his ently puzzled as to what the south's by renting from him 40 per cent rents and will pay out of debt in attitude toward next year's plan My neighbor occupying northern Such a plan is simple, would of his land, for cash rent, thereby addition to paying his taxes. Cot-will be. The complaints and exhalf of the same section has certifi-maintain the price of cotton, would giving him enough money to al-ton seed is high enough to pay the pressions of dissatisfaction have cates to sell. My allotment was cube understood by all producers ancmost make his crop. If he had cost of picking and ginning and brought this about. The south because of a hailstorm in 1932. Ibear on all alike. It would elim not enough money to make his still supply the farmer with spend-should make known its desires. should not be penalized for an actinate all the present red tape ancerop, the government loaned himing money. The merchant, the and there is no doubt in my mind of providence." Reuben Armstrong, delay and confusion and encour whatever additional money was manufacturer and the banker will that the south desires a continage every producer to do his bestnecessary, and allowed him the free come in for his share of the pros-uance of government regulation of

perity. cotton production.

And still, with all these benefits, What Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Hoo-

Yours very truly,

WHO PAYS?

cents, may not know there is processing tax on corn butprice of 5 cents in 1932. she is paying it just the same. And the dairyman whorhe Plowing-Up Program.

It is strange the different ideas the public has aboutfinds out chops are from 50 to 75 per cent higher than a The Roosevelt administration who pays the processing tax. For example: that very ablyyear ago, if he is wise, knows it's not the mill that is pay-came into office too late to bring edited publication, The Progressive Farmer, in an editor-ing the processing tax. al explaining who pays the processing tax on cotton says: The Republican party for many years tried to convince tween Southern cotton growers

The total cost of the plow-up cotton campaign was paid by foreign nations, through the increased price of the cotton we will export to them. For each of the two preceding years we have exported more than 8,000,000 bales and it is safe to predict we will export

8.000,000 bales during the year 1933-34. A different opinion was expressed by that splendid pub-flour or corn mill, or the meat packers are paying but if we will also give you an option, at lication, the Texas Weekly, a few weks ago. It showedhe does he is only deluding himself. He may even believe3 cents a pound, on what cotton by giving Liverpool quotations on cotton for the years when the NRA decrees that industry must reduce the you need out of the 2,500,000 bales 1932 and 1933 that the English spinners, in pence, paidhours and increase the wages of its employees that the (this offer came later when the less for cotton in 1933 than they did before. This wasgovernment is making big business come across, and he price was heading toward 10 cents) brought about because of the depreciated American dollarcould keep on believing that up to the time he has to buy on your new cotton, as well as 4 and that we were only kidding ourselves when we claim-some of the products of industry. Then he finds out that cents on what you have under

ton, it was really costing them less. It's really plain enough who pays the processing tax, so plain that a "wayfaring man, though a fool need not err therein." The following colloquy occurred in the United States Senate the other day as shown in the Congressional

bama (Mr. Bankhead) who is going to pay this cotton procesing tax the Senator is advocating?"

Senator Bankhead: "The Senator from Virginia (Mr. Glass) and everybody else that buys a yard of cotton goods."

record:

they know who is paying the processing tax on hogs. And cording to Chairman Jones of the to 1933.

when they buy a sack of flour and pay about 100 per cent Agriculture Committee of the This program is expected to re-ized but got nowhere. Cotton until more for it than they did a year ago they have quite a dis-south and farmers lisewhere tobales, a normal figure, which com-supply and demand, subject to an pays 45 cents for a sack of meal she formerly got for 25 ton will be scaled to meet the needs 15 cents.

the American people that the foreigner paid the tarifftime it was ready to act the bulk tax. Not many people believe that now. There is no new of the 1933 crop was up and growway to pass the tax on the consumer to anyone else. The ing. The only curtailment then possible had to come through destrucconsumer may not know it but he pays all right. It may ion. The government accordingly be done by cheapening his dollar and this is the easiest made this proposal to the farmers: of all ways to fool him. He may think the textile mill, the Plow up 25 per cent of your cotton and we will pay you for it.

option. The government provided ed we were making the foreigners pay more for our cot-"Jones navs the freight." It is inescanable ON NEW MEASURE OF CONTROL

Senator Glass: "I wish to ask the Senator from Ala-The Higher Prices Following Last Year's Restrictions Have Put Money in the Pockets of the Farmer and He Is Spending It

The Bankhead measure puts incents, and brought the South the By HAL STEED. ATLANTA. egislative form the principle of the first prosperity it has seen in four THE Bankhead Cotton Bill, reduction agreement entered into years. A new cotton crop at 15 Sentaor Glass: "I thought so."

The housewives of America when they buy cotton goods many farmer of promising a newthis plan that, anticipating the past to bring about an agreement for the security and pros-sage of the Bankhead measure, the reduction of their cotton acrego to buy a ham that a few months ago could be bought perity of the cotton-growers of they signed an agreement to cut age. Governors of Southern States for 12 cents a pound and now find it's worth 18 cents, It was "planless agriculture" ac low the five-year average previous. passed by Congress to limit last year when the farmers plowed cents would, it is believed, put the for 12 cents a pound and now find it's worth 18 cents, It was "planless agriculture," ac-low the five-year average previous avail. Farmers' associations, co-

tinct impression about who is paying the processing tax on eternal poverty." Now, the South pares with 13,000,000 bales in 1932, 1p-and-down swing in price. This wheat. And when old Aunt Dinah, the pages washwoman, with government aid, is planning; and the reduction is expected to and ranged from 5 cents a pound with pares with 13,000,000 bales in 1932, 1p-and-down swing in price. This wheat. And when old Aunt Dinah, the pages washwoman, it hopes that its production of cot-force the price of the 1934 crop to 100 years ago to \$1 during the Civil War, 42 cents during the World

Following the 1933 curtailmentWar and back to the century-old

this undertaking.

merchants and mortgages have total of \$628. been paid with startling rapidity Typical Experience. and have set in motion an endless

stockyards, which had been vir- was done by farmers who had permitted to raise the rest. There to cotton growing in the South. tually deserted, have begun selling never left home. They, like myself, is no prohibition against farmers' But cotton survived even this pest. mules again. Observers, including were replenishing. They bought planting more than their allot Farmers fought it with poison millmen as well as farmers, believe new mules, put up fences, renovat-ments. But if they gin, the excess sprays and quick cultivation, and

South as elsewhere has been that the government donated the money for last year's cotton-control plan in the hey spent on themselves and their business unprofitable. It is a spent on themselves and their business unprofitable. It is a spent on themselves and their business unprofitable. It is a spent on themselves and their business unprofitable. It is a spent on themselves and their business unprofitable. It is a spent on themselves and their business unprofitable. It is a spent on themselves and their business unprofitable. It is a spent on themselves and their business unprofitable. It is a spent on themselves and their business unprofitable. It is a spent on themselves and their business unprofitable. It is a spent on themselves and their business unprofitable. It is a spent on themselves and their business unprofitable. It is a spent on themselves and their business unprofitable. It is a spent on themselves and their business unprofitable. It is a spent on the and that after it was spent another mained partly to finance their new The acreage surrendered by the ployment took care of them until which would in the end be paid for the by the long-suffering taxpayer, or in the small towns, has spread to The money for this is provided by they gradually became part of the through the facile printing of fiat the large ones. Every channel of the processing tax, as under the old money. This is not true. To reimburse itself the government set up South is now participating in it. The whole arrangement. The farmer may made by civic organizations to reburse itself the government set up turn these people to the farms, but

Exchange. As a side line he is ared.

dirt farmer, albeit a small one. He The Tax and the Public. cultivates-or he did cultivate before

the Roosevelt administration took "It is true that the whole pubhold-forty acres in cotton. Let lic is paying the tax indirectly in him tell his experience as a farmerthe increased cost of its cotton as well as an executive of the ex-goods. But the public can afford change:

"I have been curtailing my cottonthe increased business the farmer been the backbone of Southern None of these has offered verycities. prop for many years through thehas caused.

advice of the local agricultural col- "The critics of the cotton-control leges. I had only forty acres in thisplan argue that it is confiscatory, crop when we farmers, at the gov-that it takes away the farmer's libernment's suggestion, agreed toerty and initiative," he added. destroyed. I then took an optionthriving on confiscation."

at 6 cents a pound on four bales of The terms of the Bankhead bill A Dependable Crop. government-owned cotton. The gov--- much simpler in effect than last ernment was late in paying me for

that a basis for permanent recovery ed their buildings, built up their will be taxed 50 per cent of its today its destructiveness has been has been established.

and. Part of what they had left market value, which makes the reduced to a minimum. During the and that after it was spent another sets. And then enough money rethrough the facile printing of fiat the large ones. Every channel of the processing tax, as under the old relief rolls. Spasmodic efforts were

a processing tax of 4.2 cents a "The government provided the wishes, provided it is not a com- without much success. With the pound on cotton goods, to be paid financing that the farmer was unby the manufacturers. That tax, able, because of the lean years, to produce he wants for his family and of these farmer-refugees have re-Secretary Wallace recently an provide for himself. And it not only livestock. While nominally paid by the mills, future." But, Mr. Tigner pointed been sought and preached in the tivity. the tax is in fact paid in part byout, the farmer is helping to pay South, and that is diversification. the farmer in the increased pricethe bill. "As a result of the gov- The farmers, their cotton produc-Foreign Competition. of his overalls and other cottonernment processing tax," he said, tion and price assured, will natural-

increase production.

prosperity. With the price down serious competition so far. to 5 cents, you may see breadlines Steadily increasing uses for cot-hey do not own.

land is reopened to cultivation.

an appropriation of \$100,000,000 for my destroyed crop, so I borrowedyear's plan. Moreover, the bill has Cotton is the most dependable of The local production can be enor-10 cents a pound on everything Iteeth. The objection to the cotton crops. It thrives on excessive heat, mously expanded. Arizona, New The small towns of the South had. With the proceeds I put myscheme offered most frequently and it manages to grow on poor as well Mexico and California are successive felt the effect of the cotton. buildings in shape, replenished my most effectively was this: The govcontrol plan for several months. stock and built up my land. Re-enment tells the farmer to reduce as rich land. So certain is the cot-ful cotton-growing States. The dry Past-due notes at the banks, debts cently I sold all my cotton at the his acreage, thus raising the price ton crop that the small merchant uniform temperature there helps charged to profit and loss by small total of core which brought me a pledged or which be a pledged or which brought me a pledg pledged, or new farmers, rush into although in the past at ruinous minimum. Large new areas in the business, plant large crops and cost. Bankers have been known to Texas, where the flat land is lend on cotton when they were adapted to the use of tractors, are This contingency is taken care of afraid of government bonds. being put into cotton, and com-

chain of liquidation of frozen as- "Let me say here that my experi-in the Bankhead act. Each State For the average Southern farmer panies with capital and modern masets. New supplies for the farm ence is typical of that of the aver-has it allotment. The States in turn it still is and may always be the chinery are operating on a large

and the farmer's family have been age Southern farmer. When the delegate the administration of the main crop. Diversified operations scale. mule market became active and allotments to the counties, which are subject to weather hazards and Insurance companies which had there were so many other signs act through committees. An aver-uncertain markets, to high transreluctantly become farm owners of prosperity, some of us thoughterage production of cotton on each portation costs, and require techthrough foreclosure are now leas- it was due to a back-to-the-land farm for five years up to 1933 is nical knowledge and capital and ing their holdings advantageously, movement. This was true to some figured. Approximately 40 per cent merchandising ability. The boll or are selling them. The local extent, but most of the spending is taken off and the farmers are weevil offered the first real obstacle

> period of its greatest havoc thousands of farmers left the country and flocked to the cities. High

turned to the land. Others have nounced, has already brought in financed him, but assured him of a This arrangement is bringing found employment in the cities as more than the Treasury paid out profitable price for his cotton in the about another reform that has long a result of increased business as

"overalls-to mention one article- ly make use of their idle land. They Critics of the plan point to the J. Hope Tigner of Atlanta is daily that used to cost the farmer 75 are now planting grain, roughagedanger of competition from foreign J. Hope Tigner of Atlanta is dailythat used to cost the \$1.75 and vegetables for consumption on countries. If the South reduces its brought into close touch with allcents a pair, now cost him \$1.75 and vegetables for consumption on countries. If the South reduces its brought into close touch with allcents a pair, now cost him \$1.75 and vegetables for consumption on countries. If the South reduces its brought into close touch with allcents a pair, now cost him \$1.75 and vegetables for consumption on countries. If the South reduces its brought into close touch with allcents a pair, now cost him \$1.75 and vegetables for consumption on countries. If the South reduces its brought into close touch with allcents a pair, now cost him \$1.75 and vegetables for consumption on countries. If the South reduces its brought into close touch with allcents a pair, now cost him \$1.75 and vegetables for consumption on countries. try-production, sale and manufac-would rather pay \$1.75 for his over- large part of their food supply, forces up the price, the other cotture—through his position as secre alls and make a profit on his cotton using cotton as their money crop, ton-growing nations will push their TWO IMPORTANT QUESTIONS tary of the Atlanta Commercia than pay 75 cents and go into the The agricultural colleges have done production, they warn. Cotton men Forty acres and a mule. That was much, especially in the eastern partexplain, however, that the foreign the promise of leading Republicans to of the Cotton Belt, to persuade theers tried to produce cotton in com-the Negroes of the South at the time farmer to plant something besides petition with America long before mancipation cotton. Some advisers have urged the Roosevelt-Wallace plan was leaving to the Southern whites the difthe farmers to plant no cotton thought of. They cite the activity ficult task of adjusting differences be-

of England in Egypt, as well astween the two races. But this would be too extreme aincreasing cultivation in Russia, One of the great problems of today the extra price when it profits from measure. Cotton for a century has parts of Mexico and South America in all of our considerable Southern Houses that many of them occupy

in the cities, abandoned villageston, it is also argued, are expanding The New Deal has been a godsend to and bare land. Let the price in-its market. Large amounts are con-the Negroes of the South, but its benecrease as much as 5 cents and thesumed in the automobile and tirefits are only temporary for those plow up 25 per cent. I did this But the farmer, the alleged vic- financial scene is transformed. Em-industries. Experiments with cot- Two questions naturally arise: What

and I was paid \$88 for what Itim, doesn't see it that way. He is ployment is restored in the cities, ton as an ingredient of paving have hould be done? What can be done? recently been made. The variety Jouston Post.

of cotton goods has increased enormously.



C Harris & Ewing. Senator John H. Bankhead, BANNER

Agriculture-1934 Condition of.

Deadline for The Commercial Appeal Cotton Control Vote is midnight, Wednesday, Nov. 1. To be counted, ballots must be postmarked prior to that time.

Opportunity to Vote on Bankhead Bill

Here is the Cotton Farmers' Control Ballot through which The Commercial Appeal invites every Mid-South farmer to express an opinion regarding the Bankhead Act and other control

The ballot is short and to the point. It can be completed and in the mails within five minutes. A three-cent stamp will bring it to The Farm Editor. The Commercial Appeal, and its contents will be held in strictest confidence.

Farmers who wish to do so may supplement their ballot with letters for publication, but this is not necessary.

The Commercial Appeal hopes that a large number of farmers will vote in order that an ac-

Cotton Control Ballot For Farmers

Do you favor some form of	СОМР	JLSOR	Y cotton crop control?	Yes	No
Do you favor continuation o	f the Ba	nkhead	Act for 1935?		
					
······································					
Are you a farm owner? Are you a tenant farmer? Are you a renter?			My total acreage is	s	
Are you raising sufficient feed for your stock? Are you raising sufficient food for your family?			My average bale production My bale production this year What was your bale allotme	n is	
My address is	•••••		County		
Appeal. After your ballot is ma FARM EDITOR, The Comm NIVERSIFIEDS CHAR	nercial A	ppeal, nitatiói	n a sealed envelope bearing a Memphis, Tenn. ns Made Farming Un All Fa	m-m-ca	and e

Toward Crop Control "I am for continuance of the act although I don't believe a farmer 11-1-34 The Bankhead Act has penalized a Crittenden County was hit hardfarmers who practised diversifica-way to keep out local politics, it tion on a large scale in past years, would be a great thing for every- 10 numerous opponents of the measurebody." J. H. Briggs, Route have charged in letters sent with "I like the plan for all farmers of their Commercial Appeal Farmto plant 50 per cent of all cultivated acreage in cotton and be al-The charge is based on the fact owed to sell all cotton grown." J. in at cotton allotments were made "Therein, Marion, Ark. Control Vote ballots. curate gauge of the attitude of Mid-South farmers that cotton allotments were made "There could be no greater force of toward the various control measures can be ob- on the basis of a five-year aver-han voluntary acreage reduction age without bale control." S. Q. Hol- S. A letter typical of his contention of Gunnison. Miss. Q. A letter typical of his contention of The men who are against the E. A letter typical of his contention omb, Gunnison, Miss.

A letter typical of his contention omb, Gunnison, Miss.

"The men whi are against the against the against by the McCutchen & Co. bill are against prosperity." R. P.

"Our reduction program is a twoplanters, of Vicksburg. "We have never had as much as moved, our plans will all have to be a solution, being convinced that crops we will have to be a should be related and sail buildinstead of one to make expenses." Limited Cotton Crop should be rotated and soil builtinstead of one to make expenses."—: up," the McCutchen letter said. N. P. Thornton, Brownsville, Tenn.

"We have to take just as much Wants to Be Shown cut in acreage as all the cottor "I would like for anyone to show farmers, so that for the year 1934where the Bankhead Bill has taken § we could plant only 35 per cent in bale off the market. The Bankcotton, leaving us with strong built head Bill had nothing to do with up land for growing crops fotthe high price of seed."—A. A. Penwhich we have no need and cannoinington, Heth, Ark. The little committee would not a The same question is raised in alet me sign up as I was no kin to

letter from Fred Lynch, Route 2them. I hope the Bankhead Bill will 2 be cast in the fiery furnace." E. J. Jackson, Miss. "Naturally the large cotton farm Parrish, Route 6, Jackson, Tenn. er who has been planting 100 per "I would like to see some form of cent in cotton favors the Bankheaccotton control, but some kind so

that the landowner could not ruin Act," Mr. Lynch says. "But how about the farmer whethe tenant."-N. O. Reedy, Blaine, always planted 40 per cent of his Miss. land in feedstuffs when prices were "I am a little sharecropper. We fair, then reduced his acreage and can't live under the Bankhead Bill." did not use any fertilizer the past R. G. and C. R. G. Hewlett, Route 2, and few years and was honest enough Oxford, Miss.

to give his acreage and yield cor for the next three or four years for rectly and was then reduced an the welfare of the tenant farmer like myself .- "Clyde L. Fitts, Route & All Urged to Vote 2, Lexa, Ark.

Every farmer in the Mid-South, "It is the only thing."—David whether tenant farmer, renter or Ross, Route 1, Sledge, Miss. landowner, is invited to vote in "The Bankhead Bill looked very." The Commercial Appeal Cottonwell, but it was trimmed and Control Vote. The ballot appears mended and control measures in today's paper on Page 10. Farm added to it until it doesn't suit any 53 ers who do not get The Commer-body that has to work."-F. E. Carcial appeal and wish to vote mayroll, Embry, Miss. write direct to the Farm Editor of Realizes Problem

The Commercial Appeal requesting "I did not get what was coming : > a ballot. One ballot will be mailed o me, but realize the vast under in answer to each such request aking the AAA had to be up This limit is fixed to prevent groupagainst, so am taking my medicine balloting, which is not desirable inand looking to the future for better a poll of this type. times."-D. H. Jones, Fowlkes, Additional results will appear inTenn.

The Commercial Appeal tomorrow. "We believe it would be a good Final date for the end of the votelaw to not allow anyone to plant as not been set. The ballot willover two-fifths of their cultivated, e continue to appear in The Commer-land in cotton. There are lots of days more. who were cut to where they had Urged to Express Views On lays more. Bankhead Bill and Feelings Excerpts from some of the let-too much of the burden to bear."

Condition of.

To be counted, ballots must be postmarked prior to that time. Deadline for The Commercial Appeal Cotton Control Vote is midnight, Wednesday, Nov. 1. Toward Crop Control

Opportunity to Vote on Bankhead Bill

Opportu	Vote on Bankhead Bill The Bankhead Act has penalized of Crittenden County The Bankhead Act has penalized of Crittenden County	of the
through which The Comme every Mid-South farmer to regarding the Bankhead Ac measures.	Farmers' Control Ballot Farmers who wish to do so may supplement numerous opponents of the measure body." J. H. Brigg Act and other control is not necessary.	J. C. nd me to the ir." T.
A three-cent stamp will bring it to The Farm Editor, The Commercial Appeal, and its contents will be held in strictest confidence.	number of fariners will vote in order that an large curate gauge of the attitude of Mid-South farmers tained.	against it. Miss. right arou
Cotton (or Farmers Was se	am not Guntown re are men of 100 pour lan I did. Osceola, Avor the Ba
Do you favor some form of	control? Yes No "We have never had as much as me of the control of our open land in cottch to the cotton open land in cotton op	Horton "The that go acre th F. G., (
If your answer to the second q	and soil build letter said.	acreage bill went hould be for a if there
	farmers, so that for the year 1934where the Bankhead Bi we could plant only 35 per cent in bale off the market. up land for growing crops fouther bigh price of sold which we have copy.	be conting rvisor, Control of this effore this like there is a sideration of the control of the
Are you a farm owner?	Yes No The same question is raised in alet me sign up as I was no kin to letter from Fred Lynch, Route 2them. I hope the Bankhead Bill will be cast in the flory from I will will be cast in the flory from I was no kin to lackson. Miss. Naturally the lackson is a lack of the lack o	d should ve, sup and cut re mine. changes
Are you a tenant farmer? Are you a renter?	age is	L. Dall Miss. t "I had an
Are you raising sufficient	d in feedstuffs whe	essenti present not ge Dasi th sev ers an
feed for your stock?	ot use any fert ears and was le his acrease	very."- l is enter is no Frank act with frame in favoration we even
Are you raising sufficient food for your family?	other 40 per cer	control oppos l farme deal."— se conta small cent in
	What was your bale allotment this year?	but 1 smallare on close red 1 00 per
My name is	te. T	1935, a. The a squam in hundlare 1 the
State	ers who do not cial appeal and	for dform isting or "I heral sthey tIt is -that
The foregoing information w	Commercial ot. One bal	big a ke th farm s mu oyed able. unde
After your ballot is marked, p	d, place it in a sealed envelope bearing a 3-cent stamp of this first of this type. A poll of this type.	pur onling programs, aws, per is underta Every just a unemplig value but
DIVERSIFIERS CHARGE	Limitations Made Farming Un. 6 Limitations Made Farming Un. 7 Limitations Made Farming University Made F	etter K. L. his pa to to ime. ere is the to nythin uction
PATTON ACT HARMEIII	profitable, They Claim All Farmers in MB South Are continue to appear in The ballot willover two-fifths of their	uation is a beorge clad the cough is the Thilling ing arproduction.
	Bankhead Bill and Feelings Excerpts from some of the let-too much of the burden to	"Conting unlessed."—C"I am good end te at tould vouse in k destroyent
		tice fer brown shows in is

R. T. Sugg, Big Creek, M. Smith, Dossville, Miss. we have a few small farmers suf-pay." fering because they can't sell as Miss. Against Bale Quota

Glad of Chance

"The best way to do is for the

much as one bale of cotton." N. B. "Let the good work go on." V. "I am against bale allotment." J. third be planted in food and feed and the name or names of lien Black, Saulsbury, Tenn.

A. Roberts, Route 2, Kenton, Tenn. Paynes, Mayersville, Miss.

Crops by law, and would have the marks on help weight, and its Black, Saulsbury, Tenn.

A. Roberts, Route 2, Kenton, Tenn. Paynes, Mayersville, Miss.

"They did not send the full al- "At least 90 per cent, of the farm-"The bill does not have

lotment of certificates as theyers in Hardeman County would should have done and we have lostvote against the Bankhead Bill." J. planter, but works a hardship on bales to be sold by each farmer on grade and staple; that the certificates as they are lostvote against the Bankhead Bill." J. the small grower." Annie S. Gartin, the first of June each year. from one to one and one-half cents T. McCommon, Bolivar, Tenn.

Crawford, Miss.

Highlights of Mr. Dick's pro-bale, and that the certificate is per pound on our cotton having to "I am in favor of the reduction "Most farmers in my section are posed bill follow: negotiable when indorsed by the leave it at the gins." J. A. Miles, from 51 acres and up, but let us for control. Of course, a few who "There is hereby created the cot-producer and lien holders, and pay-

should have no federal laws that we can sell tax free, and let us J. S. Thompson, Wynne, Ark.

Pays For Diversification

"The man whose crop was pretty Corinth, Miss. If it had not been for the weather, "The most needy are getting as trying to reduce his production the commission shall hold any other same on its record.

The most needy are getting as trying to reduce his production the commission shall hold any other same on its record.

Would have missed the crop 3,000, favors its friends. The landowne hony Ripley Tenn ew families on farms if they can worth, Sr., James, Miss. find places. What are we going to do with them?" C. H. Dickinson Brownsville, Tenn.

Carter, Oxford, Miss.

"I have a federal loan on my paper." place. How in the world can I pay guilla, Miss. interest and taxes, much less pay "The Bankhead Bill is good, but for the land, at this rate? Every can be improved. I don't think our small farmer that has told the county agent is giving us justice. truth and acted fair is in the same I cannot live and pay my taxes unix. I would gladly sign up to der the circumstances." J. A. plant one-fourth of the land in cot- Kelly, Sarah, Miss.

long as he does not use commercial control measure." fertilizers." R. W. Ralph, Coving-Route 4, Baldwyn, Miss. ton, Tenn.

"I favor the government agree-government to give every farmer REST ing to buy six bales of cotton from 30 much land to put out in cotton every farmer and allowing him 12 and let him sell what he raises on cents per pound for the six bales, t." J. F. Baucom, Gates, Tenn. Flood Control Authority Drafts of 500 pounds weight each that cotton coming from the producer bales it would be up to him to find ought to be allowed to sell what 10-Year Program for Submis such producer may sell on the open provided, however, that all loans buyer for the cotton he raises we raise." J. L. Hudspreth, Route a buyer for the cotton ne raises, 3, Humboldt, Tenn.
over six bales." Willie D. Parr, 3, Humboldt, Tenn.
"The bill is not fair. The land-Brunswick, Tenn.

I was honest in my figures and owner is the taxpayer and backtherefore I suffer." J. M. Cole, bone of the country. This bill has "Those who have been raising dollars." Mrs. W. P. Crews, Rector Flood Control Association presi-

feed and food have been reducedArk. eed and food have been reduced Ark.

the greater uses of cotton.

the greater uses of cotton.

The cotton produced in excess "Any cotton producer having growing practically all cotton." Tsory control on an acreage basis gram for cotton control by a spe-of his allotment shall as rapidly as executed a contract under the pro-M. Sheddan, Route 1, Wilson, Ark without any rental, say 50 or 4 cially created federal commissionginned be shipped by the ginner tovisions of the AAA approved May Unfair to Little Fellows.

Unfair to Little Fellows Mitchell, R. F. D., Maud, Miss.

"We appreciate the opportunity "I am in favor of acreage control but those who reduce should form of a bill to be submitted to the farmbe classed and a certificate shall act."

to be named by the president. The hearest government waterways is, 1935, may have his contract for the account of the producer. As the year 1935 cancelled by signing to express an opinion. It is the trol, but those who reduce should form of a bill to be submitted to the Farmbe classed and a certificate shall act." most unfair piece of legislation to be allowed to gin all cotton tax Congress, was mailed to the Farmbe classed and a certificate shallact."

the little farmer ever passed."

Jfree. I have 27 tenants and all are Editor of The Commercial Appeal be issued by the manager of the D. H., Jackson, Tenn. D. H., Jackson, Tenn. We have one man in our com Fisher, Vaughn. Miss. munity who is selling Bankhead "I think all the objections could Vote. ags who never raised a bale of he traced to the landowner who

crop on hand. The small farmer ruary or March how many bale the tenant, landowner and all con- of lint cotton. should have no federal laws that we can sell tax free, and let u:

"Members shall be appointed by bonds of the United States which
hinder him in honorable farming." control the acreage ourselves. We cerned. The allotment is unfair.

"Members shall be appointed by the Federal Reserve Bank shall

well balanced is penalized heavier "The Bankhead Bill is unfair toworth, Booth's Point, Tenn. than the man who has been plant- us here because of overflows and "I favor the Bankhead Act be for 10 years. Each member of the notify the warehouse that they are ng all cotton. Administration of boll weevil." W. E. McCullarcause it controls my production o commission shall receive a salary the owners of the certificate and

would have missed the crop 3,000,- favors its friends. The landowne hony, Ripley, Tenn.

000 bales. The whole thing was the discriminates among his tenants "I think we should be satisfied as rankest kind of guesswork. Next Conditions are bad. Yours for at is." Robert Tripp, Brownsville, be the chairman of the commission. Ten-Year Contracts

Ten-Year Contracts

"Whenever a bale of warehouse office. The attorney member shall cotton is sold as provided else-the chairman of the commission. Tificate is issued the warehouse sell-new families on farms if they can worth. Sr. James Miss.

uation of the Bankhead Act." N. C. other share tenants if the opportu-lays." E. A. Spratlin, Vardaman, per cent of the total cleared acrenity is continued in your valuableMiss.

C. C. Williamson, An-DICV

ton." Leonard King, Oxford, Miss. "The act is all right, but ex"Let the man grow as much on tremely badly handled. We would Would Allow Two-Thirds to be his allowed acres as he could, so be ruined without some kind of J. W. Sumners, Planted in Staple

per cent of the cleared land." C. J to be named by the president.

Commercial Appeal Cotton Control cotton at one cent per pound above the street price.

Two-Thirds in Cotton

farmers to raise cotton on a max-issuing warehouse, number of the imum of two-thirds of the cleared certificate; value of the certificate: land, would require that the other name of producer to whom issued "The bill does not hurt the big commission allot the number of marks on bale, weight, and its

Branscom, Duck Hill, Miss.

gages." G. D. Thurman, Route 2, instead of cutting 40 per cent as attorney licensed to prompted to proceed the cot-able at any bank on presentation.

"In the spin of the spin of the cot-able at any bank on presentation.

"Any bank cashing a certificate of instead of cutting 40 per cent as attorney licensed to proceed to proceed the cot-able at any bank on presentation.

"Any bank cashing a certificate of instead of cutting 40 per cent as attorney licensed to practice in a success to the number of each certificate."

trouble or red tape." J. W. Jobe Bill, but the way it is, it sure hurts for a term of 10 years. At first the rency at the option of the bank. the little farmer." Bunk Hollings president shall appoint two for six on receipt of a cotton certificate

"A petition came to the Hill gin "The commission shall have the eral Reserve Bank holding said cerfrom the Ginners' Association to authority to enter into contracts tificate the face value of same in vote against the Bankhead Bill for 10 years with producers of cot-currency and the Federal Reserve "I am happy to embrace the op There were 100 voted to kill it and ton fixing the amount of land that Bank shall mark the certificate "I am very much dissatisfied. All portunity to vote as my three share only two for it, and we only kept can be planted into cotton in each paid and return it to the waremy tenants are opposed to contin- tenants will be, and thousands of he petition at the gin five or six contract at not more than 66 2-3 house.

age. Provided, however, that when "No cotton shall be sold from age. Provided, however, that when "No cotton shall be sold from the supply of cotton in the commistence supply in the United States sion warehouses equals 8,000,000 warehouse except when the combales, the commission has the aumission finds that it is necessary thority to limit the number of acres to do so in order to supply the to be planted into cotton by each needs of the trade or to maintain producer to 50 per the parity price of cotton and then cent.

"The contract shall further proply in such amounts as will supvide that the producer must plantity prices; but in no case shall any
at least 33 1-3 per cent of all the typices; but in no case shall any at least 33 1-3 per cent of all the cotton be sold below the parity cleared land into food and feed price on the day of sale. commission may increase this per- "All cotton now in the posses-FEED centage in individual cases. On the sion of government agencies shall first day of June the commission be delivered to the commission shall allot to each contracting pro-upon the passage of this act and sion to Congress for Action and the total number of baleston in its possession shall be dein Next Session

which the commission shall fore-ducted from the value of the certificast as the probable consumptionicate issued and the obligation of that year's crop, less the esti-the borrower cancelled. cost the government thousands of W. H. Dick, Mississippi Rivermated production by non-contract- "The commission shall establish a

Credited to Producer

the nearest government warehouse 13, 1933, may have his contract for

bitterly opposed to the bill." R. L. together with his ballot in The warehouse to the producer of the

"Among other provisions the cercotton in his life. It is not right does no work. What has been done I will pay the cotton tax, but has brought wonderful relief."

The bill would empower the com-date; number and location of the guess that will be all the tax I will. tificate shall recite as follows: The

he first of June each year. Highlights of Mr. Dick's pro-bale, and that the certificate is negotiable when indorsed by the

L. Branscom, Duck Hill, Miss.

"Some have certificates left. Why Elbridge, Tenn.

"Some have certificates left. Why Elbridge, Tenn.

"We would like to have the his?" W. A. J., Stantonville, Tenn.

"We are making cotton firms reduction. Say, for instance, that Henry, Tenn.

"We are making cotton firms reduction. Say, for instance, that Henry, Tenn.

The small farmer ruary or March how many bale the tenant, landowner and all conor line to the little fabrication of cotton.

"The small farmer ruary or March how many bale the tenant, landowner and all conor line to the little fabrication of cotton.

"We are making cotton firms reduction. Say, for instance, that Henry, Tenn.

The small farmer ruary or March how many bale the tenant, landowner and all conor line totton. would know how many acres to H. T. F., Hollow Rock, Tenn.

the president by and with the adsend them and which the Federal plant and there wouldn't be any "I am in favor of the Bankheac for a tarm of 10 years. At first the Reserve Bank shall reusem in curyears; two for eight years and one the Federal Reserve Bank shall

Warehouse Sale Restricted

bureau within its organization the duty of which shall be to extend

Despotic King Cotton to Totter

CROPODIVERSIFICATION

ting Pace in Adopting New Farming Methods

This is the fourth of a series of worked is the basis of furnishing articles discussing the Bankhead our tenants with supplies, we hav. bill, its possible results and the undertaken to compensate for the promise of permanent advantages reduction by increasing the amount in cotton control. Another articles of credit 50 per cent per acre so will annear tomorror. that the tenant draws a little more will appear tomorrow.

ime of his fleecy majesty.

Practicing Ideas

and the soil itself.

Delta & Pine Land Company place at Scott, Miss., on numerous "An appreciable proportion of smaller farms, The Commercial the rented acreage is being planted Appeal discovered that systematic in soy beans for soil improvement. studies of land use are being made and the acreage rented to the government is being devoted to practical schemes of soil improvement in sweet clover, vetch and sagrain, cal schemes of soil improvement the provision of food crops and live stock feeds and a general development of the policy which may ultimately make the farmer an inde-

tion at Scott, for instance, man-grain and feed."

Reducing Acreage Larger Plantations Are Set- are about 12 acres of cotton peraverage farmer if he will only ex- from cultivation. der to keep all of the 3,200 in ourficient to provide for his needs.

against the reduced acreage than

LOUISVILLE, KY. HERALD POST

APR 1 1 1934

the smaller places, it was revealed fused a single tenant the privilegewords, the country would, after sixtyEverywhere the farmers appear of planting cotton," he said.

The system of to be turning to a program of self. "We are putting in an average southern plantation labor that obsustenance, availing themselves of of four acres of corn to every tensor the appropriative to put their ideant family," hereid "This corn istained until 1865. The system would

he opportunity to put their idleant family," hesaid. "This corn istained until 1865. The system would acres into a variety of crops in-planted on half shares. The com-be greatly modified, but it would contended for the use of man, beastpany takes half and the tenantiain the essential element of compulond the soil itself. half. If the tenant has no use for son, and time would reveal whether on the Lee Wilson & Companyhis half, the company will buy it

on the Lee Wilson & Companyins half, the company will buy he had be essentially improved. Or not it would be essentially improved. Oelta & Pine Land Company place

Soy Beans Used

GREENSBORO, N. C Soy Beans Used RECORD

Plantation Labor Again?

In the event compulsory reducmately make the farmer an inde-mately make the farmer an inde-pendent individual regardless of planted in alfalfa for our own hay pendent individual regardless of planted in alfalfa for our own hay purposes. We are also planting comes effective, the Charleston News purposes. We are also planting course what shall be "A fairly large acreage is beingtion of the south's cotton crop be-The Delta & Pine Land planta-considerable amounts of oats forand Courier wonders what shall be the fate of millions of negroes-and

Revolt is Causing Throne of aged by Oscar Johnston, former Mr. Johnston said that his ten-of some white men, too—who know000,000 paid by the government for reductionance director of the AAA andants are increasing the volume of the cotton of the cotton crop had hugely profited now manager of the governmenttheir canning activities and that o raise cotton and nothing besides tion of the cotton crop had hugely profited cotton pool, has worked out care-he will advocate the establishment It has been strongly intimated inwell-to-do whites, vast numbers of Negroes fully the basis upon which the re-of local canning plants on a co-Washington that removal of a con-were being impoverished even to the point "A large percentage of our ten-siderable part of the southern popu-of vagrancy. Since acreage has been re-"We are reducing the averageants have their own cows and lation would be inevitable in the duced, poor black share-croppers are no COMING INTO FACOR cotton acreage per worker frommany have pigs for their own event of the adoption of a perma-longer needed on the plantations. Mr. Binapproximately seven to about five float, it said. Therefor much buying on the part of the nent withdrawal of large acreages der saw bands of them scavenging at the

outskirts of towns. They had been put out "The negroes could remain in the of their shacks. They had no place to go. der to keep all of the 3,200 in our lief to provide for his needs.

farm population, we have eliming the had no place to go.

The governor of Mississippi said that he had nated the use of the tractor in cot with his own family, and perhaps marks our South Carolina contem- had numerous appealing letters from these "Since the number of acres" eight bales of cotton, feed a cow porary, "with intelligent overseers to unbappy more to the number of acres reight bales of cotton, feed a cow porary, "with intelligent overseers to unbappy more acres reight bales of cotton, feed a cow porary, "with intelligent overseers to unbappy more acres reight bales of cotton, feed a cow porary, "with intelligent overseers to unbappy more acres reight bales of cotton, feed a cow porary, "with intelligent overseers to unbappy more acres reight bales of cotton, feed a cow porary, "with intelligent overseers to unbappy more acres reight bales of cotton, feed a cow porary," direct them. Compulsion to work as unhappy people. A University of North well as compulsion to refrain from Carolina investigator reported some 10,000 certain kinds of work would be families stranded in the eastern part of that necessary. In other words, the state. Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk unicountry would, after 69 years, re-versity expects to see 20 to 30 per cent of PLANTATION LABOR AGAIN. turn to the system of plantation the Negro tenant population set adrift if

BY HARRY MARTIN he did before. On the smaller acted age he also has more time for day age he also has more t Revolt is threated by King Cot-work among the plantation's food ton's long and tyrannial reign and feed crops. For this work, he over the southern farmer.

Crop diversification of advo- "It is our thought generally that crop, what shall be the fate of the element of compulsion, and time and will go back to the senate and the house tion of this section, but seldom ing of cotton to the safe, sure land raise cotton and nothing besides? And practiced to any appreciable extent, and will plant other lands to crops is coming, into general favor as a designed to supply food and feed of some white men? Secretary Walmeans of revolution against the reference and be essentially into a self-composition of the self-composition of the south's cotton production of the south's cotton but it would continue the essential which has just issued from joint conference, the composition of the south's cotton but it would continue the essential which has just issued from joint conference, cated on the element of compulsion, and time and will go back to the senate and the house would reveal whether or not it would be passed, cotton production this coming be essentially improved."

Year is to be still further limited. The total means of revolution against the reference and the compulsion of the south's cotton but it is nevertheless, to be cut to 10,000,000. Every planter will be the fate of the element of compulsion, and time and will go back to the senate and the house would reveal whether or not it would be passed, cotton production this coming be essentially improved."

Year is to be still further limited. The total be the fate of the element of compulsion, and time and will go back to the senate and the house would reveal whether or not it would be passed, cotton production this coming be essentially improved."

Year is to be still further limited. The total be the fate of the element of compulsion, and time an

which tend to prevent erosion and moval of a considerable part of the bit far-fetched, but it, nevertheless is to be cut to 10,000,000. Every planter will improve fertility, it will be only a southern population would be inevit-affords food for thought. Bad as be on a quota—big quotas for big planters Checking through the Md-Southmatter of time until the south can able in the event of the adoption of a slavery is, under it, as the old south little quotas for little ones. The senate this week in depluyer of with its be economically independent."

Mr. Johnston said that the plant-permanent withdrawal of large acre-knew it, hundreds of thousands of amendment which tended to throw the quota ture in Divie. The Commercial Apaged. A drive through much of his the Negros could remain in the better off in some respects than they eliminated. Once more it is the poor colored centage of planters already putting firmed his statement that a gen-South and earn a subsistence—with are today.

Southern population would be inevit. affords food for thought. Bad as be on a quota—big quotas for big planters has been of a slavery is, under it, as the old south little quotas for little ones. The senate the population of a slavery is, under it, as the old south little quotas for little ones. The senate the population of a slavery is, under it, as the old south little quotas for little ones. The senate the population of a slavery is, under it, as the old south little quotas for little ones. The senate the senate of thousands of amendment which tended to throw the quota negroes and white people, too, were burden back on the big planters has been pear than they eliminated. Once more it is the poor colored centage of planters already putting firmed his statement that a gen-South and earn a subsistence—with are today.

South and earn a subsistence—with are today.

into actual practice the ideas pre-erous garden spot will be found intelligent overseers to direct them sented through its columns during "In accomplishing the reduction sion to refrain from certain kinds of the past few days. Larger planta we have not taken cotton land tions are setting the example foraway from a single tenant nor re-work would be necessary. In other the smaller places, it was revealed fused a single tenant the privilegewords, the country would, after sixtyof negroes are not that well off tounnecessary. It should not be passed. If it

CHICAGO, ILL. NEWS

is passed the president should veto it. CHICAGO, ILL. TRIBUNE

APR 1 4 1934 RICH PLANTERS AND POUK.

richer and the poor poorer in the south Now, seemingly, this social and economic The Bankhead bill, which for all practical

which terminates today in The Daily News. be adjusted in conference. The bill is known

Already the AAA has made the rich THE VOLSTEAD ACT OF THE NEW DEAL.

process is to be carried one step further bypurposes restricts the marketing of cotton this in amended and revivified Bankhead bill year to 10 million bales, has now passed both The effects of the AAA have been faith-houses of congress. There are minor differences fully described and analyzed by Carroll between the senate and house versions which are Binder, in a remarkable series of articles

Mr. Binder traveled 3,000 miles through the have the administration's blessing. cotton belt. He found that while the \$160,- To the everlasting credit of the present adminis-

tration, it disposed of the unenforceable prohibition Sharecropper against alcoholic drink. In view of that record

It is strange, indeed, to find the same administration imposing a new prohibition of a more funda By Dee Brown

watching.

mental sort. The government can hardly be THE breeze blowing up from the Liz's hair was frowzy, early in "Sure enough?"

unaware of the fact that the Volstead act derived and he burrowed down in the strawas she used to be, when they got business, Ed. That's why we're much of its inspiration and support from the mattress. He pulled the proceeded piece—share cropping on Boss Hannon going to demand our rights, a part determination of the south's rulers to prevent work quilt around ble body and over share cropping on Boss Hannon going to demand our rights, a part of the guv'ment money, maybe."

what about flour, sugar, salt, was frowzy, early in "Sure enough?"

matches? What about clothes, shoes the window panes, the curtains?

He was thinking hard. Why was the government stopping the grow-share cropping on Boss Hannon going to demand our rights, a part ing of cotton? And he with one of the guv'ment money, maybe." determination of the south's rulers to prevent work quilt around by body and over poor whites and all Negroes from obtaining liquor a piece of board over that broken the new Volsteadism of the Bankhead bill is window pane, but it was Spring and aimed by the same ruling class at the same under there couldn't be button more cold. Itings, but instead of seeking to prevent them from Maybe in the fall when the could buy some real glass pares prevent them from earning a living. The failure, and fix all the visalows. Liz wanted despite the chain gang and gunplay to enforce some curtains, too; maybe they the old prohibition, cannot fail to raise doubtscould afford some cheap curtains.

about the success of the new. Certainly the Bankhead bill should have beenhear Liz in the kitchen, slamming eyes. accompanied by a companion measure increasing the doors on the old wood-stove. He THEY ate on the kitchen table the dead dried cotton stalks of last Used to work in a radio factory the standing army and authorizing the use of fire. Oh, well, he had a hard day as he ate it. He stuffed the greasy Ed went in the cabin to tell Liz. The factory was cutting down doughboys in policing the rural south. It is notahead. Had to do some digging in pork down his throat. He closed his Then he came out and began dig-production," the man had told Ed certain of course that the Bankhead sphere with the Bankhead sphere with the Bankhead sphere with the best it. certain, of course, that the Bankhead scheme willthe garden first; ought to be at it eyes, drank the hot water, pretend-ging in the garden. He worked Making too many radios. Overresult in rioting and bloodshed, but the probabilitynow. Then a long day of plowing ing it was coffee. He rolled a cigar-furiously; the sweat poured out production." Funny. He didn't have is so great that it ought not, in prudence, to be in the black earth, working it up ette in brown wrapping paper, using darkened his shirt and overalls.

If no red, working it up ette in brown wrapping paper, using darkened his shirt and overalls.

The didn't have a radio. None of the sharecroppers rabbit-tobacco, a weed that grew

the old prohibition, cannot fail to raise doubts could afford some cheap curtains.

If the production of cotton is forcibly limited to brough the thin quilt. Every morn-was dissatisfied, threw it out the 10 million bales an indefinite number of share croping, all winter, fried salt pork. And door. pers and tenant farmers will be deprived of their orn pones. Water and cornmeal. "Got to feed the pigs." means of livelihood. Some may learn to cultivate Lard all gone. Jesu, what he would't Liz piled the dishes in the same blinding him for a moment. Then acorn season a long way off. another crop and make a living at it; some may rown, and molasses. The molasses face.

The molasses face.

The molasses face.

The molasses face. leave the land peaceably to find employment in all gone, too. Well, in another It was a fine day. The sun was shined up. Must be going some-the cabin, watching him. She had the cities; some may live on public or private char-nonth there should be some garden on the rim of the cotton field, where. Boss Hannon was getting been crying. Ity; and some may content themselves with quietly; tuff. That'd help some. starving to death alongside their wives and chil. That rooster outside was crowing breeze from the river had died. It Must be going somewhere. few hundred or even a few tens of thousands of lawn graying.

from the rapidly diminishing with to have a fire consequences might not be southern farmers the consequences might not be Throwing off the quilt he jumped the crib. There were eight pigs. He year, not having to worry about a fighting off the mortgage-holders. very serious, but the reduction of the crop byout on the floor, in his tattered un-jerked off the shucks, threw them cotton crop." Boss Hannon fingered Ed looked at her in surprise. Liz several million bales can hardly fail to destroy theirwear. It wasn't so cold. Betterin the cow pen, and dropped the his heavy gold watch chain. tvelihoods of hundreds of thousands of families, save the underwear for next winter eight ears in a bucket of slop, dish To expect them all, without disorderly protest, to the rotten cloth. He scratched him-The pigs saw him coming, squealed on the fate which congress is about to impose self where the straw punchinglouder and louder, making a terrific "Maybe we'll raise corn?"

"Maybe we'll raise corn?" through the mattress tick had irri-clamor. The largest pig climbed up "No, I'm going to let the land lie on them is to expect a good deal.

The best that can be hoped for is the releasingtated his skin. His bare feet pickedon the pole fence, snorting. of the tension through widespread bootlegging aup sand from the floor. Liz was He poured the slop in the filthy the gins where the punitive tax on excess produc good housekeeper, but there wastrough. Fighting and squealing, the was wiping the sweat off his hands trough. He watched the big hog the gins where the punitive tax on excess produce good house to be levied. Widespread boot no way to keep the sand out. Hepigs bit and slashed at one anonto his overalls.

It is supposed to be levied. Widespread boot hated the sand.

Other. The largest pig. forcing the Oh, you'll have your garden and over the heaped pile of yellow ears.

He pulled on his blue denim over-others aside, devoured six of the pigs and chickens. Work hard and The big hog would eat an ear, then no means the certain consequence of the enactalls. Liz had patched the kneecorn ears, almost swallowing them you'll get along. Hard work is what fight the other seven pigs off. ment of the law. The law will accentuate the again. Must be a million patches whole, social and economic cleavage between the land on these overalls, all different Too bad, but I suppose he's the "That's right, I guess." Ed was one pig could eat. owners and the landless in the rural south. The shades of faded blue. They wouldoest pig. The others are kind of wondering about that, though Take For a minute the seven skinny results may be merely unpleasant; and then agair not be washed until Sunday. Onlyskinny looking. results may be merely unpleasant; and then agair pair he had. Funny. How many Someone was coming across the ever do any hard work? they may be appalling. The situation will bear pounds of cotton in a pair of over-field. Ben Malone, neighboring "Good-bye, Ed. I'm

alls? Couldn't be over two or three sharecropper. And he raised twenty bales of cot- "Hello, Ed." on last year. Thousands, ten thou- "Hydy, Ben."

sand pairs of overalls in that cot- "I guess you're going over to Tom lately." Boss Hannon chuckled the fat pig, snarling and tumbling ton. And he with only one pair Grant's? Thought I'd come by and shaking his belly. He walked back over the trough, jostling the large It's a crazy world. walk over with you."

He slapped at the cold sweat- "What's wrong? Somebody sick?" stiffened overall knees, like hard "Ain't you heard?" leather. They didn't smell so Heard what?"

He stamped into the kitchen. "Morning, Liz." "Morning, Ed.

Ben Malone spat in the pig-sty going to be no cotton crop.'

It was almost daylight. He could ever the sleep-yellow from his Ben Malone spat in the pig-sty liked music. again. "Well, good-bye, Ed." He It was funny; there was a fellow walked across the field, kicking at he knew down in Marshallton.

Salt pork frying smell came down in the swamp. He puffed it HE HEARD a car coming up the dug furiously. sand road. It stopped in front Maybe he could sell the hogs in of his cabin. He looked up, the the Autumn and get some money sweat dripping from his eyelids Have to fatten 'em up, though, The

> therry red and round. The damp out. He was all shined up, too. She watched him carry the corr across by the pig-sty. She walked

"Aw, what kind of a tale youing louder. He dug furiously.

How could be and Liz live off the

was usually a meek sort of woman "Is that right, then, Mister Han-He held the slop bucket full of

"That's right. Government's pay- "Tom Grant's having a meeting right now up at his cabin." he said

"Maybe we'll raise corn?"

"Aw. Tom Grant's a trouble fallow. Do it good." maker." "What're we going to do?" Ed He dumped the corn into the

gets a man places." There was actually more corn than

folks out to Colorado. Change of brains," Ed said. scene will do 'em good. That boy Then suddenly the seven skinny of mine, he's been running wild pigs massed together, bore down on to his car, carefully avoiding the hog into the mud. Noisily the seven chicken droppings on the ground pigs chewed the corn.

Ed listened to the car roaringus men," she said. "Well, they ain't going to be ne away. The car's roar died, but a The roaring was growing in Ed's sharecropping this year, they ain't roaring came into Ed's head, grow-head. He wiped the dirty sweat off

Boss Hannon, for instance, did he pigs huddled together, their beady eyes watching the fat pig eat. "Good-bye, Ed. I'm taking my "Reckon pigs ain't got much

treading lightly with his black shiny Liz laughed. "I reckon them hogs got more sense than some of

"Why'nt you there?"

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Affecting the "Race Question"

If the congress shall enact compulsory reluction of the South's cofton crop, what shall be the fate of the millions of negroes SELMA, ALA. who know how to raise cotton and nothing TIMES-JOURNAL pesides? And of some white men? Secreary Wallace has strongly intimated that emoval of a considerable part of the Southern population would be inevitable in the event of the adoption of a permanent withirawal of large acreages from cultivation.

were small land-owners.

The dispersion of the negroes throughout ages from cultivation. ier's opinion, a blessing to the South.

In other words, the country would, after Courier, sixty-nine years, return to the system of Southern plantation labor that obtained until 1865. The system would be greatly modified, but it would contain the essential element of compulsion, and time would revea whether or not it would be essentially im-

STEVENS POINT, WIS. JOURNAL

ADD 1 3 1934 PLANTATION LABOR AGAIN

(Charleston News and Courier)

If the congress shall enact compulsory reduction large group of Southern cotton farmers obligations.

The millions of negroes who know how to raise cot jection and nothing besides? And of some white men? ton and nothing besides? And of some white men? ton expert of the Farm Administration, ducers who have agreed to rent 15, moval of a considerable part of the southern popula. The southern popula. The sentence of the Senate and Fall. Some will question whether such demands from a legislation can interfere with contract obtained obthe millions of negroes who know how to raise cot jection whether such a specified number of bales next demands from a legislation can interfere with contract obtained obthe millions of negroes who know how to raise cot jection whethers and Fall. Some will question whether such obtained obthe millions of negroes who know how to raise cot jection whethers obligations.

The millions of negroes who know how to raise cot jection whether such obtained obter C. Davis, and Oscil Langeon, cotobtained 954,766 contracts from proSecretary Wallace has strongly intimated that re the act seeks to restrict cotton sales to 353,646 acres to the Government, bringting the base agreement total down to about secretary Wallace has strongly intimated that result are seen to result to r of a permanent withdrawal of large acreages fromerators in Arkansas and Texas already of ing approximately 3,000,000 acres did not

have said they will seek injunctions to sign contracts and they allow another prevent enforcement of its provisions by 3,000,000 acres for increase in acreage 3,000,000 acres for increase in acreage subsistence—with intelligent overseers to direct them Charges of unconstitutionality prob-compulsion to work as well as compulsion to refrair ably will center the legal tests. Dur-00.000 acres are planted to raise the

from certain kinds of work would be necessary. In 10,000-bale crop. labor that obtained until 1865. The system would bales would be grown on the estimated in transit, and tucked away in other odd greatly modified, but it would contain the essentia of the ball. Success of the application such as the system would reveal wheth of the act may depend, therefore, largeer or not it would be essentially improved by on weather conditions.

Such cotton, in order to escape the grown on the estimated in transit, and tucked away in other odd acreage, a figure safely within the limits corners.

Such cotton, in order to escape the grown on the estimated in transit, and tucked away in other odd acreage, a figure safely within the limits corners.

Such cotton, in order to escape the grown on the estimated in transit, and tucked away in other odd acreage, a figure safely within the limits corners.

er or not it would be essentially improved

PLANTATION LABOR AGAIN

care of themselves when they are left with of the South's cotton crop, what shall be the fate Arkansas, 926,000; South Carolina, 548, control cotton production through interesting of fields by hell received and nothing hesides? And of some whitesee and the fate of the millions of negroes who know how to raise 100; North Carolina, 513,000; Louisiana, dividual and collective effort. nfestation of fields by boll weevils drove men? Secretary Wallace has strongly intimated 136,000; Tennessee, 327,000; Arizona, And Foreign Trade n the migration were included many who that removal of a considerable part of the Southern 37,000; New Mexico, 61,000; Virginia, And Foreign Trade population would be inevitable in the event of the Illinois, 700; and Kansas, 400.

Is that contemplated in the proposal for necessary. In other words, the country would, year. necessary. In other words, the country would, The Farm Administration announced his aspect of the South's evolution of the cotton crop?

The negroes could remain in the South Southern plantation labor that obtained until 1865 by counties it would make exceptions for which The Nashville Banker emphasis and earn a subsistence—with intelligent The system would be greatly modified, but it would areas afflicted by unusual weather con-view of Mr. Government overseers to direct them. Compulsion to contain the essential element of compulsion, andditions during the base period by using overseers to direct them. Compulsion to contain the essential element of compulsion, and an analysis of the base period of five years. Heretofore, the greater part of the south work as well as compulsion to refrain from time would reveal whether or not it would be established a second the production of the production certain kinds of work would be necessary sentially improved.—The Charleston News and was low.

WASHINGTON, April 22.-(A)-Thiquently was attacked on that ground. signing of the Bankhead cotton bill b. Backers sought to draft its taxation sec-President Roosevelt Saturday signallection in such a way as to assure its an administration step along what Sec being upheld by the courts.

retary Wallace himself terms the "ab. One argument raised has been that horrent" path of compulsor control othe 1934 cotton crop is now in the farm production. 25-2 ground and many planters already have Written by Bankhead brothers, and contracted on the futures market to debama Democrats in the Senate and liver a specified number of bales next

ministration, and a monumental one, is About three acres are required to pro the finding, identification, and tagging other words, the country would, after sixty-ninduce a 500-pound bale of cotton in and the bales of cotton of crops now on years, return to the system of southern plantationnormal year, thus only about 9,666,000 hand in mills, gins, warehouses, farms,

1000 m

Farm Administration has beenall cotton over the 10,000,000-bale limit for the past month distributing thefor this year, must be classified as 000.000 bales by States according togrown prior to 1934 and so tagged, oththeir production during the base perioderwise, it cannot be sold. The act resetting up administrative machinery quires that all cotton must be tagged and conferring with internal revenue of as 1933-grown, tax-exempt, or tax-paid. ficials who will be charged with collec- Administration officials emphasized that they had accepted the measure untion of the tax.

The tentative allotment of productionder protest and declared in attempting by States is: Texas, 3,123,000 bales; Mis-compulsory control they were "taking the If the Congress shall enact compulsory reductionsissippi, 1,063,000; Alabama, 856,000; ball" from Southern States which

nfestation of fields by boll weevils drove cotton and nothing besides? And of some white508,000; Missouri, 152,000; California, The South's Cotton

James K. Gerard, chairman of the Committee adoption of a permanent withdrawal of large acre- Some revision of these figures will befor America Self-Contained, has a noteworthy made, since the act exempts Missouri

the country, leaving the Southern states.

The negroes could remain in the South and earn and California growers and producers article in The Manufacturers Record dealing with with no more than a proportionate share a subsistence—with intelligent overseers to direct strict interpretation also would prevent them, would be, in The News and Cou-them. Compulsion to work as well as computed to the work as well as well as computed to the work as well as well as well as well as well of them, would be, in The News and Cou-them. Compulsion to work as well as compulsionfarmers who raised their first crop of nomic progress. One of the most serious of these

to refrain from certain kinds of work would becotton last year from raising any this problems has to with foreign trade, and it is

The most immediate problem of ad-section has supplied about two-thirds of the

world's cotton needs. Today this is changed, as a result of increased cotton acreage in other countries. This year the cotton production of other countries will probably be greater than that of the United States. The foreign cotton acreage five years ago was less than 30,000,000. Last year it was 44,000,000, and this year is expected to see another increase. In Brazil, for example, the cotton acreage this year will be 100 per cent larger than that of 1933. Likewise, India, Egypt and Russia have increased their acreage.

Meanwhile, the United States has been reducing its acreage. Ten million acres of cotton were plowed up last year, and the 1934 acreage will be about 15,000,000 under the average for recent years.

After reviewing these facts, The Banner comments:

The South, it is thus seen, stands to lose a large part of its cotton export trade for two reasons. One, because the foreign demand will be less, as other countries are producing more,

and of a quality steadily improving; the other. because, by reason of the lessened output, the

South will have less to sell.

It is manifest that while this problem of the treatment of the South's chief staple is being considered, every effort should be made to increase the domestic demand. For some years experiments have been made by the federal government and those of several states along this line, and with beneficial results; but it is not reasonable to assume that the increase in American demands will compensate for the loss of the foreign customers.

Diversification of farm products will take care of a considerable part of the 15,000,000 acres drawn from cotton production, but the change from a single crop to a variety cannot

be effected overnight.

Hundreds of thousands of tenants on cotton farms will this year face a difficult and to many an insoluble problem as to what to do to make a living. This is one of the most se-ricus aspects of the compulsory heavy reduction program upon which the government has embarked. So far nothing of a tangible character has been presented for the solution of this collateral but important resultant from the compulsion plan. Under the most favorable aspect some years will be necessary in order to develop a new policy of diversification to a point where it would absorb the many millions of acres long utilized for cotton. These tenants are without experience in manufactures. Unemployment is still mainly found in the domain of industry, and of course the millions of idle persons formerly engaged in manufactures would be and should be absorbed and taken care of in the process of revitalization of industry, before raw material from the farms could be expected to find work. It is probable that many thousand of these cotton tenant farmers, thrown out of employment and seeking it in the towns and cities, will become charges on the government next Winter.

The increase in cotton acreage in foreign countries is but an expression, though a striking one, of the intense nationalism, that struggle for self-contamment, agricultural and industrial, that is the most striking aspect of the world's effort today toward economic recovery. The United States, it may be observed, presents a plain illustration of this interna-

tional tendency.

There was general agreement last year, and "These people (the laborers) are here has been this year, that it was necessary to probably the most depressed body of reduce cotton production in the United States workers in America, exhibiting grave There existed a huge surplus of cotton, and the ficiencies. price, early last year, was at an extremely low "This report will indicate that a point. In view of those circumstances, it would to the intent of the government, are have been foolhardy for the South to produce as now reduced to an even lower plane much cotton as it has ordinarily done in the past, being denied access to the land, and to Whatever difference of opinion there may be the only labor that they know and about the methods of reducing production, it has are capable of doing."

The committee said that the modern been generally agreed that it was necessary to riding boss of the cotton plantations curtail the crop.

For that reason, the Bankhead cotton reduction act has been accepted, as an emergency Norman Thomas late today predictmeasure. It will not solve the whole cotton prob-croppers will result from the "intollem, but it should have the effect of improving erable condition" described in the rethe situation for the present. Concerning the ef- port.

In an open letter to Secretary of fects of this program on tenant farmers, which Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, Thom-The Banner discusses, it can be said that both the as grants that the AAA did not "create this situation" and added that "It Bankhead act and the acreage reduction plan con-is immensely pertinent to point out tain provisions designed to protect the interests that the best you hope by your proof the smaller growers of cotton.

But if the Bankhead act seems desirable as ar To remedy the immediate situation, Thomas urged:

emergency measure, it does not supply the an"The reduction contracts should be

and it may be extended for one more year bywhite.' Asks Court. Asks Court.

Thomas also urged Secretary Walit advisable to do so.

surely will pass in time—the United States must In commenting on the Amberson lords are attempting to take not adopt another policy with respect to cotton. If Thomas said "share-cropping is infi-but that of their tenants as well, the welfare of the cotton-growing South is to benitely worse than a peasant culture, they should be dealt with firmly and protected, that policy must look to the expansion The share-cropper does not have even they should be dealt with firmly and the meagre rights guaranteed by courts conclusively.

This will do the meagre rights guaranteed by courts conclusively. ton to other countries, they must be able to buy, pers would begin in Arkansas soon.

NEW YORK, May 9,-(A)-The administration's cotton acreage program was termed "unsound" and conducive to slavery, port today

The report was note public by Norman Thomas, the socialist, and is based on a survey of 500 tenagt and share-cropper families Mississippi. /

Mississippi.
Chairman the conmade the study was Pi the contracted iam R. Amberson, of the University of Tennessee

Called Unsound. Describing the acreage reduction system as unsound and impractical,

"This report will indicate that a

does not differ very much from his prototype of ante-bellum days. Sees Organization.

gram is to restore the system of sharecropping to a little better basis."

swer to the long-range cotton problem. It would far more strictly drawn for the pro-ploitation, if it exists, is in direct be unthinkable to continue the act as a perma
"Representatives of the share-crop"Representatives of the share-crop"the agricultural recovery act, and nent policy. The act itself, of course, does not pers should be put on the enforcement of the agricultural recovery act, and contemplate such a thing. It was passed for authorities (of the contracts) and in should be put to an end.

limited time only. It is to be in effect this year, treated on an equal basis with the

No other class of our population

lace to establish, on behalf of share farmer, and if there are cases, even

tion with the AAA program.

the largest portion of this class of Milwaukee, and Toledo. farmers Tve hand heif condition mide worse by a recovery program intended as much their relief as for the aid of farmers who own the lands they Yultivate.

If tenant farmers are deprived of an opportunity to earn a living because of the crop reduction program, a direct blow will be struck at the AAA program, which contemplates that lands taken out of cultivation shall be used for the protection of crops for home consumption or shall be planted in soilbuilding legumes.

The abuses reported in some sections include the distribution of government food supplies for tenant farmers by landlords, who entered charges against them for supplies intended as gifts. Such ex-

has been more favored in the fed-After the present emergency has passed—as it antee their rights.

of our foreign markets for cotton. This will de to peasants of Europe."

The socialist presidential candidate in 1928 and 1932 said the first partment of Labor and the Department of Agriculture world trade. If we are to be able to sell our cotdete in 1928 and 1932 said the first partment of Labor and the Department of ways and ton to other countries, they must be able to buy ners would begin in Arkansas soon. and they can buy only if they are able to sell "Organization will have to be rapid means for improving the working conditions of agricultural their own goods. The answer to the South's cot-said. "for it will be considered as a labor. It is possible that this study may result in proposals ton problem, in the long run, lies chiefly in the servile revolt and every effort by to incorporate provisions bearing on wages and hours into revival of world trade. That is why the people plantation owners will be made to the various AAA production curtainment agreements. If of the South should be united in their support of In the Amberson report—made with there is any one group of workers in need of this kind of every measure or policy which tends to promote the aid of socialist units in the cotton. every measure or policy which tends to promote the aid of socialist units in the cotton area and of the League for Indus-protection, it is the agricultural workers. Cash wages in area and of the League for Indus-protection, it is the agricultural workers. Cash wages in area and of the League for Indus-protection, it is the agricultural workers. Cash wages in area and of the League for Indus-protection, it is the agricultural workers. Cash wages in area and of the League for Indus-protection, it is the agricultural workers. Cash wages in area and of the League for Indus-protection, it is the agricultural workers. Cash wages in area and of the League for Indus-protection, it is the agricultural workers. Cash wages in area and of the League for Indus-protection, it is the agricultural workers. Cash wages in area and of the League for Indus-protection, it is the agricultural workers. Cash wages in area and of the League for Indus-protection, it is the agricultural workers. Cash wages in area and of the League for Indus-protection, it is the agricultural workers. Cash wages in area and of the League for Indus-protection, it is the agricultural workers. Cash wages in area and of the League for Indus-protection, it is the agricultural workers. Cash wages in area and of the League for Indus-protection, it is the agricultural workers. Cash wages in area and of the League for Indus-protection, it is the agricultural workers. Cash wages in area and of the League for Indus-protection, it is the agricultural workers. vived on many a plantation and the of the sun. The seasonal character of the work leads to a modern riding-boss does not differ of the sun. The seasonal character of the work leads to a very much from his prototype of ante-kind of high-pressure driving equalled only in the worst type bellum days. On some plantations a of canneries and clothing-trade sweatshops. Furthermore, vicious system of fraud and intimi- of canneries and clothing-trade sweatshops. dation has replaced the older system agriculture is the industry in which child labor has sharply of direct ownership of human work. flourished, as a cursory glance at the Census of Occupations SECURITY FOR TENANT FARMER. will reveal. Truly the "forgotten men" (and women and The conference to be held in children) of the New Deal, the farm workers, are increasingly Washington next week, called by taking matters into their own hands. The outbursts last year Secretary of Agriculture Wallace to in the California citrus-fruit regions, and the more recent plans for the protection of ten-strikes of the Ohio onion workers and the Seabrook farm problem that has arisen in connec-employees, show which way the wind is blowing. Unless the government does something to protect the agricultural Unquestionably gany tends farm workers, this wind may change into a hurricane of the same ers, especially in the south where type that has been raging in San Francisco, Minneapolis,

Agriculture - 1934 Condition of Opportunity to Vote on Bankhead Bill

Here is the Cotton Farmers' Control Ballot through which The Commercial Appeal invites very Mid-South farmer to express an opinion egarding the Bankhead Act and other control

The ballot is short and to he point. It can be completed and in the mails within five minutes. A three-cent/stamp will bring B ad The Farm Editor, The Commercial Appeal, and its contents will be held in strictest confidence.

The Commercial Appeal house that a large nothing more. 15-18-34
number of farmers will vote in order that an ac- For example, the government has curate gauge of the attitude of Mid-South farmers

This is the ballot:

Cotton Control Ballot For Farmers

Do you tavor some form of	COMPULSOR	Y cotton crop control?
Do you favor continuation of	of the Bankhead	Act for 1935?
••••••		, state your reasons
Are you a farm owner? Are you a tenant farmer? Are you a renter?	Yes No	My total acreage is My average cotton acreage is My cotton acreage this year is My average bale production is My bale production this year is What was your bale allotment this year
Are you raising sufficient for My name is	od for your famil	County ated in STRICTEST CONFIDENCE by The Comme a sealed envelope bearing a 3-cent stamp and ma

The Bankhead Bill and The "New Deal"

The cheapest demagoguery practiced by the Republicar campaign committee and their paid cohorts during the campaign is their attack on the Bankhead Cotton Reduc-

tion Bill. We know personally one man who stated recently that he was being sought by the Republican organization, offering a \$20 per week salary to talk to Negro zation, offering a \$20 per week salary to talk to Negro zation, offering a \$20 per week salary to talk to Negro zation, offering a \$20 per week salary to talk to Negro zation, offering a \$20 per week salary to talk to Negro zation, offering a \$20 per week salary to talk to Negro zation, offering a \$20 per week salary to talk to Negro zation, offering a \$20 per week salary to talk to Negro zation, offering a \$20 per week salary to talk to Negro zation, offering a \$20 per week salary to talk to Negro zation, offering a \$20 per week salary to talk to Negro zation, offering a \$20 per week salary to talk to Negro zation, offering a \$20 per week salary to talk to Negro zation, offering a \$20 per week salary to talk to Negro zation, offering a \$20 per week salary to talk to Negro zation, offering a \$20 per week salary to talk to Negro zation, offering a \$20 per week salary to talk to Negro zation, offering a \$20 per week salary to talk to Negro zation, offering a \$20 per week salary to talk to Negro zation. cently that he was being sought by the Republican organi-

mpting to make capital of government reactions make capital of government reactions of the second make capital of government reactions make capital of government reactions make capital of government reactions of the second make capital of government reactions. The second make capital of government reactions of the second make capital of government reactions. toward the various control measures can be ob-ably slow in payment of cotton certificates, under the terms \$ of the Bankhead Bill, and Republican orators, forgetting

all about the meritorious features of the bill, proceed to prod farmers with this question, "Has the New Deal pand you for your cotton?"

The Bankhead Bill limits the total national cotton crop to 10,000,000 bales, with all cotton produced in access of this amount liable to a federal tax. All economists were also that a principle that there should be a sharp reduction in the state of the appropriate that there should be a sharp reduction in the state of the appropriate that there should be a sharp reduction in the state of the same should be a sharp reduction in the state of the same should be a sharp reduction in the state of the same should be a sharp reduction in the state of the same should be a sharp reduction in the state of the same should be a sharp reduction in the state of the same should be a sharp reduction in the state of the same should be a sharp reduction in the state of the same should be same should be a sharp reduction in the state of the same should be same shou of the opinion that there should be a sharp reduction in the graining of cotton, and it was the Hoover regime which suggested plowing up the "third row." The "New Deal" and the "Old Deal" are both, in part, cotton reduction programs.

the "Old Deal" are both, in part, cotton reading the "Old Deal" are both, in part, cotton reading the "Old Deal" are both, in part, cotton reading the "Old Deal" are both, in part, cotton reading to the "Old Deal" are both, in part, cotton reading to the "Old Deal" are both, in part, cotton reading to the "Old Deal" are both, in part, cotton reading to the "Old Deal" are both, in part, cotton reading to the "Old Deal" are both, in part, cotton reading to the "Old Deal" are both, in part, cotton reading to the "Old Deal" are both, in part, cotton reading to the "Old Deal" are both, in part, cotton reading to the "Old Deal" are both, in part, cotton reading to the "Old Deal" are both, in part, cotton reading to the "Old Deal" are both, in part, cotton reading to the "Old Deal" are both, in part, cotton reading to the "Old Deal" are both ar America, it was a problem of under-consumption, rather than over-production. What we seek to uncover here is the hypocrisy of the "Old Deal" fellows, when they stard throwing rocks at a part of the "New Deal" which belongs to the "Old Deal."

throwing rocks at a part of the "New Deal" which be discompleted the "Old Deal."

The dissemblers we are talking about never tell the farmer that under the Bankhead Bill, during 1934, they will receive a total of \$8,000,000 for cotton they have not ground the "Old Deal" they will this year receive 13 cents for their cotton. Without discourse to reason they bellow about nothing that any sensible man would want to hear.

Ask any farmer what he received in actual cash for the part of the sound to hear.

Ask any farmer what he received in actual cash for the part of t

tion.

Figured down to actual dollars and cents, the rental and benefit payments received by cotton farmers in Oklahoma under the Bankhead Bill up to August 1934, was \$13,162, 55 456.05. In addition, a processing tax of almost four millions more go this year to Oklahoma farmers. Figured down to actual dollars and cents, the rental and lions more go this year to Oklahoma farmers,

Thousands of Oklahoma farmers have benefitted by the

Opportunity to Vote on Bankhead Bill

Cotton Control Ballot For Farmers

The Bankhead Bill, It is was study sought an acceptance to the basic with stead or special control by the production of the Bankhead Bill, It is was study of the control by the production of the Bankhead Bill, It is was study of the control by the production of the Bankhead Bill, It is mover that filter a present to the study of the control by the production of the Bankhead Bill, It is mover that filter a present to the study of the control by the production of the Bankhead Bill, It is mover that filter a present to the study of the Bankhead Bill, It is mover that filter a present to the study of the Bankhead Bill, and Republican cuttors, forgetting in the study of the Sankhead Bill, and Republican cuttors, forgetting in the study of the Bankhead Bill, and Republican cuttors, forgetting in the study of the Bankhead Bill, and Republican cuttors, forgetting in the study of the Bankhead Bill, and Republican cuttors, forgetting in the study of the Bankhead Bill, and Republican cuttors, forgetting in the study of the study of the Bankhead Bill, and Republican cuttors, forgetting in the study of the stu

tion Bill. We know personally one man cently that he was being sought by the Republican organization, offering a \$20 per week salary to talk to Negro zation, offering a \$20 per week salary to talk to Negro zation, offering a \$20 per week salary to talk to Negro zation, offering a \$20 per week salary to talk to Negro zation, but this dreds of such paid workers are affoat over the state at zero in the state

advised as to his allotment of

creased. I mean the acreage for mercial Appeal tomorrow. 1935 should not be more than was planted this year. With the same

MRS. ETHEL P. BROWN. Lauderdale, Miss.

0-30-3

SECOND ANALYSIS IS

dicates that a majority of each opposition.

Ballot Form in Paper

that the crop for 1935 should be in- time for publication in The Com- per" winner.

Oscar sippi.

Johnston in Touch

arrangements to have The Com- halia, Miss. mercial Appeal delivered to him might keep in close touch with the returns from day to day.

Tabulation of the early returns by groups showed 560 landowners

it. Arkansas recorded 68 land- Miss.

This second analysis of votes in-tenants and 37 renters registered Miss.

Letters Accompany Votes

class in Mississippi and Tennessee Tennessee placed 195 farm own-land planted to cotton and not on opposes continuation of the Bank-ers, 28 tenants and 54 renters in the cotton that happened to come nk-head Act in 1935, but that in Arowners, 15 tenants and 22 renters "Everybody in this county is kansas the majority favors extend head act for 1935 with the head Act in 1935, but that in Ar-owners, 15 tenants and 22 renters "Everybody in this county is changes.

I think each farmer should being the measure for another year. uance in Tennesse had opposition H. H. Hull, Louisville, Miss. from 180 landowners, 39 tenants Farm Kehabilitation

where he lives.

I think compulsory cotton control is the best thing ever done for the cotton farmer and I do not think that the crop for 1935 should be in-

each day in Washington so that he equal per cent of his cultivated ston, Ripley, Miss.

Analysis of early returns in The ers favoring compulsory control, base this year and reduce it 33 [1.] happy years are rare and far between.

Commercial Appeal Cotton Control as compared with 110 owners, per cent." G. J. Robison, Trement The government is going ahead on the as-

free cotton. I know of farmers this tenant or rescuing them from the thraldom and peonrece cotton. I know of farmers this tenant or renter, is invited to fill "Allotment of some was over whatever about the wisdom and soundness age which has nullified their efforts and of the rehabilitation program which is now suffocated their spirits for generations. If the that the attitude of the farm- as good is only 150. Average of should not be considered a farmer. The control of the should not be considered a farmer ers can be determined before plans the small planter is too small. It feel that a farmer should be permitted to sell his surplus exemption certificates to anyone that wants to buy them regardless of whatever about the wisdom and soundness age which has nullified their efforts and of the rehabilitation program which is now suffocated their spirits for generations. If the tract wide attention program which is now suffocated their spirits for generations. If the tract wide attention program which is now suffocated their spirits for generations. If the tract wide attention program which is now suffocated their spirits for generations. If the tract wide attention program which is now suffocated their spirits for generations. If the tract wide attention program which is now suffocated their spirits for generations. If the tract wide attention program which is now suffocated their spirits for generations. If the tract wide attention program which is now suffocated their spirits for generations. If the tract wide attention program which is now suffocated their spirits for generations. If the tract wide attention program which is now suffocated their spirits for generations. If the tract wide attention program which is now suffocated their spirits for generations age which has nullified their of the tract wide which is now suffocated their spirits for generations. If the tract wide attention program which is now suffocated their spirits for the the tract wide which is now suffocated their spirits for the tract wide with the tract wide which is now suffocated their spirits for the tract wide wide wide w

"I have cleared most of my land nessing a concerted effort to deal with an Johnston, Mississippi since 1931. Terefore, I didn't have economically unprofitable and a socially unplanted this year. With the same acreage the crop can be easily all and acreage the crop can be easily all and acreage the crop can be easily planter and manager of the govern- much to base an average on."—J. just method of agriculture in the South. At ment cotton pool, here for a few N. Dodd, Leland, Miss.

| last it appears that a responsible and powhours yesterday en route to Wash- "What is hurting the small farm- erful agency has become interested in the interested in the small farm- erful agency has become agency agency agency has become agency agen exciting wide interest in Missis- low the government plan, the rea-plight of Southern hare-croppers - both son why he would like to have in-white and black-who have always been vestigated and we, the small farm-rendered helpless and unproductive by the While here Mr. Johnston made ers, are willing to pay for this inreally no more than a survival of the spirit "Let every farmer grow an underlying the institution of human slavery.

land in cotton and you will hear If the efforts of the government to imno complaints." James H. John-prove the situation of the share-croppers and humble tenants were to be regarded as by groups showed 560 landowners "Next year farmers and officials having the earmarks of encouraging a kind will be able to handle the proposi-Mississippi and Tennessee Opposition, with 32 favoring another year of the Bankhead measure; 78 tenants voted anti-Bankure; 78 tenants voted anti-Bank- is on the board to help adminis- head and 53 were for it; 124 rent- ter the law. Why not cut out all der the tenant system. In fact, the land MADE ers were against it while 95 fa- these boards and let the law pro-owners have become known far and wide vored continuation. Separation of vide that not more than one-third for the complaint that they are not able to

Growers Lean to Some Form of the farmers into small, medium and large-sized farms showed that the proportion of sentiments for control and against Bookhear Act continuance was maintained.

BALLOTS FLOOD CHECKERS

BALLOTS FLOOD CHECKERS

The Arkansas and the vete thus far and wide that not more than one-third for the complaint that they are not able to of the cultivated land shall be planted in cotton?" B. D. Thomas, make any money under the present conditions of absentee ownership.

"Present regulations penalize the man who has been diversifying prior to the control period. My farm property. In time, his land becomes and 30 penters favoring compulsory control, with to last where, three erage." W. R. Foster, Greenville exist on the brink of starvation, and he himitian.

The farmers into small, medium of the cultivated land shall be planted in cotton?" B. D. Thomas, thouse any money under the present conditions of absentee ownership.

"Present regulations penalize the man who has been diversifying prior to the control period. My farm property. In time, his land becomes control, with to last where, three erage." W. R. Foster, Greenville exist on the brink of starvation, and he himitian.

The farmers into small, medium of the cultivated land shall be planted in cotton?" B. D. Thomas, make any money under the present conditions of absentee ownership.

"Present regulations penalize the man who has been diversifying prior to the control period. My farm property. In time, his land becomes control, with the last where, there erage." W. R. Foster, Greenville exist on the brink of starvation, and he himitian it. Arkansas recorded 68 land. Miss. self is lucky if he is able to pay his taxes. Agricultural States Draws owners, 18 tenants and 20 renters "I do not believe any centrol Of course, in exceptional years, the absentee Wide Interest With Johnston favoring Bankhead Act continuplan involving the present allot landlord system does bring in a certain ance, with 47 owners, 17 tenants ment feature will ever be admin amount of profits to the owner, but most of Mississippi's vote so far has 244 istered fairly. Let's take the five the landlords are eager to admit that these

Vote indicates that most of the seven tenants and 22 renters op-Miss.

Vote indicates that most of the posing it. In Mississippi 258 land- "The Bankhead Bill needs some people who live on the land they own; that tenants and renters, favor compul-voted against Bankhead Act con-be made more just and to be sim. many of the poor share-croppers and rent-sory crop control in some form. tinuance, while 198 owners, sevenplified." J. C. Crosby, Hamilton ers of the South could become economic as-"I cannot see why my reduction sets to the section if they could be given a should not have been based on the means of owning a small portion of land.

These assumptions immediately strike one as being absolutely sound. If the theory involved can be put into practice, the inefficient and inexcusably wasteful farming system of the cotton belt will be greatly im-

free cotton at an early date and exemption certificates should be description certificates should be described from the sunday appear by counties elsewhere in today's Commercial Appeal. Today's paper also carries alloted less than one bale of taxer in the Mid-South, farm owner, alloted less than one bale of farmers this topic of the mid-South, farm owner, is invited to fill "Allotment of some was over whatever about the wisdom and soundness" which accompanied to some was over whatever about the wisdom and soundness over whatever about the wisdom and soundness over which has pullified their efforts and

FIGHT BANKHEAD BILL

Camele (The following letters came to The Telegraph AMERICUS

GA.

ISSUE OF

for information of readers.) Hon. Eugene Talmadge, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Governor:

I noticed in last week's Statesman you said you hoped the people would vote down the Bankhead

know just who is going to be allowed to vote apparent inequalities, was the season. on it, and what requirements to be made to qualify to vote. I naturally suppose that the sentiment of all but five farmers. The most interesting feature of Chattanooga, Tenn. county agent or this county is holding meetings ast night. The meeting was the and discussing of several charts about at their school noises, asking them now irst of a series to be held by Mr. Luck made verbal and pictomuch the Bankhead bill has helped them, Seems J. K. Luck, county agent, for dis-rial comparisons of conditions for he is doping them up and I find lots of the ussion of all government or the past ten years, stressing the white people are led to believe that if the Bank-control programs.

head bill is doomed, it will ruin the fellow who

Mr. Luck said this morning that duces or increases its cotton acre-

Senator George said he thought we were nearertended the meeting and a pollhot stand more than a ten to This is probably true, and inasmuch as miraculous work are they of-an angelic or di-ber, this year. mortals to immortals?

Search the records of how they lied about took the floor and asked all far exercised.

I beg to remain, as ever yours for service and for equal rights to all and special privileges to ers remained seated. Short talks

WALTER SMALLWOOD. Thomson. Ga.

hoped the people would vote down the Bankhead bill. I noticed also that you said the boys who have the jobs would try to keep it, and bfind it to be true, and as I am opposed to the Bankhead bill as it stands, if I know what it means I would be glad to do all I can achielp to kill it. So if you will send mit some literature to be just what the bill means to us to stay on, of just what the bill means to us to stay on, of just what it would relieve us of if it is bluid be let the people know what they really and voting on.

FOR BANKHEAD BILL

SWAINSBORO, Ga., Dec. 14.—
Farmers are voting today in this county on whether or not they favor continuance of the Bankhead bill. Only farmers, landlords and tenants, it seems, are cligible to vote. Included in this class are the megroes, who are voting along with the whites. It has been such a long time since the negroes have participated in the same election with the white voters in the same and effect of the same election with the white voters in the same voters in the same voters in the same voters in the same voters in the voters

"Keep the Bankhead act," with Bankhead act, which controlled that Emanuel will poll about two thou Also, I would be glad if you would let me slight modifications, to take care ginning of their cotton this sand votes and it is generally believed

Please let me know your idea of what effect while the farmers showed interestage, there will continue to be the bill being killed would take on the signer in the discussion of peanut con-as has been for the past ter Georgian Notes Basis of Fight and the non-signer, and if the people will havetrol programs and other govern-years, a gradual increase of cot-

to comply with the contract when the Govern-ment farm recovery moves, their on production in foreign cotton to The Chattanooga Times: ment doesn't comply with the contract. Will itenthusiasm rose when the Bank-fields, but which will not have a I notice in the papers of Dec. 18 that kill all of such bosh if we vote the bill down, head act was mentioned. Manygreat deal to do with our own Gov. Talmadge is still fighting the and will it not seal our doom forever if it is were plain spoken on the subject markets. The world, he showed Bankhead act and says that the election we approve of letting the committeemen hand rising to voice their approval of as a considerable carry over 0 tion was not fairly conducted, and further control act. The meeting was a considerable carry over 0 tion was not fairly conducted, and further control act. The meeting was a considerable carry over 0 tion was not fairly conducted, and further control act. out to themselves and their friends a part of the control act. The meeting was not on yet, and consumption no ther says that "when I went to vote our work to pay the expense of their laziness? held at the Leslie gymnasium. being near back to normal. He in Monroe county, Negroes were voting I noticed the other day in the paper where A large number of negroes at-pointed out that farmers could who do not own an exe, plow or mule."

Democracy than ever. If this is Democracy-to of the negro section showed more welve million-bale crop next sea the Negroes grow most of the cotton in H-with Democracy. And another thing, Ithan 60 per cent were land own-son, and expect anything like; that section of Georgia, why should wish to refresh your memory on is Congress ers or renters who would be elig-good price for cotton. they not be allowed to vote? We do making such committeemen as we have in this ible to vote on the Bankhead Mr. Luck emphasized the poin not have any trouble in figuring out same. But they are made supreme. What referendum to be held in Decem-that this program belonged en why these poor Negroes haven't any-

vine nature? Or, have they been changed from After a discussion of the Bank-up to them to keep or discarc or many of them, are Negroes, but it head act, L. C. Hines, of Leslieit. No effort at persuasion was is a sad day when a man says that his

their acreage and allotment, and judge from ners favoring a continuation of Only one farmer present sug-landlord will become more considerate that.

The right to vote being the land of the convice and the act to rise. Only five farm-gested polling the Leslie crowd. Of his tenants. The right to vote being the convice and the act to rise.

hey favored the continuation of he act and almost every one was net with loud applause.

All Phases Discussed

This was the first of a series of such meetings to be neid by the county agent for the purpose of acquainting producers, landlords, renters and share croppers, SAVANNAH, GA. PRESS

EMANUEL TO VOTE FOR BANKHEAD BILL

and the cause and effect of the same election with the white voters it is just a bit odd. It is estimated that sentiment of the voters will be for continuance of the cotton law.

TIMES

fact that whether America re TALMADGE AS LANDLORD

on Bankhead Vote.

tirely to the producers, and it was thing in the way of property when the tenants do not have sufficient means the only thing many tenants have after their landlord has finished with them, should vote and assist the president of the United States who has proven to be their best friend. It is true that all tenants are not in the class the governor spoke of, as all landlords are not alike. JOHN M. HUTCHESON. La Fayette, Ga., Dec. 19, 1934

JEU 1 5 1934

1,531 Sumter Farmers Vote 'Yes', Only 8 'No'

Thompson Community Leads With All Qualified Voters Casting Ballots In Favor Of Continuance of Act

ed their approval of continuing the act but more opposition was seen at the meetings than voted the Bankhead cotton production "no" Friday. centrol act through 1935-36 by Several negro farmers were askgoing to the polls Friday and ed at the local polls why they 1,531 voting in favor of the con-favored the act's continuance. tinuance and only eight voting "Cause I got more money than I against it. The overwhelming vote had in a long time," was the in favor of extending the bill was prempt reply of several. not unexpected as a majority of The number voting as reported the farmers have apparently fav- in the box below was certified ored the bill from its enactment, by the county cotton committee however some of its severest crit- of the Americus Crop Production ics, several months ago, were be- Control Association. lieved to have voted "yes."

ter county's falling in line with others favoring the bill is due to the various committees that worked in the county voting districts. Farmers that were in favor of the act but did not thing it imperant enough to go to the polls, were transported to and from by community committees.

The community deserving the most credit is Thompson. In that community there were 215 qualified voters and every one of them went to the polls and voted "yes," we want the Bankhead Act continued another year." The heaviest voting was at Leslie where 304 farmers voted favorably. The Americus district also voted one hundred per cent for the act.

Of the eight votes cast against the bill's continuence, three were from Ehiloh where only 28 voted, three from Plains, and one from Thalean. Over 99.5 per cent of the farmers voting favored the

At a series of meetings held

__prior to Friday's referendum. Sumter county formers express- farmers enthusiastically endorsed

Much of the credit for Sum-Sumter County Voting

	Number	Number
	Voting	Voting
Community	"Yes"	"No"
Community New Era	129	0
Shiloh	28	3
Concord	87	0
Leslie	304	Ö
Andersonville .	69	1
Thompson		0
Plains		3
Chambliss		Ö
Thalean		ĭ'
Anthony		ō
Americus	170	Ŏ
Total	1531	8

Agriculture - 1934 Condition of.

DO TENANT FARMERS LOVE THE SOIL?

In "Tobacco Road," Erskine Caldwell, the young Georgia author, has written what The Birmingham News describes as a "deeply patheth story of the, life of ten-

The wide interest at acted by the novel has been greatly enhanced by the stage version, which has created a strong impression on the New bork stage of the dramatization of toolaco Road," Stalk Young, writing in The New Republic, says: "I am not sure...that this ply's best claim to importance does not lie in the fact that the writing itself can be listened to inch by inch. It affords the ear some initial excitement peculiar to genuine speech."

Mr. Young's comment is an excellent illustration of his critical discernment. In Mr. Caldwell's novel there are numerous passages which have the effect of leading the reader into a belief in the factual reliability of the expressions of the main characters. In other words, Mr. Caldwell has demonstrated that he is a genuine artist. It is only after a second perusal of his book that a reader finds himself inquiring whether the outlook of the tenant farmers in the novel-both in their spoken philosophies and in their melancholy degradation - is the kind of thing which one really encounters on the sand hills of Georgia, or the red hills of Alabama and Mis-

The News asks us to take, for example, one of the speeches of old man Jeeter, grew forty bushels of potatoes last the father of the degenerate family group year; enough cane to make syrup for which Mr. Caldwell has delineated. Stand- use during the winter, and recently ing before his fields on which no crap has been planted for several seasons, Jeeter fattened on every conceivable kind of declares: "When the Winter goes, and food the old couple could obtainwhen it gets to be time to burn off broom- weeds, roots and other feed of like nasedge in the fields and underbrush in the ture making up the ration. thickets, I sort of want to cry, I reckon it ten years, and according to Mr. J. L. is. The smell of that sedge-smoke this Kersey, overseer, never loses an op-

"Then pretty soon all the other farmers his humble plot. start plowing. That's what gets under my skin the worse. When the smell of that new earth turning over behind the plows strikes me, I get all weak and shaky. It's in my blood - burning broomsedge and plowing in the ground this time of year. I did it for near about 50 years, and my pa and his pa before him was the same kind of men. Us Jeeters sure like to stir the earth and make plants grow in it. I can't move off to the cotton mills like the rest of them do. The land has got a pow-

erful hold on me."

Says The News:

This, undoubtedly, is the kind of writing which, to use Stark Young's words, "can be listened to inch by inch." It possesses that species of artistic genuineness which is capable of leading a reader into questionable assumption as to the nature of Georgia tenant farmers. Do these people feel toward the land in the way that Jeeter's speech would indicate? One grieves to voice a suspicion that they generally do not. If they did, the social aspects of Southern agriculture would be

he can depend.

Dawson, Ga., News January 4, 1934

One 11 County Negro orrying Over Job Not

J. C. Perry, Aged Doverel Negro, Is "Getting Along Well Enough."

If there were no CWA or RFC or other relief organization, J. C. Perry, aged negro living on the Rainey farm in the Doverel community, would not worry, for only honest toil is the thing which he seems to feel necessary to get along.

Although a cripple, he has with the aid of his wife, managed to raise vegetables enough on the one-acre tract surrounding the cabin in which he lives to supply their needs, and in addition killed his one hog, which tipped the scales at 339 pounds. The hog was

Perry has lived on the place about time of year near about drives me crazy. portunity to get a day's work outside Atlanta Supplants St. Louis the chickens will hatch out other chickens. And pretty soon that Negro tenant will have a whole barn-As U. S. Mule-Trading Leader how rapidly those things multiply.

Turnover Here Nearly 40,000 in 1933, Against ate. Moreover, he has been earning 35,000 for Missouri City; Business Better

much less of a problem.

The tenant farmer naturally loves the snatched place in problem trading soil—he has no other friend upon whom from the time-honored leader, St. Louis, and the end is not in sight yet, local commission men said on Wednesday as advices from St. Louis placed that market's 1933 mule turn. ATLANTA-(A)-A twofold pr over at 35,000, as compared with the gram aimed at eliminating destitu

Patterson said. "Atlanta had the lead said the colonel.

for a brief time, about the period of The administration proposes to the World War, but now it appears strive towing what end in proposes to that the lead has come here perma-public health projects such as drainfor Georgia, which embraces the nently. Dealers and buyers are realizing lowlands wherem ing that they can find more mules breed and spread malarial germs.

here for a better selection and save Curtanment and themselves the long trip to St. Louis." tion of pellagra, prevalent in some themselves the long trip to St. Louis." tion of pellagra, prevalent in some themselves the long trip to St. Louis." tion of pellagra, prevalent in some themselves the long trip to St. Louis." tion of pellagra, prevalent in some themselves the long trip to St. Louis." tion of pellagra, prevalent in some the miss ray B. Shepperson in charge large mule markets, are about tied jective. That being a disease atlange mule markets, are about tied jective. That being a disease atlange mule markets, are about tied jective. That being a disease atlange mule markets, are about tied jective. That being a disease atlange mule markets, are about tied jective. That being a disease atlange mule markets, are about tied jective. That being a disease atlange mule markets, are about tied jective. That being a disease atlange mule markets, are about tied jective. That being a disease atlange mule markets, are about tied jective. That being a disease atlange mule markets, are about tied jective. That being a disease atlange mule markets, are about tied jective. That being a disease atlange mule markets, are about tied jective. That being a disease atlange mule markets, are about tied jective. That being a disease atlange mule markets, are about tied jective. That being a disease atlange mule markets, are about tied jective. That being a disease atlange mule markets, are about tied jective. That being a disease atlange mule markets, are about tied jective. That being a disease atlange mule markets, are about tied jective. That being a disease atlange mule markets, are about tied jective. That being a disease atlange mule markets, are about tied jective. That being a disease atlange mule markets are also atlange mule markets, are about tied jective. That being a disease atlange mule markets are also atlange mule markets at a disease atlange mule markets are also atlange mule markets at a disease atlange mule m market often was in at our auction

Gus Weill, of Ragsdale, Lawhon pose in affording employment & Weill, said that "the market is As to the section of the section strong and mules are advancing. Attoday is due to the fact that this city planted the band. By way of ilis a better distributing point for the lustration, he said: that fact. The market was good last titute Negro tenant. He doesn't have for 1933 at "more than 40,000."

The average price of a mule on the notch price around \$235.

For Tenants To Own Land Planned By U. S.

the other day, and he told me that disease, the health work is designed the Atlanta trading is much better disease, the health work is designed than that in St. Louis."

lanta's leadership of the mule trading plained the basis would be self-susof rehbilitation, Col. Westbrook ex-

year, and is even better now. There a thing, not even a cow or a pig or a were between 3,500 and 4,000 mules a thing, not even a cow or a pig or a tural agent, ranking vocational sold on the Atlanta market this week." garden. He is living on rented land, teacher and one outstanding citizen, Weill estimated the local turnover giving a share of his crop to the landlerd.

"We will lend him a cow and a pig local market is \$125, with the top- and maybe some chickens. And will help him get a garden planted. Maybe be to select those persons who are the house he lives in needs fixing. If so, we will get the landlord to furnish the material and then we'll hire program, and a limited number of somebody on relief rolls to do the

the chickens will hatch out other yard full of cows and calves and pigs and chickens. It's amazing

"In the meantime, it hasn't been costing that fellow anything to live. He has been raising what his family some money by working part of the time on the health projects and other public works.

Than in 15 Years, Say Leaders.

Atlanta's mark of the "gees" and Elimination Of Disease, "By that time the malaria is pretty well out of his system and he bewell out of his system and he bediccomes ambitious to own some land.
The landlord, who has more land. "By that time the malaria is pretty than he needs, perhaps, is glad to sell him a tract on easy terms.

Five Years For Programs

With all conditions favorable, Col. Westbrook believes, the transposition from share-cropper to land owner could be accomplished in about two vears.

over at 35,000, as compared with the gram aimed at eliminating destitution and disease among Southers that the number of the J. W. farm tenants is a principal factor in presented proposals for the new plan that the number of mules handled daily at the Atlanta auction barns is greater than at any time since the World War brought a booming market, although prices do not now range as high.

"St. Louis has long been recognized as the leading mule market, but Atlanta's business of the last year undestinably gives this city the palm," Patterson said. "Atlanta had the lead for a brief time, about the period of the administration proposes to the World War, but now it appears strive toward that end in proposes to the World War, but now it appears strive toward that eliminating destitution. The liminating destitution of the maticular destitution and disease among Southers the conference which closed Tuesday. The various state groups attending the conference which closed Tuesday the conference which closed Tuesday. The various state groups attending the conference which closed Tuesday. The various state groups attending the conference which closed Tuesday. The various state groups attending the conference which closed Tuesday the conference which closed Tuesday. The various state groups attending the conference which closed Tuesday the conference which closed Tuesday the conference which closed Tuesday affecting their states. Meetings in each state are planned immediately and then the general relief program of the national administration will be put in effect.

Administrator Harry L. Hopkins said the rural rehabilitation program will be worked out with equal rights for all races. He stated there will be no discrimination in its execution.

BACK 10 THE FARM.

The various state groups attending the conference which closed Tuesday affecting the conference of the national administration will be and then the general relief program of the national administration will be an all the conference of the national administration will

back-to-the-farm movem

divided into six divisit hs, with each divisional of the charge of a di-visional agricultural supervisor, who ose in affording employment to will be assisted by dissional home nousands now on relief rolls.

As to the actual economic phase economics supervisor and divisional social work supervisor.

In each county a committee will be set up, composed of the county relief administrator, county agriculto be selected by the four persons named above.

The object of this committee will eligible for relief under the rural repair work.

"Pretty soon the cow will have a gram at the start. resolution calf, the pig will have more pigs and eligible for relief will be judged on the following conditions:

The family must be certified by the county relief administrator. There must be a responsible male of-

18 years or older who is physically Editor Constitution: We farmers non-signer?

fit and has had five years of farmingout in the country read The Constitute We all know that one big aim

experience. The family must have the first the family must have the family must have the first the family must have the first the family must have the family mu

it and has had five years of farming out in the country read The Constivariety of the state of from the rolls and other families pasture. taken on; the money necessary to When they were faced with the cot- Then there is a rumor going around carry on this work will come from they were unable to plow up one-allotted to our county, 90 per cent

the federal government. The program as announced approached to be a detailed outline of their acreage and have any is to be divided among those who hold the pears to be a detailed outline of the month of the highest integrit. These head bill for new producers is to be the general plan promulgated by themen are both of the highest integrit divided between the new producers president to cover the entire country, and they regretted their inability and those who did not sign cotton respectively, and the caution that will be observed.

ure of success will be obtained. a word of condemnation against them, stretched to take in all the non-lit is a matter of regret, however, and with their program of decreasing some of our people would be on the that the plan was not put in motion acreage behind them, it looks as far side of the minus sign. And, insufficiently early that a large move-though they would be unable to get deed, would this plan be in accordance the fine development that is in the making in a large ment back to the farm could have cotton.

The importance of the three qualities can be seen in the fine development that is in the making in a large move-though they would be unable to get deed, would this plan be in accordance any sort of allotment of "gin-free" ance with the Bankhead bill which (I territory of which the Hubert farms are now the centure of the first development that is in the making in a large move any sort of allotment of "gin-free" ance with the Bankhead bill which (I territory of which the Hubert farms are now the centure of the first development that is in the making in a large move any sort of allotment of "gin-free" ance with the Bankhead bill which (I territory of which the Hubert farms are now the centure of the first development that is in the making in a large move any sort of allotment of "gin-free" and wholesome co-option and the making the proportion and the mount of the proportion and the mount of the mount of the making in a large move and the mount of the mou

ment back to the farm could havecotton. begun before time to begin planting Somehow it does not seem right purports to give the gist of the Bank- of intelligence and cooperation. Last year, one hundred ield and garden crops. As it is also taken who have pioneered head bill): "Cotton producers who bushels of wheat was loaned to negro farmers who were ield and garden crops. As it is, along the path we are now endeavor-did not sign voluntary contracts will not able to buy wheat. A group of 19 farmers in the only the very first beneficiaries willing to follow, and who had already make application to county commit- neighborhood sowed wheat. An up-to-date threshing lave an opportunity to start self-accomplished what our government is tees and receive an allotment upon asking us to do, should be penalized approximately the same basis as consustaining operations with fall crops, for their foresight and wisdom.

> a farmer, who has shown by his co-operation under trying circumstances last year, and by his effort to co-operate this year, receive a reasonable allotment of "gin-free" cotton under the Bankhead bill, or

and as stated before in The Consti- Another farmer in our county, who I am myself a co-operator, and I tution's back-to-the-farm editorials count of a serious illness a few years in reduction of production, and I the bulk of those who return to ago was obliged to sell off half his am "agin" all those who stayed out the farm this country will have and reduce his constitute by for selfish records but I have the farm this country will have a mules, and reduce his constitute by for selfish records. the farm this summer will have to mules, and reduce his operations by for selfish reasons, but I know that be helped through next winter be helped through next winter. maining half was even less than nor- to be inside and couldn't make it-

Up to this time no announcement mal, due to less efficient manage- and I hope they get a fair deal has been made as to how land will ment. In the years '33 and '34 he came back somewhat into his own, be secured for the beneficiaries of bought mules and restored his farm the plan, but with the care that is to almost to working capacity, though be exercised in selection of the cotton to the mule. When the rejution form families it is to be here adduction comparing hit him in spirits of initial farm families, it is to be hoped duction campaign hit him, in spite of that arrangements can be made recent capital expense, and the fact that he had planted conservatively, either for long-term leases, or for he plowed up one-fourth of his crop. purchases on deferred payment ob- This year he tried to be a co-opera-tor, but due to the years when his ligations that may be easily met by rations were slight his contract any ambitious and progressive s returned marked ineligible. Will farmer.

Dirt Farmer Points Out Some of The Bankhead Measure's Injustices

not be very much money.

fourth of their acreage and have any is to be divided among those who hold

quote from a newspaper article which ter.

tract signers.

FELIX ROBERTS. Darbys Cross Roads, Ga.

AUGUSTA. GA.

word of complaint or note of bitterness was heard. The consensus of cpinion seemed to be that the negrees should stay where they are and that they should start with what they have and build a better civilization.

If the great mass of the negro population has the good sense and courage to follow the advice and the example of their intelligent leaders we may expect an amazing try, and the caution that will be ob-rest.

To the credit of their local and If the 10 per cent of "gin-free" cotton gathered at Log Cabin seemed to thoroughly compre-ficiaries indicates that a high meas-bors and friends, I never have heard ducers in our county should be credited as word of condemnation against the stretched to the condition of the negro population within the life of the present generation. The leaders gathered at Log Cabin seemed to thoroughly compre-ficiaries indicates that a high meas-bors and friends, I never have heard ducers in our county should be creation would lead the race out of the economic wilder-

> One or two illustrations will show the importance outfit was purchased. As a result the group of farmers who sowed wheat made enough to supply bread until wheat of this year's growing is ready to grind. As flour is needed a large truck is sent to the roller mills at Wrens, makes the trip in one day and delivers the flour at the homes of the farmers.

> Two years ago it was decided to try sweet potatoes as a money crop. During the past year several farmers planted from one to four acres. The potatoes were cured and sold at the farms to the Rogers stores for 90 cents the bushel. The demand was far greater than the supply and hence the acreage will be considerably increased this year. It should be stated that the potatoes were graded and properly crated. It should also be stated that a number of white farmers are planning to cultivate potatees for the market this year and that Prof. Z. T. Hubert who came back to the old home place, has willingly agreed to sell the pototoes of the white farmers just as he does for the negro farmers.

The college presidents who attended the conference were greatly impressed with what has been accomplish-Dr. Guy Wells, president of Teacher's College at Statesboro, and the writer of this column, were at the conference on invitation and delivered addresses to the



NEGROES ARE ADVISED TO STAY ON FARMS

SPARTA. Ga., Aug. 23, P)—Dr. Kelly Miller, of Howard & Diversity at Washington, telly fold an audience at the Hor Cabin Community Centermore here that the farm before a better chance than the fith for the negro.

Addressing a conference of social and economic workers at the negro development. Dr. Willer said that "already the differential parts in themselves to urban life."

Condition of.
Letters To. The
Compedition
Some FREE SPEECH

To The Commercial Appeal:

Dare you print anything critical of the "New Deal," or has free speech, like most of our other liberties, been submerged in the interest of loyalty to government by experimentation, regardless contight or wrong?

I speak of the Bankhead bill.

No more disruptife, destructive, and I think, dishoutst piece of legislation of disgrared the statute books of this country. And I venture to add that would the powers that be allow same to come before the proper legislative tribunal this freak piece of legislation would be relegated to a just oblivion, where even its author seems to wish it temporarily, probably for fear of a like result to the just passed Mississippi senatorial race within his own bailiwick. Here's hoping.

At any rate, to get down to cases. We, who for years unnumbered have produced, roughly speaking, six per cent of the cotton production of Madison, our parish, have just been allotted a little more than three per cent of the Bankhead allotment to our parish.

With over one hundred negro families to care for we have never allowed them to partake of any of the relief grafts, we have been given a quota of approximately a little less than four bales to the family. While our neighbor, whose government rentals amount to over \$2,000, with one-third the tenantry. and less than one-third the land is given over six bales per family. Nor can we blame the local committee. They are swamped with fact and fiction, and a maze of red tape, that makes it wonderful they are able to function at all. In all the clamor raised by the clackquers and beneficiaries of this immoral act is there one word of praise or disinterested appreciation by an honest-to-God producer of cotton?

Maybe with a dollar whose purchasing power is very much debased some super-financier might be able to care for this entourage on less than four bales to the family, but not this writer. So I guess we will be forced to join the procession that frequents the public feed trough, and help to destroy "That bold peasantry, its country's

pride,
That once destroyed can never be supplied."

Yours for the future, the present is no more.

W. R. GILFOIL,

Omago Ta

Condition of. New York Times

Mississippi Negroes to Vote on Cotton Act At Express Urging of White Neighbors

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 13.—Something almost new is going to take place in this State tomorrow when thousands of Negroes will go to the polls, cordially invited and earnestly urged to do so by their white neighbors.

It will be the first time such a thing has occurred within the present century and for a goodly number of years prior thereto. Avoidance rather than participation has been the rule among Negroes in this State on election day ever since adoption of the Constitution of 1890, which virtually barred them from suffrage.

However, tomorrow's election will not be political. It will be a referendum on the Bankhead Cotton Reluction Act, and the ballot of the owliest Negro tenant farmer will be just as important as the vote of the largest delta planter.

That is why the Negro cotton grower has been asked to the polls. To what extent the Negro farmers will respond is problematical, n fact, it is a matter that is causing advocates of the Bankhead Act some worry, and they frankly admit it.

Probably less than 3 per cent of the Negro population of voting age in this State has ever had the experience of depositing a ballot, and it is feared they may be a bit timid about doing so, even though it has been carefully explained to them by county agricultural agents what the election is all about.

Besides, the weather is still quite chilly, although the cold wave has been broken, and many may be reluctant about leaving their cabin fires.

There are many thousands of Negroes in Mississippi above the age of fifty who have never been near a polling place.

zens Protest

By Everett Wadsworth (Staff writer)

glaring two column heading on themajority of Negroes.

front page greeted the quarter million readers of the Des Moines Register Sylvester's version of the conversa citizens throughout Iowa, but such a profit from the distress of others. tion reads in part as follows: "Destatement appearing in a heading on Sylvester was not disposed to give up with- get him out of trouble. White House gentleman what an-metropolitan daily is embarrassing store and put in a call for the president. swered de phone up there got mad and and mortifying to our school children It has not been an easy matter heretofore keeps on and finally gets him.

"He say, 'who dis' and I say, it Sylvester.'

"He say, 'Sylvester who?'

"I say 'Sylvester Harris, a niggereditor down here in Mississippi. A man gettin' ready to take my land and I want to know what to do. Do papers say President --- And call you and I does and nere I is.' . . .

Article O. K. Says Editor

The five thousand Negroes in Des COLUMBUS, MISS., Feb. 27-(P) Moines who read the Iowa's most pop-sylvester Harris's long distance teleular daily were not irked over the hone conversation with President article in question; however, colored cosevelt had brought results today.

Here is sylvater's version of the concitizens felt indignant over the head-versation ing that the editorial staff chose to "De White House gentleman what use. Basil Walters, managing editoranswered de phone up there got mad of the Register stated Tuesday after-I keeps on and finally gets him. noon: "Colored people shouldn't feel "He say, 'Who dis' and I say, 'It's hurt about the article; although, I see Sylvester. nothing harmful about it we will try "1 says 'Sylvester Harris, a nigger our best to see that it doesn't occurdown here in Mississippi. A man getagain."

the Tribune has been most fair and through extension. impartial especially toward local af- the best cotton yields in Lowndes Counfairs of colored people, but to publish ty, having produced 24 bales on 30 a slur heading containing a well- acres "HERE I IS, SAYS A 'NIGGER known word publicly ridiculing a ra-Memphis, Tenn.. Com'rcial Appeal March 2, 1934

NO F. R. KEEPS THE FAITH." 84 AND F. R. KEEPS THE FAITH," Edegree and is strongly resented by the

Committee of Six

Wednesday morning when they openby A. A. Alexander, S. Joe Brown. Sylvester was in trouble. He was about to which was about the was about to which was about the was about the was abo

the editorial staff with a few lines in describes the conversation: an obscure place or possibly not pub- "He says 'Who dis?" and I say, 'It's Syllished at all," the committee told the vester.' "He says, 'Sylvester who?'

Who Dis? Asks

and said, 'Quit calling de President,' but

"He say, 'Sylvester who?"

tin' ready to take my land and I want to know what to do. De papers say call

The policy of both the Register and you and I does and here I is. "De President says quiet-like 'Svlves investigate and you'll hear from

That was Feb. 19 New Orleans Land received B telegram, followed by a letter, asking that the mortgage on Sylvester's farm be investigated thoroughly and adjusted

Hamilton says Sylvester has one of

The President and Sylvester

Sylvester Harris is a Lowndes County, son in the world today is Franklin D. Roosevelt. Mississippi, negro. He owns an 80-acre farm.

ed up the "paper that Iowa depends Charles P. Howard and James B. Mor lose his homestead. The holder of the secvester Harris, somewhere in Missis-nesday afternoon, objecting to the in good farm, evidently, as Sylvester produced to help him out. sippi who phoned President Rooseveltdignity suffered by the Negro citizens 24 bales of cotton on 30 acres last year. by long distance inquiring of the fore-and children by means of the press.

Farms of that kind are the ones that mort- he can possibly help it. He dearly loves every foot gage holders desire to foreclose on. Persons of land on which he lives.

Closure of a mortgage on his farm. "Not only is it an insult to Negro who foreclose these days usually expect blast of cannon fire for Sylvester Harris who had

the front page of a widely circulated out a struggle. He went into a Columbus

said, 'quit calling de president,' but land younger generation; Negro events for an obscure person like Sylvester to get of national importance, unless shock-the president on the wire, but Mr. Roosevelt

ready to tale my land and I want to know what to do. De papers says call you and I does and here I is.'

"De president says, quiet-like, 'Sylvester, I'll investigate and you'll hear from me.' "

Sylvester heard from the president indirectly, but promptly, as he promised.

The mortgage on Sylvester's farm will be adjusted through the Federal Land Bank and he will not lose his home.

There is something significant in the idea that the president of the United States is available to those in trouble and no business is so urgent that he can not postpone it long enough to look after the needs of his people.

Birmingham, Ala., News March 8, 1934

CONSIDER SYLVESTER

Sylvester Harris, Lowndes County Negro, called President Roosevelt direct over the telephone to protest against foreclosure of a mortgage on his ex-

He got the president direct on the line, which isn't hard to do-not nearly so hard as getting a phone connection with the governor of Mississippi.

The president said he would do something about it and has. Sylvester's mortgage has been extended by the Federal Farm Land Bank at New Orleans.

A whole page could be written about the inci-

dent, but the high points are:

1. Sylvester must have served in the army. He had the gumption to appeal to the captain when in dire need of direct results. Just couldn't be bothwith corporals, sergeants or lieutenants.

2. The most approachable and sympathetic per-

3. Sylvester has only a small farm in Lowndes There are a first and second mortgage on County-hard-earned acres, but he tills them well and much better than some of his neighbors. Last ear he produced 24 bales of cotton on 30 acres,

4. Sylvester, like a lot of people, has had quite a bit of trouble in recent years that cost him money. upon." The article, concerned one Syl-ris, protested to Mr. Walters Wed ond mortgage wanted to foreclose. It is a He had an inalienable right to call on the president

Sylvester will never leave the soil to become a recipient of the dole or professional mendicant if

blast of cannon fire for Sylvester Harris, who had sufficient faith to believe that "de captain" would

Somebody ought to go along that broad and beautiful main street in Columbus and take up a popular subscription to pay the cost of Sylvester's long distance telephone message.

Not once in a generation do you encounter a

story so precious as this.

Oh, ye who leat your breasts and pray at the ing or highly sensational, pass thru is available to persons in distress. Sylvester wailing wall! Take counsel among yourselves and quit being Doubting Thomases, wavering Peters, or treacherous Judas Iscariots.

> When a plain country Negro, fortified with need and stern determination, can appeal direct to th 'I says 'Sylvester Harris, a nigger way president and get results, it is high time for the res down here in Mississippi. A man getting of us to quit bellyaching so much.-Jackson Dail

TENANTS IN HOLE The Commercial question of cotton control.

I think that the tehant car

this section, after reducing his acreage one thind, is in a wery bad shape to pay his fur spling bill and taxes. You espectfully

E. G. H. TANKERSLEY, Oxford. Miss.

MEET MISSISSIPPI FARMER WHO PHONED THE PRESIDENT FOR AID



SYLVESTER HARRIS AND HIS MULE

Above is pictured Sylvester Harris, a Lowndes county, Mississippi farmer whose phone call to President Roosevelt for aid to provent foreclosure of a mortgage on his farm last week, created much natter for the press and general public. The presi-PHILADELPHIA, PA.

INQUIRER

The President's Phone Is Busy

The Mississippi negro who called Fresident SYLVESTER IN THE LIMELIGHT Roosevelt on the telephone and obtained his promise of help in the matter of an annoying CYLVESTER Harris, a Lowndes county negro mortgage is a go-getter who deserves White I farmer, made the front pages in the nation's House aid. Such an effective short cut to the newspapers the past week. Presidential ear would not even be consid- Sylvester telephoned President Roosevelt about knowledge of Presidential secretaries and fear place.

The President will be commended for heeding the plaint of Sylvester Harris. But if the
precedent is followed by many others who
precedent is followed by many others who in the followed by the foll stall a permanent "busy" signal or get an un-Press wires. listed telephone.

Federal representative resulting in his mortgage the president on the wire, but Mr. Rooseveltor individual who holds Sylvester's mortgage, being extended by the Federal Land Bank of is available to persons in distress. Sylvesteris able to press it. All of them have been to New Orleans.

Last year Harris produced 24 bales of cotton on describes the conversation: Last year Harris produced 24 bales of cotton on describes the conversation.

30 acres of land, which was one of the best crops "He says 'Who dis?" and I say, 'It's Syl-ing for succor. I don't go so far as to say that they have found a sucker instead, but I do in the state.

Commercial Dispatch COLUMBUS, MISS.

MAR 4 1934

ered by more complicated minds oppressed by his farm mortgage; he was about to lose his

Its news value and interest was immediately recognized.

The story made the front pages in all of the

large cities of the country.

Editorial writers commented on Sylvester's experience.

They used the incident to emphasize the democracy of the President, and his keen personal interest in the welfare of the peoplefrom the humblest citizen of the land to the

Columbus, the President and Sylvester got a lot of publicity out of the incident.

And a lot of ammunition was created for the memphis, Tenn.

COMMERCIAL APPEAL

MAR 2 1934 The President and Sylvester

Sylvester was in trouble. He was about to holders, become too many. lose his homestead. The holder of the second mortgage wanted to foreclose. It is a phone rates from Columbus to Washington, but gage holders desire to foreclose on. Persons distance telephoning. gage holders desire to foreclose on. rersons

Of course, if Sylvester is a po' tenant farmer who, foreclose these days usually expect whose place the bank is determined to get. profit from the distress of others.

store and put in a call for the president.

ore and put in a call for the president.

Mr. Roosevelt in search of advice.

It has not been an easy matter heretofore

I realize that this is the ante-diluvian view

vester.' "He says, 'Sylvester who?'

does and here I is.'

"De president says, quiet-like, 'Sylvester, I'll investigate and you'll hear from me.' "

Sylvester heard from the president indirectly, but promptly, as he promised.

The mortgage on Sylvester's farm will be adjusted through the Federal Land Bank and he will not lose his home.

There is something significant in the idea hat the president of the United States is available to those in trouble and no business s so urgent that he can not postpone it long mough to look after the needs of his people.

WILMINGTON, N. C. NEWS DISPATCH

SYLVESTER AND HIS SOS CALL TO WASHINGTON

John O'Ren in the Baltimore Sun)

Ordinarily, I fall very hard for stories like the one about Sylvester Harris, a colored farm er of Columbus, Miss., who called up President Sylvester Harris is a Lowndes County, Roosevelt, to see what could be done to save Mississippi, negro. He owns an 80-acre farm. trying to evict him, It is pleasant to think that There are a first and second mortgage on Cinderella, male or female, has some recourse to the Prince when stepsisters, or mortgage

good farm, evidently, as Sylvester produced if it is true that Sylvester put the call through 24 bales of cotton on 30 acres last year. "repeatedly," then it would appear that he Farms of that kind are the ones that mort-used up at least a month's interest in long.

whether or not that is aonther matter. But Sylvester was not disposed to give up with-if he is merely being pressed for the interest, out a struggle. He went into a Columbus I am in favor of his paying a little of i instead of spending it on telephone calls to

for an obscure person like Sylvester to get and that nobody, probably not even the bank Washington, either in person or by proxy, lookvester.' "He says, 'Sylvester who?'

"I says 'Sylvester Harris, a nigger way ground for suspicion that all other means had down here in Mississippi. A man getting not failed before he forgot that he was an ready to take my land and I want to know Ethiopian and adopted the white folk's solution what to do. De papers says call you and I of telephoning to Washington about his diffi



THE MISSISSIPPI NEGRO WHO TELEPHONED THE PRESIDENT.

Sylvester Harris in front of the farmhouse near Columbus, Miss., which was threatened with fore-closure and to save which he called up Mr. Roosevelt. This photograph was taken after the President had assured Harris that something would be done about his plight.

"Over against this inspiring example estates."

the chancery court in dealing with these knowledge of the details of what was tenants are artists in persuading done in these estates has died or moved and "wheedling" landlords out of of what may be done by the humblest. The two negroes who knew how to away," the Supreme Court said today, cash and goods until practically there is disclosed the pathetic result that were Albert Johnson and W. W. Hayes, however, the Court held the bondsmen in the depression, with neither in a few short years after the demise of these men, their incompetent and waste-in Tallahatchie County," said the court, Ura Lee Hayes and Bennie Hayes liable kindness and losses. Neither your ful descendants had entirely squandered "and at their deaths each left a large to a group of claimants for "two-thirds rich and prodigal Uncle Samuel and lost these hard-earned estates."

the chancery court in dealing with these knowledge of the details of what was tenants are artists in persuading done in these estates has died or moved and "wheedling" landlords out of the dealing with these hard estates in persuading done in these estates has died or moved and "wheedling" landlords out of the dealing with these hard estates in persuading done in these estates has died or moved and "wheedling" landlords out of the humblest and goods until practically and goods until practically

Not Raising Any Whines The owner can dig up "two bits" and go naked. The tenants pray to Got but put their trust in the landlord for food and clothing and think he is lucky to have the land and the taxes for his pay. W. H. RUCKER SHARE-CROPPER Delta Tenant

Shiftless May, But They're Same Everywhere

Numerous letters are appearing in your columns relating how tenants on cotton farms have been deprived of their rights and profits by the laminous error The complaint seems to refer moutly to the situation in a portion of Arkansas. I know nothing of the facts as to such locality, but, if like the Mississippi Felta, I imminiable to understand it, as in this section, the tenants have had free homes and a cropper member of Tallahatchie living the last sector who have been heavy loseise I am myself a farmer and know my tenants have had a fair living, with free homes, fuel, water, ample grounds for gardens and truck patches, isfied and contented and well pleasing the last sector of the many assertions being made setted and contented and well pleasing the last of the many assertions derived and setted and contented and well pleasing the last of the many assertions and truck patches, isfied and contented and well pleasing the last of the many assertions and truck patches, is fied and contented and well pleasing the last of the many assertions being made setted and elethed at my correct the field and elethed at my correct to the field and elethed at my correct to the many assertions being made state that the sharecropper is satisfied and contented and well pleasing the last of the many assertions and truck patches, is field and contented and well pleasing the last of the many assertions being made state that the sharecropper is satisfied and contented and well pleasing the many assertions are the field and elethed at my correct the field and contented and well pleasing the many assertions. To The Commercial Appealceived good checks from me at the The letter says: end of the year, while with heavy taxes on the basis of 30 cent cot-

QUOTES FIGURES

grounds for poultry, pigs, cows, ed with his lot. This is just a etc., fed and clothed at my expense and a number of them have re-sample of letters received daily.

ton and other high costs, I have made three crops,—in 1931, 1932 tost money, as all others with and 1933. I have gotten absorbanes, have done. Most of my ten-lutely nothing from either crop. In the condition of the crop. ants and I have gotten along fine, 1933 I kept strict account of every even under my strain of heavy penny and here are the figures: a few tenants who come on our medicine, feed and incidentals and pennyless, can never get enough credit, with nothing to risk, amounted to \$30 and interest on closure and to save which he called up Mr. Roosevelt. This photograph was taken after the President had assured Harris that something would be done about his plight.

Court Records Reveal How Negroes

Built Fortune From Mississippi Sol more than one million dollars.

Jackson, Miss., March 19—(4)—

The two creators of wealth died only his rich neighbor, Johnson, as his adhard work in the prior back soll of the the court through litigation of hers Hayes, became administrator of the read or write, breads a millionaire while the other controlled wealth with difficulty, citing the loss or destruction factors. But her in turn claims agreed, was tild by the bate tion of guiding records and noting that died in 1921, in litigation with his kin slared to read or write, breads a millionaire while the other controlled wealth with difficulty, citing the loss or destruct father's large properties. But he in turn claims a great, was tild by the bate tion of guiding records and noting that died in 1921, in litigation with mix hard luck. Courtesies may be shown them but no credit. In the shown them but no credit. The member was advised to restore the court in dealing with these knowledge of the details of what was remainst are artists in persuading and "wheedling" landlores out of more or demand big morey. Of course, in mother and proved and include as proved the country, farm tenants are pow out of homes, as would be expressed the country, farm tenants are artist in persuading in our southern cotton farms. As hare of the country, farm tenants are artists in persuading in our southern cotton farms. As hare of the country, farm tenants are artist sin persuading in our southern cotton farms. As hare of the country, farm tenants are artist sin persuading in our southern cotton farms. As hare of the country, farm tenants are artist sin persuading in our southern cotton farms. As hare of the country, farm tenants are artist sin persuading in our southern cotton farms. As hare of the country, farm tenants are artist sin persuading in impose all the chances and bur- the \$18 cash was \$5.40 for nine

STATE COLLEGE, Miss., May 16.—Mississippi tenant farmers almost without exception have been treated fairly and given a square deal under the cotton adjustment program, L. A. Olson, director of extension, declared here today. He revealed that out of 30,000 cotton growers in the state who have signed adjustment contracts, and who represent approximately J 282,000 producers, "only 52 complaints con-cerning tenest displacements have been made to transmigton that have been considered worthy of investigation."

Praising Mississippi growers, county agents and committeeman for the manner in which the cotton program has been handled in the state, Olson said, "even these few complaints will be thoroughly investigated by the proper officials, in order that no grower, however small, white or black, may have just cause for complaint because of the application of the cotton program.

Olson announced that C. C. Randall, district agent of Arkansas, who will be assisted by a representative of the Mississippi Extension Service, has been assigned by the AAA to investigate each of these complaints and to report his findings to the AAA.

C. C. Smith, district agent, Greenwood, who was loaned to the AAA for six weeks, has been assigned similar work in Arkansas and Missouri. Director Olson will leave Wednesday for Washington where he will help work out details concerning application of the Bank-

Nashville, Tenn. Tennesser July 4, 1934 t Takes Fire to Move a Mule Sometimes,

WASHINGTON, July 3-(P)- There are instances, supported Washington Pounder, Mississippion additions, which attend that a regre who wrote the government mule to get him started. Authentic ecently asking for a mule, is notreports are that a recalcitrant ikely—it was said with regret insteer may be moved by a swift official circles today—to get the kick from the rear. No sane man animal but he may be placed onever attempted that with a mule.

Story so precious as this.

Oh, ye who beat your breasts and pray at the Negro neighbors call sylvester which will be \$87 from the total. wailing wall! Take counsel among yourselves and "de nigger what called de gove-\$119.50 less \$87, leaves us \$32 for a quit being Doubting Thomases, wavering Peters, or ment." But the loan, sale, or donation the waiting list for an ox.

Mules cost quite a bit of money of an ox by the relief administration The federal relief administrationmay be the proverbial stepping stone

keeps a case history on each and to a poile.
every one donated to a needy fam. The task at hand is to furnish
ily. Oxen are cheaper, eat less the head of a rural family on rein portions of Alabama andlet something with which he can North Carolina, officials said, they make a living for himse'f and his North Carolina, officials said, they may be pulling the plow just as well-dependents. If he gets an on, and then preves trustworthy and capa-

that event, the ox may be butchered for a graduation celebration. Some officials contend that any man who makes a living with a pair of oxen, would put money in the bank with a team of mules.

The suggestion was made that some of the long-horned range steers the government is buying in the drouth area be converted into work stock. Those familiar with the Western cattle, said, however, that mategors would have to be amoriel to assist in taming them.

The type of ox being used in portions of the South has a revord of service under the yoke dating lack-with a few lapses-to revolutionary war times. One of these steers may be broken in four or five days.

Relief administration officials say they have no intention of making the ox cart fashionable again. They are meeting an emergency

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CONSIDER SYLVESTER

Sylvester Harris, Lowndes County Negro, called from the hammer.

Sylvester Harris, Lowndes County Negro, called from the hammer.

President Roosevelt direct over the telephone to protest against foreclosure of a mortgage on his excellent farm.

He got the president direct on the line, which vor."

corn and peanuts grown on the nave been in them has one working, trying to he working, trying to

He got the president direct on the line, which vor."

He got the president direct on the line, which vor."

isn't hard to do—not nearly so hard as getting a Sylvester, whose life is that of or hardly structure.

The president said he would do something about South, telephoned President Rooseit and has. Sylvester's mortgage has been extended velt, talked his way through a few Calhoun City hiss., to see the
A whole page could be written about the inci-his farm last April when mortgage
dent, but the high points are:

Sylvester, whose life is that of or hardly structure.

Two weeks ago the people of my
county who are larged to the county agent, but he could not be dent, but the high points are: dent, but the high points are:

A whole page could be written about the first last light when the federal to the centain when increased a leap from the federal to the centain when increased a leap from the federal 1. Sylvester must have served in the army. According to the days later he was tears in their eyes because they had the gumption to appeal to the captain when ingranted a loan from the federal were going to lose their homes dire need of direct results. Just couldn't be both-land bank.

Why? Because they are not also the solution of the both solution of the bolds of the bolds of the bolds of the bolds.

2. The most approachable and sympathetic person in the world today is Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Sylvester is rapidly climbing back lowed to sell four or five bales of cotton. They can't pay taxes or

3. Sylvester has only a small farm in Lowndes "Look at all dat corn," said the buy clothing. Some of these men County—hard-earned acres, but he tills them wellnegro, as he sat on the porch of helped to mold our country but will and much better than some of his neighbors. Lasthis four-room cabin. "De president have to go down because Texas year he produced 24 bales of cotton on 30 acres, saved all dat for me. which was doing mighty well.

4. Sylvester, like a lot of people, has had quite all sho am burning de debbil outta. I will give you the figures of bit of trouble in recent years that cost him money dem weevils. He had an inalienable right to call on the president

to help him out.

"Co'se dev didn't let me grow no will make this year. Dad owns
5. Sylvester will never leave the soil to become cotton. Dev cut me down to 23 Miss. We four cultivate it. There a recipient of the dole or professional mendicant ifacres. Dat ain't no cotton. But Miss. We four cultivate it. There he can possibly help it. He dearly loves every foot I'se holding down because de men are six of us in the family. The in Washin'ton said so. Dey done youngest is 18 years of age. We of land on which he lives.

6. Three rousing cheers, a loud hurrah and asaved my farm and I ain't gonna average from three-quarters to one ast of cannon fire for Sylvester Harris, who hadcause 'em no trouble." blast of cannon fire for Sylvester Harris, who hadcause 'em no trouble." So Mississippi Negro May Receive an Oxsufficient faith to believe that "de captain" would Sylvester has 35 years to repay pounds of cotton off 12 acres. We get him out of trouble.

get him out of trouble.

Somebody ought to go along that broad and nothin' like dat long."

beautiful main street in Columbus and take up a "One of these days," he believes, \$119.50. We will have to pay the popular subscription to pay the cost of Sylvester's "they'll let me stretch out and I'll government \$7.50 tax, \$7 for ginlong distance telephone message. Not once in a generation do you encounter araise enough cotton to tear dat ning, \$4 for picking and \$4 for paper up in no time."

hauling to gin. Our taxes are \$65, 5

story so precious as this.

treacherous Judas Iscariots. When a plain country Negro, fortified with need and stern determination, can appeal direct to the president and get results, it is high time for the rest of us to quit bellyaching so much.-Jackson Daily

Colorful Negro Arranges President's Thanksgiving

Nigger What Called De Gove-ment' Buys Turkey Which He Hopes To Fatten For Roosevelts' Table

COLUMBUS, Miss., Aug. 14.—Sylvester Harris, Southern negro farmer who telephoned the White House to forestall a foreclosure on his 120-acre farm, is not going to forget the president of the

"I'se going to send de president a turkey so fat he kin barrily stan up," Sylvester announced today, adding that he's "done laid To The Commercial Appeal:

down de hard cash for de gobbler."

Two months before Thanksgiving, Sylvester said, he will take personal charge of the diet of the
turkey, already contracted at a
price of \$2.50, and fatten him on
corn and peanuts grown on the
farm President Roosevelt, saved

wants them to pay one-half of their "Look at dat sun bearing down cotton because they had a drouth. what my father, two brothers and

"Co'se dey didn't let me grow no I will make this year. Dad owns

Now do you think that it is right o for us to pay \$30 for a permit to a sell the other cotton? If so, are you a Democrat? If President Roosevelt and Secretary Wallace will g tour the south and interview the small farmers and not the county agents, they will find a different situation. Give me 6-cent cotton

Agriculture - 1934

Sylvester To Fatten Turkey For Rocselt's Thanksgiving Mississippi Negro What Valled Dey Guvment" Is

Grateful for Foreclosure Aid From Land Bank

The 44-year old negro, who is known as a "farmer from way back vonder." and who carried his plea to Mr. Roosevelt by telephone, is looking forward to Thanksgiving.

"I'm gonna send the president a turkey so fat it kin hardly stan' ip," he said, adding that "I done already contracted for the gobbler." "Yes, suh, I done paid a man \$2.50 or dat gobbler. I put the hard

cash in his hand.

"Long about two months before Thanksgiving I'm gonna take that

no trouble.'

his four children. That, he be-pound production costs mounted.

eral Land Bank \$1,800, but I don't eed requirements. need dat long. One of these years they'll let me stretch out and I'm dat paper and tear it up."

COLUMBUS, Miss., Aug. 11.— One Crop Farms Disappear Sylvester Harris, the madow of foreclosure lifted from his 120-acre farm near the said today he was not replie to forget President Robsevelt now The 44-year of negro, who is In Delta As Planters Try To Raise More Feed, Food ett, Clarksdale, who started grow-

gobbler and start in feeding him Significant changes are Otaking L. Anderson and the aid of Councorn and peanuts. The corn'll fat- the corn'll fat- the agriculture of the Missisten him and the peanuts they'll place in the agriculture of the Missister what is happening in the Missisten him and the peanuts they it place that the state of the fertility of the soil building system and a revised vester said as he waved his hand toward the waist-high plants. "De once productive alluvial soils, less cropping plan, the plantation this president save all dat for me en the hazards of one crop form of both corn and cotton and will Look at dat old sun bearin' downing, and eliminate the costly plan-produce a surplus of corn and hay. It sho' am burnin' the debil outta tation tenant supply system under Cotton following hairy vetch is Sylvester reflected a minute as which much of the cash return yielding a bale per acre. One field he sat on the front porch of his rom the cotton have gone to pay has averaged 75 bushels four-room house encircled by corn for necessary food and feed.

The Delta love had feed to be a supplementation of the cash return yielding a bale per acre. One field has averaged 75 bushels and cotton.

and cotton.
"Co'se," he finally said, "they The Delta long has been famed of peas per acre planted didn't lemme raise no cotton. They or its unrivaled production of sta-broadcast in this corn at lay-by cut me down to 23 acres. That sle cotton, but the exclusive cul-time are producing a fine crop of ain't no cotton. But I'se holding ture of this great cash crop re-peas. Red clover is yielding a down for the men in Washington ture of this great cash crop re-reas. Red clover is yielding a said so. They done saved my farm sulted in neglect of soil fertility heavy crop of hay. Soybeans and I sho' ain't gonna give themand inadequate production of foodplanted on rented acres have made and feed supplies-two of the ba-an enormous growth of high qual-

Slyvester has reverence for thesic requirements of profitable, en-ity feed. soil. His only aim in life, he says, during farming. Under this sys- County Agent Barnes says that is to be able to leave his farm totem crop yields declined, while perMr. Anderson is making an effort lieves, he will be able to do, since But the old order is changing to grow a summer legume on every he obtained relief after he called No other section of the state and acre not planted to cotton and a the president when foreclosure was probably no other section of thewinter soil-building crop on at about to result from an \$1,800 in-country, is making as rapid prog-least one-third of the cotton acreess in restoring soil fertility andage each year. More than two "I'se got 35 years a pay the Fed- n producing plantation food and arloads of winter cover crops seed have been planted this fall.

Use Contracted Acres

Raise Locust Posts

gonna raise enough cotton to git Under the leadership of county This plantation is trying to proagents and progressive farmers, to ide permanent pasture for live Slyvester says he has a couple of gether with the opportunity of util-tock on the place. The fence post letters from the president mixed in zing the contracted acres under roblem is a major one on practi-with a trunkful of others which he cotton adjustment program in ally every Delta plantation. To came to him after his plea to the he production of food and feed elp solve this problem, Mr. Ander-White House made the front pages, he Delta this year is harvesting on last spring planted 5,000 black His negro neighbors call him "dey i vast acreage of corn, hay, peas ocust trees which have made a man what called dey govment." potatoes and other crops and is emarkable growth and promise to

meet the need for fence posts the crop of 1931 would have been within the next eight to 10 years not more than five million bales. Mr. Anderson is putting additional The price would have gone up and land into permanent pasture. Coun-we would have come out, because ty Agent Barnes states that he is all wealth comes from the soil, and considered one of the best feedersthe farmer spending would have of mules in Coahoma County.made big business. It did in 1921 There has never been a case of when the law of economics was alswamp fever on any of the prop-lowed to function. Since 1931, the erties of King and Anderson, and government has continued to fithis condition is attribtued to anance cotton production, both ways, great extent to the fact that the through "co-ops" and by seed loans, nules are not only well fed, but to that while thus encouraging proalso are supplied with green graz-duction, it requires all of us to restrict and suffer hardships. ng from permanent pastures.

Other Delta planters who have Get the government out of busigrown soil-building crops are get-ness, and we will work right on out. Yours very truly,

ing similar results. J. E. Bramng hairy vetch as a winter cover Moorhead Miss. crop in the fall of 1931, secured New Deed Loan Repaid Progressive Farmers, With Aid of County Agents,

Are Harvesting Bumper Crops of Corn, Hay, Peas,

Potatoes and High-Production Cotton

Producing much of its own meat
and molasses.

By F. J. HURST
State Extension Editor

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Oct. 14.—dale, under the management of E.

Significant changes are Otaking L. Anderson and the aid of County Agents and the side of County Agents and the side of County Agents.

By F. J. HURST
State Extension Editor

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Oct. 14.—dale, under the management of E.

Significant changes are Otaking L. Anderson and the aid of County Agent Harris Barnes, will show to the county of such largely increased returns that

To The Commercial Appeal:

namelar expert or planner in eco. Thanksgiving, and has already ship-nomics, and it is not my practice to ped the choicest bird of his flock. write for publication, but I am after considerable thinking, writing

R. E. CLAIBORNE.

structions from the White House He also kept his promise to Mr

greely admit that I am no fi Roosevelt to send a turkey for

Sylvester Comes Back

me very much. Maybe you should The astute Mr. Farley, who be call me "The Backwoods Thinker." lieves that every deserving Demo-The average man says the gov-crat should have his report, will ernment has done a lot for farm not overlook the contribution of ers. Let's see. There are two kinds Sylvester to the cause of the party of farmers: the get-ahead kind and the New Sylvester be-who hoe their own row withoutlongs to the school it it is permis-calling on the government for any sible to use the word school is con-thing, and the kind that are not fit nection with Slyvester, had beted for farming, so that after yearslieves one good turn deserves anof it, they must have help from theother. government if they are to continue Some months ago Sylvester was

The former has been terribly in bout to lose his farm. He had jured by the government, while the eard that President Recoverelt, latter, of course, has been helped. ome way or other, it hidn't mat-Government workers say that unear to Sylvester, could keep mortcontrolled production is the causegage holders from foreclosing, or
of our present large carryover, etc. whatever the was that they did, and
yet it looks to me like the govern-taking a man's fauth away from
ment is to blame. Years ago, may him. With his last and only \$10,
be fifteen years ago, the govern-Sylvester put in a long distance
ment began to finance so-called co-telephone call for the president.
operatives. This was easy money he told the president: "Dis is
and was lent cheerfully to most Sylvester," and with that introducanybody to make cotton. It hastion laid his troubles before the and was lent cheerfully to miss Sylvester, and with that introduc-anybody to make cotton. It hastion, laid his troubles before the continued. Cotton production was chief executive of the nation. Be-thereby encouraged. Then in 1931 fore the end of the week Sylves-when we needed a curtailed proter's farm was saved. The episode luction, the government jumped ir was given considerable notoriety, with seed loans and encouragedall of which was of little or no every farmer to grow more cotton consequence to Sylvester in com-The result was a seventeen-million parison with the achievement of bale crop. If the government hathe main objective. He had saved not done this, it is probable that

Chicago's South Side, the First number 14 Anybody's cast off Chicago's South Side, the First shoes are just beginning a career Congressional district, overwhelm of usefulness when he gets hold of ingly populated with negroes was the in the midst of a political cam. He can wear any size coat with of publicity over the country as a result of paign between a negro Republican pride and distinction. His Sunday ngly populated with negroes, was them. ncumbent and a Democratic negro suit is one that somebody has dis-nis alleged telephone conversation with the Presiopponent. The Democrats sent to carded because it is no longer fit lent to save his farm. Columbus, Miss., for Sylvester. He for use. He is never troubled over The alleged conversation took place months campaigned nightly, carrying con-the length of his trousers or of the

now a Democratic president had are the better they fit, and their of a cent on his loan.
saved a poor old negro's farm utility is not detracted from in the His application has he saved a poor old negro's farm utility is not detracted from in the His application has been loaded down with one day last Spring a long distance call that part of the story was Sylves-least if they lack a few inches of His application has been loaded down with carried the story was sylves-least if they lack a few inches of His application has been loaded down with carried the story was sylves-least if they lack a few inches of His application has been loaded down with carried the story was sylves-least if they lack a few inches of His application has been loaded down with carried the story was sylves-least if they lack a few inches of His application has been loaded down with carried the story was sylves-least if they lack a few inches of His application has been loaded down with carried the story was sylves-least if they lack a few inches of His application has been loaded down with carried the story was sylves-least if they lack a few inches of His application has been loaded down with carried the story was sylves-least if they lack a few inches of His application has been loaded down with carried the story was sylves-least if they lack a few inches of His application has been loaded down with the sylves had a sylves-least if they lack a few inches of His application has been loaded down with the sylves had a sylves-least in the sylves-least in er's. The part where he told the fastening at vital places. It shouldgovernment red tape, and the usual delays and audiences that it was time to quit oe remembered in this connection slow-motion in government routine.

for Mr. Roosevelt, who was in thewardrobe are not sticklers for the government? White House and very much alive, style, and clothing is not discarded SIOUX CITY, IA. probably was suggested to him byfor the whim of fashion. In other the committee in charge. In anywords, the clothing that descends event, the Democrats triumphedto Sylvester and his like usually overwhelmingly and Sylvester getshas seen plenty of hard wear before the double credit for laying at theit is abandoned.

president's feet the scalp of an op- When it comes to implements, ponent and presenting him with awagons, buggies, saddles, harness member of Congress, pledged toand bridles, whatever the negro has when he contracts to pay for support the New Deal.

In the light of these achieve-a small farm, lasts until the farm AST spring, Sylvester Harris, nents and Sylvester's popularity is free of debt. He has the greatn the South Side as a politicalest genius of all men in the utiliza- Mississippi Negro, gave the nero, it is a little surprising thattion of strings and pieces of wire. whole country a smile when he sucnero, it is a little surprising that the first surprising that the state of constant evolu-cecded in calling the president by Miss., for any purpose other thanbe in a state of constant evolu-cecded in calling the president by o sell his farm and move to Chi-tion and ultimately bear no re-long distance telephone and enlisteago. But he did no such thing semblance to the original article. ing the executive's assistance in He went back to his farm, to tend Like most persons his troubles refinancing his mortgage, and cultivate it; to live on it and begin when he gets out of debt and perhaps die on it. In all probablythinks he has arrived, but unlike The president told Sylvester just ty the next big event in whichmany of his white neighbors, what what to do and Sylvester did it. Sylvester's name will figure will beever may be the troubles that be- He negotiated a loan. Sylvester has an all-day funeral, conducted byset him. he holds on to his farm.
the lodge. There will be no bitter
ness in his soul when he sinks into To The Commercial Appeal:

He negotiated a loan.

just finished harvesting his cotton.

He had a good crop and it brought obscurity. Apparently he is conmy reasons for government con- a good price. Sylvester has just paid
tent with his position in life and
trol:

To The Commercial Appeal.

My reasons for government con- a good price. Sylvester has just paid
tent with his position in life and
trol:

for it.

When a negro buys a farm he tificates are using too much nivarely misses his payments. When farm without nitrate. That is the he buys a farm he is immediately difference in the farming. It takes removed from the category of those money to farm just as much as it who are good prospects for a used loes any other business. and practically useless automobile. Yours very truly, until the farm is paid for. One of the peculiarities of the country. the peculiarities of the country Greenwood. Miss. negro is that he can wear any size shoe from a number seven to a

WHO'S THE JOKE ON?

THIS negro Sylvester Harris has gotten a lot

just finished harvesting his cotton.

obscurity. Apparently he is content with his position in life and will seek no public favor as a consequence of acquaintance with presidents and dictator of the election of members of Congress. Few men have the hardinood to resist the call of ambition after the fates have stacked the cards in their favor. Sylvester provides a worthy example and one that deserves with the control of acreage.

My passons for government con a good price. Sylvester has just path trol:

1. Farmers will not slick together back what he borrowed.

1. Farmers will not slick together back what he borrowed.

1. Farmers will not slick together back what he borrowed.

1. Farmers will not slick together back what he borrowed.

2. I have already control of gratitude is not unknown to Sylvester has much to be thankful they want. The price will be five for. He is happy. And the quality of gratitude is not unknown to Sylvester provides a worthy example and one that deserves with control than I was in By way of expressing his gratitude in the price with the price with the price will be five for. He is happy. And the quality of gratitude is not unknown to Sylvester has just pack.

We are glad that Sylvester came back. Few negroes who go to Chicago ever come back. Those who do usually have to be sent back again. Sylvester knows his Mississippi "white folks." He knows them perfectly and they know him as well as he wants them to know him. While things turned out all

as well as he wants them to know him. While things turned out all right for Sylvester, his experience was different from that of the average negro who buys a little farm. Not many of them get to the point of losing their farms. The average negro with ambition to own a farm and buys one, nearly always pays for not having enough tax-free cerfor it.

Sylvester believes in the principle 4. Ginners and non-signers are of reciprocity. And this will be a the ones that have been making a petter country and everybody will be ones that have been making a petter country and everybody will holler, because the ginners do nave more to be thankful for heready non-signers did not get in governative in the principle 4. Ginners and non-signers are of reciprocity. And this will be a petter country and everybody will have more to be thankful for heready non-signers did not get in governative in the principle 4. Ginners and non-signers are of reciprocity. And this will be a petter country and everybody will have more to be thankful for heready non-signers did not get in governative in the principle 4. Ginners and non-signers are of reciprocity. And this will be a petter country and everybody will have more to be thankful for heready non-signers did not get in governative in the principle 4. Ginners and non-signers are of reciprocity. And this will be a petter country and everybody will have more to be thankful for heready non-signers do not get the bales to gin, and the payer more to be thankful for heready non-signers do not get the bales to gin, and the payer more to be thankful for heready non-signers did not get in governative in the principle 4. Ginners are of reciprocity.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. OBSERVER

SYLVESTER PLAYS HIS PAKI.

It pays to be honest and a Mississippi campaigned nightly, carrying con-the length of his trousers or of the line alleged conversation took place months negro has given proof of the fact. It may viction with his simple story of size in the waist. The bigger they ago, but up to this good day Sylvester hasn't had a wississipply viction with his simple story of size in the waist. The bigger they ago, but up to this good day Sylvester hasn't had a wississipply and the waist. was wanted and he picked up the phone. voting for Lincoln, who was athat the more fortunate white perlong time dead, and start votingsons from whom he receives his The question is, who's the joke on, Sylvester in the voice and dialect of the man at the other end of the line. It was SYLVESTER HARRIS, a colored man from down in Mississippi and in his own appealing language he told the President that his little farm was going to be sold under mortgage and asked the President for a loan of \$50 with which to save it. MR ROOSEVELT at once issued orders that the money be provided. Afterward he received several messages of appreciation and had perhaps forgotten the incident until this week, when word reached the White House that the money had been repaid. SYLVESTER had sold his cotton and had promptly turned back the \$50. As a closing evidence of appreciation, SYLVESTER has picked out the biggest turkey in his flock and sent it to the White House for the Presidential dinner. This is another evidence of the democracy of this Nation when an humble darkey can play so conspicuous a part in a the high circles BANA, ILL.

COURIER

DEC 19 1934 Negroes Invita to Vote

Whatever may be said about the economico

soundness of the AAA, there can be no ques-H ion that it is the father of certain social byproducts of lasting value.

oducts of lasting value.

Something of the sort has been seen here in our corn belt, where the problems of acreage reduction have brought farmers together A in every neighborhood, for a discussion that a tends to break down an ancient aloofness. The co-operative idea has been given a tredemocracy without parallel since the early

New England town meeting.

An even more startling transition is un-question of the ments of the Bankhead cotton control act de-question of the Bankhead cotton control act de-question of the share cropper and ten-question o

voted upon anything. It has been made gla-2 ingly clear to them that peace with their

Congressional Chicago's South Side, the First number 14 Anybody's cast off ongressional district, overwhelm or useruiness when he gets hold of 18ly populated with negroes, was them.

The midst of a political cam. He can wear any size cost with a continuous continuous continuous cast with the midst of a political cam.

ngly populated

in the midst of a political cam. He can wear any size coat with paign between a negro Republican pride and distinction. His Sunday of publicity over the country as a result of neumberd and a Democratic negro suit is one that somebody has dis-nis alleged telephone conversation with the Presipponent. The Democratic negro suit is one that somebody has dis-nis alleged telephone conversation with the Presipponent. The Democratic negro suit is one that somebody has dis-nis alleged telephone conversation with the Presipponent. The Democratic negro suit is one that somebody has dis-nis alleged telephone conversation with the Presipponent. The Democratic negro is not the server troubled over the original part of the simple story of size in the waist. The bigger theyago, but up to this good day Sylvester has it negro has given proof of the fact. It may now a Democratic president had are the better they fit, and their of a cent on his loan.

That part of the story was Sylves-least if they lack a few inches of the proof of the fact. It may not a president undiences that it was time to quit for remembered in this connection has been loaded down with one day last Spring a long distance call ters. The part where he told the fastening a tital places. It shouldgovernment red tape, and the usual delays and was wanted and he picked up the phone origin for Lincoln, who was in the words are not sticklers sorp the government of the origin in the voice and dialect of the man at the probably was suggested to him by for the white per the formal terms the personal and the sort of fashion. In other the committee in charge. In anywords, the clothing it had secends to the probably was suggested to him by for the white of fashion. The other the committee in charge. In anywords, the clothing it had secends to the probably was suggested to him by for the white of fashion. The other the committee in charge is an absolute of the man at the second of the probably was suggested to him by for the white of fashion. In other the personal probably we

overwhelmingly and Sylvester getshas seen plenty of hard wear before the double credit for laying at theit is abandoned.

president's feet the scalp of an op- When it comes to implements, ponent and presenting him with awagons, buggies, saddles, harness member of Congress, pledged toand bridles, whatever the negro support the New Deal.

In the light of these achieve-a small farm, lasts until the farm and Sylvester's popularity is free of debt. He has the greatness, it is a little surprising that tion of strings and pieces of wire, whole country a smile when he such seen it is a state of constant evolucecded in calling the president by the next back to his farm, to tene Like most persons his troubles refinancing his mortgage, and cultivate it; to live on it anchegin when he gets out of debt and. The president tode and Sylvester just the next his event in whichmany of his white neighbors what to do and Sylvester did it.

have stacked the cards in their fa-cannon variety of gratitude is not unknown to Sylvester provides a worthy 2. I am in Jan better shape this rester.

example and one that deserves year with confoi than I was in By way of expressing his gratiwe are glad that Sylvester came 3. Carroll County is a careage.

of losing their farms. The average ment rent this year.

Some of those "Big Fellows" 1 little more imbued with the same negro with ambition to own a farm who are raising such a big howl whit.

and buys one, nearly always pays for not having such a big howl whit. for not having enough tax-free cer-tificates are using too much ni-

WHO'S THE JOKE ON!

ty the next big event in whickmany of his white neighbors, what what to do and Sylvester has an all-day funeral, conducted byset him, he holds on to his farm.

There will be no bitter has an all-day funeral, conducted byset him, he holds on to his farm.

The lodge. There will be no bitter has sin his soul when he sinks into To The Commercial Appeal:

The holds on to his farm.

He negotiated a loan, Sylvester has just finished harvesting his cotton just finished harvesting his cotton.

My passons for government of a good price. Sylvester has just paid tent with his position in life and trol:

Will seek no public favor as a content of acquaintance with They have to have content or oth. Thanksgiving day is approaching presidents and dictator of the electory have to have content or oth. Thanksgiving day is approaching the call of ambition after the fates that period, and at that price we body to be happy. And the quality have stacked the cards in their fat that period, and at that price we body to be happy. And the quality have stacked the cards in their fat.

We are glad that Sylvester came as Carroll County is an exception, tude for what a kindly dispect cago ever come back. Those who holler, because the people have a right to president did for him, Sylvester last do usually have to be sent back in our county. Leffore, on the west sobbler to Mr. Roosevelt for his sippi "white folks." He knows of the 10 per cent allotment from Sylvester believes in the principle as well as he wants them to know the state.

They should be taken care of out Thanksgiving dinner. Sylvester believes in the principle as well as he wants them to know the state.

A Ginners and non-signers are of action country and everybody will was different from that of the aver-not get the bales to gin, and the lave more to be thankful for hereage negro who buys a little farm non-signers did not get in govern-lifer if each individual will become Not many of them get to the point ment rent this year.

who are good prospects for a used loes any other business.
and practically useless automobile. Yours very truly, When a negro buys a farm he rarely misses his payments. When he buys a farm he is immediately lifterence in the farming removed from the category of those farm without nitrate. That is the

Greenwood. Miss S. S. WOOD.

ingly clear to them that peace with

until the farm is paid for.

negro is that he can wear any size shoe from a number seven

the country One of

> CHARLOTTE, N. C. OBSERVER

week, when word reached the White House perhaps forgotten the incident until this several messages of appreciation and had money be provided. Afterward he received ROOSEVELT at once issued orders that the loan of \$50 with which to save it. MR little farm was going to be sold under mortgage and asked the President language he told the President that his

that the money had been repaid. Sylvester had sold his cotton and had promptly turned back the \$50. As a closing evidence of appreciation, Sylvester has picked out the biggest turkey in his flock and sent it to the White House for the Presidential dinner. This is another evidence of the democracy of this Nation when an humble darkey can play so conspicuous a part in the high rights of the AAA, there can be no quest timble soundness of the AAA, there can be no quest timber of the new that it is the father of certain social by soundness of the AAA, there can be no quest timber of the new that it is the father of certain social by social by soundness of the sort has been seen here one in our corn belt, where the problems of acressing out the cooperative idea has been given a tree face of the Bankhead cotton control act denotroes of the share copper and tene safety, depended upon a recognition of one safety, depended upon a recognition of the share copper and tene safety, depended upon a recognition of the share copper and tene safety, depended upon a recognition of the share copper and tene safety, depended upon a recognition of the share copper and tene safety, depended upon a recognition of the share copper and tene such ment. Their white overlords possibly will existed only for whites. They learned to shunlearn that voting places and ballot boxes who mark ballots are not irreparably dampered to the share copper and tene such ment. Their white overlords possibly will existed only for whites. They learned to shunlearn that voting places of the share copper and tene such ment. Their white overlords possibly even an appearance of interest in all learn that Nordics are not irreparably dampered to shunlearn that the voting places of the share copper and tene such ment. Their white overlords possibly even an appearance of interest in all lea

proceedings.

Now, after generations of repression, theyaged by share being not only encouraged but actively citizenship. urged by the plantation owners to go cast their ballots when the new cotton policy is to be decided. They have learned the old lesson so well that in the "Big House" today there is real concern whether the black tenreal concern whether the black tenants can be induced to go into a polling place

by invitation.

THE OTHER SIDE To The Commercial Appeal:

In "Letters To The Beltor" in your good paper quite a lat of discustion is going on with regard to government regulation of cotton production and the Bankbead bill. I

Taking his own figures the re white teighbors.

Taking his own figures the re white teighbors.

It will be the first time store a sulface and should be about as follows. It will be the first time store a follows and hogs, you will be able to feed a dog or two to production eight bales, 4,000 poundsthing has occurred within the presate 12.50, \$500; seed from eightent century has for a goodly number bales at \$38 per ton, \$142; totaber of years prior thereto. Avoid-gross proceeds from crop, \$642; less ance rather than participation has JACKSON EDITOR WRITES COMIC STATEMENT DER CAPTION; "SAMBO INVITED TO VOTE his cotton crop, \$456.

Had there been no governmensince adoption of the Constitution interference with his liberty ancor 1890, which withheld barred assuming he would have gotten fothem from suffrage.

Negroes Are Promised Much Reward

Negroes Are Promised Much Reward

IACKSON MISS Dec. 20.—(ANP)—Last Friday thou-"same old dog that bit you in 1931

included in above. At lowest estiof the largest delta planter.

on part of his production are nobe just as important as the vote farmers' automobiles to cast their ballots in favor of the vritten in language that all Negro included in above. At lowest esting the largest delta planter.

Tetention of the Bankhead Cotton Act.

Tetention of the Bankhead Cotton Act.

The is why the Negro cotton' It was necessary in Friday's vot. "He is cordially invited to come have his six-cent leve to the Negro farmer two subjects to receive ato the polls and vote as he thinks concerning to the measure to receive ato the polls and vote as he thinks concerning to the measure to receive ato the polls and vote as he thinks concerning to the measure to receive ato the polls and vote as he thinks concerning to the measure to receive ato the polls and vote as he thinks concerning to the polls of the polls in the polls of the p

fer to produce without restrictionsfires. fer to produce without restrictions lives.

Col. Stiffers in Turther new combe challenged if they attempt to and go ragged and hungry, in or. There are many thousands of Ne. The subject, of great public im-ment also gives one a fair picture be challenged if they attempt to and go ragged and hungry, in or. There are many thousands of Ne. The subject, of great public im-ment also gives one a fair picture be challenged if they attempt to and go ragged and hungry, in or. There are many thousands of Ne. The subject, of great public im-ment also gives one a fair picture be challenged if they attempt to and go ragged and hungry, in or. There are many thousands of Ne. The subject, of great public im-ment also gives one a fair picture be challenged if they attempt to and go ragged and hungry, in or. There are many thousands of Ne. The subject, of great public im-ment also gives one a fair picture be challenged if they attempt to and go ragged and hungry, in or. There are many thousands of Ne. The subject, of great public im-ment also gives one a fair picture be challenged if they attempt to and go ragged and hungry, in or. There are many thousands of Ne. The subject, of great public im-ment also gives one a fair picture be challenged if they attempt to and go ragged and hungry, in or. There are many thousands of Ne. The subject, of great public im-ment also gives one a fair picture be challenged if they attempt to and go ragged and hungry, in or. There are many thousands of Ne. The subject, of great public im-ment also gives one a fair picture be challenged if they attempt to and go ragged and hungry, in or. There are many thousands of Ne. The subject, of great public im-ment also gives one a fair picture be challenged if they attempt to and go ragged and hungry, in or. There are many thousands of Ne. The subject is a subject, of great public im-ment also gives one a fair picture be challenged in the subject, of great public im-ment also gives one a fair picture be challenged in the picture be challenged in the picture the production and get higher polling place.

ime and land to grow feed and

Let's get it out of mind that foreign countries will buy our cotton at even equal prices in other countries. They owe us and don't want to pay. Under such circumstances the debtor hates the creditor. All of these things should be considered in next year's plans.

Yours truly, T. H. NORVELL.

Mississippi Negroes to Vote on Cotton Act At Express Urging of White Neighbors

notice in particular the plaintive JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 13.—Some-MISSISSIPPI NEGROES HERDED TO appeal of Mr. Roy of Morris, of thing almost new is going to take Memphis, and since his letter is place in this State tomorrow when about an average of the erroneous the polis corpisate vited and statements being made, let's set earnest, used to do so by their Taking his own figures the re-white heighbors.

Taking his own figures the re-white heighbors.

Sults should be about as follows. It will be the first time short. POLLS BYPLANTATION BOSSES IN good preachers, good churches, good wives, good women, good fat children, good mules and wagons, good mules and good mul

his eight bales and seed at his However, tomorrow's election will JACKSON, MISS., Dec. 20.—(ANP)—Last Friday thou "same old dog that bit you in 1931 for seed, \$290, or a difference ir not be political. It will be a refer-sands of Negroes in Mississippi and other southern states and '32" howling at your back door favor of "Wallace plan" of \$166endum on the Bankhead Cotton Re-who had never been inside a polling place for fear of being and all her puppies scratching at Note that land rentals for land noduction Act, and the ballot of the who had never been inside a polling place for fear of being and all her puppies scratching at Note that land rentals for land noduction Act, and the ballot of the lynched by their white neighbors were carried in white "That," concludes Sullens, "is on part of his production are nobe just as important as the vote farmers' automobiles to cast their ballots in favor of the written in language that all Negro retention of the Bankhead Cotton Act.

The fall of 1935 you will find that the land that his pour will find that his point and light for same old dog that bit you in 1931 and other same old dog that bit you in 1931 and retention of the Bankhead Cotton Act.

and conceited editor of the Daily "As a matter of fact, whatever elections which are only formalinews, the same Frederick Sullens who wrote Roy Wilkins, editor of Bankhead Act more vitally affect the Crisis, to go to the hot place, Negro farmers than white farmers when Mr. Wilkins wrote him some questions about racial conditions didn't exactly get a square deal in America's most backward state. In an editorial entitled "Sambo" Invited to Vote" Col. Sullens com
"There is no doubt, of course, ments."

as to how the Negroes who do go "Sambo from the cotton patch to the polls will vote. They will, will enjoy an unique experience as usual, accept the white man's guidance and vote as told to do."

Col. Sullens also, to entice Negroes to vote for the act, published a letter, alleged to have been written in its favor by a colored cotton gin operator near Natchez. The alleged letter read in part:

"Whatever you do, boys, don't go against the Bankhead bill. Let it stand forever as long as you can keep the Bankhead bill in force like

farmers can understand.

Col. Sullens in further news com- be challenged if they attempt to

DEC 1 3 1934

Negroes To Vote Friday

NO COLOR LINES IN ELECTION

Act in Bankhead

thetic or absent-minded voters. The colored brethren at the polls

There may be "nothing new un- is going to be mighty close to der the sun," as remarked by Solo- something new under the sun. mon, but something almost new is For them it will be an unique exgoing to take place in Mississippi perience. Like bullfrogs in the Friday when thousands of negroes drouth stricken areas nearly six will go to the polls cordially invited and earnestly urged to do so ed to swim, there are multiplied thoursands of negroes in Missisby their white neighbors.

ent century and for a goodly num-ratio peing about 51 per cent and ber of years prior thereto. Avoid-49 per cent. of 1890 that virtually barred ne-guidance and vote as told to do. groes from suffrage.

not be political. It will be a ref-Bankhead act more vitally affect erendum on the Bankhead cotton negro farmers than white farmers reduction act, and the ballot of the—the small tillers of the soil who lowliest negro tenant farmer will be didn't get exactly a square deal

some worry, and they frankly ad- of the affirmative majority. mit it. Probably less than three per There is some apprehension

tillers of the soil-men who actually go out and plow and plant cotton-negro farmers in Mississippl largely outnumber the whites. In fact, this is the only state in the Union wherein negroes are more numerous than white, the

It will be the first time such a sippi above the age of 50 who have thing has occurred within the pres- never been near a pollir place.

ance rather than participation has There is no doubt, of course, as been the rule among negroes into how the negroes who do go to this state on election day ever the polls will vote. They will, as since adoption of the constitution usual, accept the white man's

roes from suffrage.

However, Friday's election will negualities there may be in the lowliest negro tenant farmer will be didn't get exactly a square didn't get exactly a square distance in the vote of the during the current year. How-largest delta planter. That's why ever, the assurance of Senator Harsambo, Jim, Zeke and Rastus will rison, followed by that of Presibe received at the polls with open dent Roosevelt, that the act will dent Roosevelt, that the act will receive the received to vote. To what extent the negro farmers will respond is problematical
In fact, it is a matter that is causing advocates of the Bankhead act will be so amended as to exempt the
three-bale farmer is satisfactory,
and the result of Friday's election
will be merely a matter of the size

cent of the negro population of vot-among advocates of the Bankhead ing age in this state has ever had act on the problem of getting out the experience of depositing a bal- a full vote. The measure must relot and it is feared they may be a ceive a majority of two-thirds of bit timid about doing so, even all farmers participating in the though it has been carefully ex-cotton reduction program during plained to them by county agricul- the past season, or eligible to partural agents what the election is all ticipate next season. The farmer about. Besides, the weather is still who stays away from the polls quite chilly, although the cold wave will therefore, be virtually casting has been broken, and many may be a vote against the measure. This reluctant about leaving their cozy means a lot of gasoline will be Figures on the basis of actual burned Friday while automobiles Figures on the basis of actual burned friday while automobiles hurry along the country highways

Grand Rapids, Mich. HERALD

DEC 23 1934 Great Fellows Now

Here's something to smile about. Down in Mississippi last Friday they had an election. You know they never had allowed the Negroes down there to vote. They tution of the United States which was written expressly for the purpose of giving defeat. the Negro the rights of citizenship and franchise. But prior to election day last Friday the white folks down there were any rate, white men went around to all the in the election is the stipulation. Negro cotton planters, told them it was The farmer who stays away from the polls next to the polls and vote. And why this change Bankhead act. of heart?

Well, you see Mr. Secretary Wallace of eligible to vote. Well, you see Mr. Secretary Wallace of the Department of Agriculture was not sure whether his cotton crop reduction plan of last year was so successful. He wasn't quite sure whether the planters would for it against to total.

Advocates of the Bankhead act are going to be forced to do some mighty active work at the polls next Friday. They will have to keep automobiles rolling all day rounding up laggard or indifferent voters.

Inasmuch as the personal interests of the cotton for an election in which all the planters important than any political primary. should vote on whether or not Mr. Wallace should tell them how much cotton they might grow. In this instance, too, the white folks came to the conclusion that the vote of the humblest Negro planter was valuable, so every little cabin was visited and the colored man was urged to go

Of course, the Negro was a little suspicious of this sudden and unexpected familiarity on the part of his white neighbors. Whenever a Negro has tried to vote. heretofore, he has been shot. This time he naturally wondered if this might not be an attempt to start a new race war. Many thousands of Negroes in Mississippi have never dared, up to this time, to approach a polling place. On election days they have remained quietly and snugly in their cabins, glad when the election and its dangers to them was over. Of course, they were suspicious of this sudden friendship. Perhaps, however, some of the smarter ones rightly figured it out that since his vote would help the white planter, it was wanted, just as many a Negro Mammy

were all right so long as she could nurse and care for white folks when they were babes and on up.

JACKSON, MISS. NEWS

DEC 1 1 1934 MUST GET OUT THE VOTE

Ratification of the Bankhead act by the farmers openly defy that provision of the Consti- of Mississippi next Friday is by no means certain.

Apathy, ignorance, and indifference could cause its

The measure must receive an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the farmers entitled to benefits there-

"inviting," even urging the Negroes to not merely two-thirds of those participating in the vote. We are not told whether the invi- election—just the same that is required for adoption tations were engraved and presented by of amendments to the Mississippi constitution, exliveried servants on silver salvers, but, at cept that in the latter case a majority of all voting

desired they should vote, urged them to go Friday will be virtually casting a vote against the

All cotton growers, both white and colored, are

stand for it again this year. So he called farmers are at stake, this election will be far more

Condition of

Wadesboro, N. C., Messenger & Int March 1, 1934

NEGRO FARMERS GATHER TO DISCUSS NEW DEAL. comfort and convenience may be had.

About 250 in Court House Wednesday Heard Speakers Tell of New Conditions - Good Tenants Are in Good

women yesterday afternoon met in the court house and heard speakers of To the Editor: Can some one tell their race discuss what must be done hrough the columns of your paper, under the new conditions and tell of just what will happen when all the the outlook for the future.

agent, outlined the stand taken by deserted the farm for the sake of re President Roosevelt with reference to seiving the unreasonable prices paid the forgotten man and traced the con_them by the CWA jobs. We know ditions of the farmer before the "newothers who had not either meat, deal" and after. The farmer's faith, bread, clothes or money that could he asserted, compared favorably with not get a job. We know Negroes the faith of Abraham, who offered up of charity, who have meat, bread and his own son. To plow up cotton inmoney and could live much better which time and money had been in than some white people who get vested called for real faith, he said, none. The honest farmer has to but added that the farmers had been work his wife, sons and daughters well paid for the work done. He said from 12 to 14 hours per day to raise the "new deal" made provisions for money to pay his taxes. And I set the "new deal" made provisions for money doubt if any farmer in our the tenant farmer as long as he did State receives over 10c per hour for

should look forward to the day when workers receive from 45c to \$1.10 per the philosophy of Grady comes true: lour for six or eight hours per day When each farmer shall have bread and this money has to come from from his field, meat from his pasture, for gas, cars and whiskey, and when no debts pending, gardens to meet all employed by the CWA are laid his fullest needs and cotton as a off May 1st vill they want to come single cash crop, then the new day back to the farm? And will they de in farming will be realized." mand the same unreasonable price

The M. & I. asked Mitchell how the they now receive? tenants were faring, and he said good farm labor? Where will the mone; thrifty tenants had good prospects, come from? Will our governmen but poor tenants had little hope.

onstration agent, pointed out how the general program of the farmers de_ pends in large measure upon the work of the women. The nation's hope rests largely upon the home, she asserted.

She said the readjustment program should mean homes with comfort, am_ ple food, clothing and other needs properly supplied. In spite of the long hard years just past no farm people have suffered for food, and much of the credit goes to the work of the special leaders who had much to do with the canning of more than 11,000,000 cans of food in 1933. In conclusion she encouraged the farmers to purchase a few pieces of new

Greensboro, N. C., News April 16, 1934

equipment for the home so that rea Negro Farmers Are Digging Out of Economic Slavery

Much of Credit For This New Emancipation Is Due to Vo-tarmers purchased certified seed cational Leaders Known As Superior Teachers.

Money Saved and Markets Created.

C. E. Dean and C. L. Spellman, of the Berry O'Kelly Training school, Method, come next, having By S. B. SIMMONS. State Supervisor of Negro Vocationalbeen superior teachers since 1929-Agriculture. 30. The two factors which these

Negro farmers of the state aremen put over were poultry producslowly digging themselves out oftion and school beautification. Dureconomic slavery and much of theing the year 1929-30 a total of credit for this new emancipation3,500 chicks were hatched by stumust be given a group of voca-dents in the school hatchery. Over tional leaders known as superior1,000 first-class, well-bred chickens teachers. were placed on the farms of the

History of the superlor teachercounty. Eight new poultry houses movement starts with the schoolwere built and, in addition, eight year 1927-28 and since that datecounty schools and many of the teachers of vocational agriculture ural homes were beautifled, have been carrying out a definite Establish Flour Mill.

program of work in the various J. L. Bolden, of the Warren communities. The movement be-County Training school, Wise, began in 1927-28, when a careful ame a superfor teacher in 1930-31. study of the accomplishments of His department has played a great the teachers revealed that the workpart in helping the farmers change n one of the communities was atheir farming program from a tooit superior to that in the others.bacco and cotton system to a better-Since then the number of suchbalanced program. In four years' teachers has been increased to seven time the growing of wheat was in-Many Worth-While Achlevements, creased from three farms in the

It is difficult to state adequately school district to 109. Necessary what these seven superior teachers farm machinery needed in growing have accomplished or to depict acthe crops was placed on the farms. curately the activities that have in addition, a flour mill was estabmarked these teachers as leaders, ished in the community. There Let it suffice to mention only their have also been improvements in major achievements.

S. C. Anderson, of the Pender ludging practices. No longer do County Training school, Rocky Point, hey feed corn alone. Farmers who is the original superior teacher, and able to pay cash for their having held the title since 1927, seeds and feeds are able to make He started his program at Rocky such payments with some of the Point in the summer of 1920. Hishome-grown farm commodities first classroom was under the Through this procedure pastures spreading branches of a big tree have been greatly improved and which stood on the school grounds the soil built up through the grow-Since then he and his students haveing of legumes on the acres taken built outright three of the build-out of production of cotton and

built outright three of the build-out of production of cotton and ings now in use on the school grounds. This saved the county more than was needed to pay the C. H. Couch, of the Burlington teachers. The major achievementhigh school, Burlington, comes next, has been in the nature of beauti-his title dating to 1931-32. His fying rural homes inside and out strong suit has been helping city During his stay in the community boys who are interested in vocamore than 300 homes, schools and connection with their project work. churches have been beautified.

Under his leadership his students Saving of Over \$10,000. Plants and labor involved in this produced more than 100,000 sweet Plants and labor involved in this produced more than 100,000 sweet program represent a saving of more potato slips for the farmers of the than \$10,000 to the community county. In addition they built a Homes and other buildings have sweet potato storage house in which been built outright. In the shops they cure and store their potatoes the students have made all types other farmers have sold theirs, thus the work was started there was nother farmers have sold theirs, thus the work was started there was nother farmers have sold theirs, thus a single high school pupil in the the public at the same time. a single high school pupil in the C. S. Wynn, of the John h. Warschool. Now the department has ankins high school, Warrenton, is average of more than 75 high school next to the youngest superior teachnoys, some of whom come a distance er, gaining the distinction in 1932-

Perhaps the most outstanding

work done in his department has been in getting the adult farmers to co-operate for their mutual good Forty-seven farmers grow improved seven-eighths or one-inch Highland staple cotton. This practice nettec them an increased yield plus \$3.50 more per bale, as a premium on the quality of the cotton. Thirty not have to pay as much for their seed as they had been paying for in inferior quality. This same organization secured 1,500 tons of fertilizer co-operatively at a sav-ing to the group of \$4 per ton. Cash Market Established.

F. A. Williams, of the Henderson nstitute, Henderson, is the youngest superior teacher, a product of 1933-34. His department's major accomplishment has been largely in the work of the New North State farmers' organization, which played a major part in helping to establish the first cash market ever to be operated in the state by a vocational agriculture department. This market has proved to be a source of cash to the students and their parents throughout the year. Their ndividual sales amount to as much 18 \$5 per week. This department had the largest number of boys at camp and at the state fair.

Members of this chapter made highest scores in the last state sectional judging contest. It was successful in placing on exhibit the largest number of farm products at a local fair within the state last year. It has published a booklet illustrative of the state camp, a vocational study of high schools and elementary pupils of the county and a study of negro life of Vance county. A brief review of this work drew favorable comment at the state interracial meeting this year Much has been done in improving the agricultural practices of the farmers of the county. The greatest accomplishment has been in getting the boys and their parents to gain confidence in themselves and a greater appreciation for rural life.

MAR 1 3 1934

RALEIGH, N. C.

NEWS OBSERVER

Approximately 250 Negro men and WHAT WILL HAPPEN THE FIRST OF MAY?

he outlook for the future.

John W. Mitchell, district farm meat, bread and some money, who the work done by himself and fam Mitchell asserted that the farmers ly during the year, while the CWA

Can farmers pay ten prices for go bankrupt? Can the CWA help th Dazelle F. Lowe, district home dem_farmers just a bit? Please consider J. F. LEWIS.

Holly Springs, N. C.

Acreage Reduction Means Misery to Share Croppers the croppers and tenants, except 40 per cent cut on the croppers'

Land by Wealthy Landlords

By JANE WATSON

Union County, as throughout the swns and that which he has rented!
South, the committee is composed and Deal is not the only one who flandlords, buckers, insurance is lining his pockets by this method toiling farmers are seeing to it that

County Committee are: Jones, a planted in Union County before. tenant farmer who pays cash rent rich landowner, banker, realtor, and Instead of investigating the fig-will be in the same beat, for it received from the government.

age production for Union County as 227 pounds of lint cotton per acre. making the average rental \$10.22 per acre. But share croppers and share tenants do not receive a pennyfor the first 10 acres taken out of farmers see that acreage reduction of this rental; it all goes to the production. landlord. Of the tenant farmers, only the "managing tenants," htose who own their own equipment and What will happen to the croppers way to meet these attacks of the stock, will receive the rental pre-who stay on the land? A cropper landlords and the government. And miums. And many of the landlords who made 10 bales last year will they are organizing into the Share have kept their managing tenants now make six at the most; instead Croppers Union. Mass meetings and from finding this out, and intent of getting five bales, he will now neighborhood meetings are being to collect the rental themselves.

chairman of the board stated: you will not gin any cotton this tion and the higher prices. year."

3 crop on it.

Union County, North Carolina Let us see why he will get more Acreage reduction is also hitserves as a very good example of land, as well as the land that Deal About 35 per cent of the farmwhat acreage reduction means for owns, is very poor. Last year on his and most of them pay what we he shall crowded, tenants, and best piece of land a share cropper, ets in Union County are tenants, small farmers. small farmers.

The amount of cotton that anythree bales for four and a half acres, tain number of bales of cotton farmer can be with the part of the the County Control Committee. In Deal for all his land—that which he matter how much cotton they

toiling farmers are seeing to it that they, and these enemies of the that they, and not they farmers, will receive access possible this year as the result of the access possible this year as the four of the members of the Union Four of the members of the Union County Committee are: Tones as the total in Union County before.

This can clearly be seen by the fact that after all the reduction contracts were signed, even with the 40 per cent reduction, force land would have been put in contract to this year than has ever been such equipment as he can. The tenant farmer who pays cash rent ten

insurance man; Pree, a big land-ures of the landlords, now this com- will take a large part of his crop lord; Deal, another big landlord; mittee is again cutting down all the to pay the rent. and Shields, the owner of a chain farmers. And the poor farmers are The small farmers who own of filling stations and son of still the ones who are getting the biggest patch of land and have never been another rich landlord. This com-cuts again. G. a Negro managing able to produce enough to live are mittee sets the "average productenant, was originally cut down from being forced, just like the croppers tion." upon which is based the 30 to 20 acres; on this second cut and tenants, to reduce their acreamount to be grown this year as he has been reduced to 14 acres age. The Bankhead Bill provides well as the rental and parity to be He will receive rental payments only a leeway of 5 per cent of the total

for Thousands of Poor Croppers

Cuts Living Standards

get three. This will be \$150 if cot- held in many parts of the county The average production figure ton is 10 cents a pound this Fall, and new members are coming into of 227 pounds really means noth. In addition the prices of food and ing so far as the poor farmers are clothing have gone up even more in concerned. A Nerro sharecropper the landlords' stores than in the whose five-year average was 324 regular retail stores. Flour has gone pounds per agre, was cut down to up from \$1.60 to \$3.75; overalls from 100 pounds. When he refused to 35c to \$1.50; fat back from 4½c to accept the Board's estimate, the 3½c; and fertilizer from \$17 to \$20.

The already low living standards "You either accept our figure or of the croppers will be cut more none at all. We will see to it that than half, with the acreage reduc-

It has long been a practice of On the other hand the members some landlords to rent out about of the board are fixing the reduc-half of their land ot croppers and tion figures so that they and their tenants, and on the other half to friends will receive rental payments grow a crop using the croppers and for land and at the same time not tenants as day laborers. The "pay" decrease their acreage, but actually for this is usually 50c a day credit increase it. Deal, a member of the at the landlord's store, for which ward, rented several hundred acres they work from sunrise to sunset. from a bank, and has evicted all These landlords have taken out the

one, from this land. This tenantland, and plan to plant a full crop owed a debt to the bank, and theon their own land this year, and Tenants Driven Off the bank would not allow his eviction the croppers will be forced to slave as they hope to collect his debt for them. In return they may be Deal says that he will get more from allowed a patch of the rented land, this land by renting it to the gov-which they formerly cropped, for ernment than he would be raking a garden and about three days work a week (\$1.50).

Acreage reduction is also hit-

The committee has set the aver-Increases Rent Burden production of the county for "small producers" or for those who wish to go Into cotton production. means nothing for the small farmer who is now being forced to reduce his acreage 40 per cent.

The croppers, tenants, and small means more misery and starvation. They see that organizing is the only the militant Share Croppers Union. Agriculture - 1934 Condition of

DAYTON, O. NEWS

JUN 28 1934 Farm Tenants

North Carolina wakes up to find that half its farmers own not a square foot of soil. Almost any state that wakes up is going to find the situation pretty much the same. The drift has long been from independent, farm-owning farming to tenant farming. Fifteen years ago the proportion of tenant farmers was approaching 40 per cent. When North Carolina wakes up to find that half its less than 50 per cent.

it appear that the teaching of Booker T. not less than 50 per cent. Washington has had an effect. His advice North Carolina is being urged to do something

ownership of its land. Keep land owner- owns and rules the nation. is no more vital question.

Car loads of mules are being dis-

tributed in the state for use in the rural republication program. The mules will be loaned and the borrower will be provided with rented land. Which isn't, it will be observed, a full liment of the assurance given the colored population in the name of the proments fore than three store years ago, as the old timers relate, that each family would be apportioned forty, acres and a mule.

HERALD

FARM TENANTS

stock is taken, following the farm wreckage farmers own not a square foot of soil. Some say a of the last five years, the country as a survey made around Reidsville will show as great whole will show a farm tenancy of not much a ratio. Almost any community will, if it investigates, find the same condition. The drift has North Carolina is being urged to do long been from the independent, farm-owning something about its drift to tenancy. That farming to tenant farming. Fifteen years ago state discovers the interesting fact that the proportion of tenant farmers was approachwhile the general tenancy rate has in-ing 40 per cent. When stock is taken, following creased, among Negroes the tenancy rate the farm wreckage of the last five years, the has been somewhat reduced. This makes country as a whole will show a farm tenancy of

to his own race was to put its trust in about its drift to tenancy. That state discovers thrift and in ownership of land rather than the interesting fact that while the general tenin pro-racial agitation and politics. Wise ancy rate has increased among whites, it has been man, Washington knew that whoever cwns lowered among the negroes. This makes it apthe land of a nation owns and rules the pear that Booker T. Washington's teaching is having effect. His advice to his own race was to The question whether the United States put its trust in thrift and ownership of land rais to remain a democratic nation hinges on ther than in pro-racial agitation and politics. He nothing so much as the question of the knew that whoever owns the land of a nation

ship distributed, we get a stable nation of The question whether the U.S. remains a de land-owning farmers, of home-owning mocratic nation hinges on nothing so much as on laborers. Let the tenancy rate rise on and the ownership of its land. Keep land ownership on, we get a land of peasants and proleta- distributed, we get a stable nation of land-ownrians, the material of which communism or ing farmers, of home-owning laborers. Let the fascism is made. What to do to start the tenancy rate rise on land and we get a land of tenancy percentages the other way-there peasants, the material of which communism and fascism are made.-Reideville Review.

Agriculture = 1934 Condition of.

WITH RACE SLURS RETORT warehouses at Altus and at other points, and the loans have been as-

Probe Conditions Of Negro Under New Farm growers of the county in the form of Act

For the first time in the history of the state of Oklahoma, 000. This compares with a gross income a Negro appeared and spoke on the floor of the House of of \$2.180.000 a year ago. Representatives in the State Capitol here Monday. , Before three hundred hostile white cotton gin owners, appalled at the spectacle of a Negro in their midst, John P. Davis, executive secretary of the Joint Committee on National Recovery, battled for the rights of Negro workers in Okla-

Following out the contention which he had made at the general hearing in Washington last May, Davis vigorously protested the at-tempt of the Oklahoma Cotton Ginners Association to secure the benefits of a government marketing agreement while it sought to evade responsibility for a code of which would give some aid to labor conditions of the thousands of Negro workers in Oklahoma cot-

Recovery, battled for the rights of Negro workers in Okton homa cotton gins who would be at had finished his appearance. There fected by the cotton ginning marketing agreement. The public and in the course of the argument hearing to consider the marketing the word "nigger flew thick and agreement was a state hearing conducted by the Agricultural Adjustmosphere Davis gave his opponents back as good as they sent and THIS CLIPPING FROM THE

From Plow-Up Campaign

was 67,468. Benefit payments received by the farmers totaled approximately \$615,000. (The largest plow-up check was for \$4,600; the smallest was for \$20.) Options on 15,300 bales of Government-owned cotton will yield \$306,-000 more.

About 75 percent of the crop had been solá before Government loans became available. Since that time, those who had cotton have stored it in the sumed by the local banks.

Altogether, the returns to cotton plow-up benefits, profits on options, and payments or loans for their cotton, will amount to approximately \$4,000,-

How About Your Cotton Reduction Check?

A flood of complaints have come to the Black Dispatch office from over Oklahoma, regarding the administration of the cotton acreage reduction contracts. Many tenant farmers allege that the landlords are forcing them to sign their checks over the property of the "baseline". their checks over to them and thee in the "hogging" process which follows, they have been robbed and cheated.

According to a release coming direct from the Department of Agriculture the government has appointed seven investigators in the Southern states to determine the basis of each individual contribution. Oklahoma, Judd Brooks has been named to hear such protests.

Mr. Brooks can be reached through the Federal Extension Director in Oklahoma. Letters forwarded to the extension director at Stillwater, J. E. Taylor, Negro extension fair competition under the NRA How a Cotton County Benefits director, or to your local chamber of commerce, will immediately be sent to Mr. Brooks.

In the event that you do not receive the desired relief Jackson County, Oklahoma, has ap-by the suggested plan above, write direct to J. Phil Camp-Davis also pointed out that there were no representatives of Negro farmers of the state and intimated that this was occasioned by the farmers of the state and intimated About 99 percent of the farmers are proximately 2,750 farms, about 50 per-bell, chairman of adjustment committee, Agricultural Adfarmers of the state and intimated About 99 percent of the farmers are proximately 2,750 farms, about 50 per-bell, chairman of adjustment committee, Agricultural Adfarmers of the state and intimated About 99 percent of the farmers are

farmers of the state and intimated that this was occasioned by the fact that the hearing was held in a place to some extent. There are 2 or 3 work-taller than a man's knee. That we comfortably and profitably or 12 than a man's knee.

not usually frequented by Ne to some extent. There are 2 or 3 work-taller than a man's knee. Thalive comfortably and profitably or groes. Several weeks ago he was ers to each 100 acres, with 10 or 12 thar Seminole county land mus a farm. State hearings changed from Jim the farmers practice one-crop cotton. The ears of corn shown at the Crow hotels to public places where farming, while others diversify. Near-Negroes could appear unmolested. A veritable sensation was created when Davis charged the cotton ginners whole the production the last few years accept a malesting agreement or a code of fair competition. The cotton ginners wholly unappeared for the appearance of a Negro who contracts" were signed by for the appearance of a Negro who accept a malesting agreement or a code of fair competition. The cotton ginners wholly unappeared for the appearance of a Negro who contracts" were signed by speck with fire and courage in their acres, or 85 percent of all the cotton.

The contract than a man's knee. Thalive comfortably and profitably or than a man's knee. Thalive comfortably and profitably or than a man's knee. Thalive comfortably and profitably or than a man's knee. Thalive comfortably and profitably or than a man's knee. Thalive comfortably and profitably or than a man's knee. Thalive comfortably and profitably or than a man's knee. Thalive comfortably and profitably or than a farm.

The ears of corn shown at the Don't let the Black Dispatched feet of Mr. Anderson are the same photographer fool you. That's tears held in his arms, with the ex trick photo which shows Forest Anception that the Black Dispatched feet of Mr. Anderson are the same photographer fool you. That's tears held in his arms, with the ex trick photo which shows Forest Anception that the Black Dispatched feet of Mr. Anderson are the same photographer fool you. That's tears held in his arms, with the ex trick photo which shows Forest Anception that the Black Dispatched feet of Mr. Anderson are the same photographer fool you. That's tears held i

at the Black Dispatch office. H further stated that droughts neve mean much on his farm, because h has learned the art of conserving winter and spring moisture throug the development of a dust mulc. around his growing crops.

Greenville County, S. C., Observer March 2, 1934

Colored Woman Writes 'The Chief

"Dem people in dat town down Meetings for white farmers are: yonder wuz tryin' to take my farm Monday. away from me," declared an old Killian schoolhouse, 5 p. m., Mon- will be made Saturday afternoon, negro woman this week to a day.

Horrell Hill schoolhouse, 8 p. m., Stallworth, whose office remained Greenville citizen she had known Monday. for a number of years.

She explained that her farm Camp Ground schoolhouse, 5 p. m., which she owned had become legally entangled and, becoming afraid day.

Pontiac schoolhouse, 8 p. m., Tuesthat some one was trying to swindle day. her out of it, one of her daughters Spring Hill schoolhouse, 8 p. m., wrote a letter to "The Chief, Wash- Tuesday ington, D. C.," explaining her pre-Tuesday. dicament and fears.

A few days later, an automobile Monday. English, Zion Hill church, 1 p. m., rolled up in her front yard bear- Tuesday. ing a government investigator. Eastover, Negro schoolhouse, 3 p. m. "Did you write a letter to the Tuesday. "Did you write a letter president of the United States?" Tuesday.

High Hill Negro schoolhouse, 8

write no letter to de president, but a. m., Tuesday.

Free Hope, Negro schoolhouse, 12 did write one to de chief."

ened out her affairs for her and she did not lose her property.

INSTAUCTION SENT TO ALL FARMERS

Both Signers of Reduction Contracts and Non-Signers Must Apply.

Letters to all cotton farmers of the county advising them how to make application under the Bankhead act Spartanburg County farmers for their allotments for sale have been Friday voted overwhelmingly in sent by David R. Hopkins, county favor of retaining the Bankhead agent.

not, must file application to sell only county will be allowed to sell only A total of 5,549 ballots were cast, 4,737 bales of 500 pounds each with-slightly less than half of the more out a 50 per cent, tax.

plication will not receive any allot-eligible to vote.

pay a tax on all cotton he gins," Mr. The most decisive ballot was cast Hopkins said. Making of applications at the Duncan precinct where the

to carry the serial number of their Act. contracts when they go to make appli-

Nine meetings for white farmers Washington, D. C. and seven meetings for Negro farmers est of any in the county. The vote have been arranged by the county there was 374 for and 14 against. agent at which they will receive instructions on how to make application. tent where 35 voted in favor of the

Piedmont schoolhouse, 10 a. m.,

Blythewood schoolhouse, 8 p. m., ceive the vote. Monday.

Eastover schoolhouse, 8 p. m., Tues-

St. Andrews schoolhouse, 8 p. m.,

Meetings for Negro farmers are: Hopkins, Jerusalem church, 8 p. m.

"Naw suh," she said, "I didn't Gadsden, Negro schoolhouse, 10

noon, Wednesday.

The government man straight-SPARTANBURG, S. C. **JOURNAL**

253 Register Opposition to Cotton Measure

All farmers, whether they signed 396 for and 253 against the meas-the voluntary reduction agreement or 396 for and 253 against the meas-not, must file application. Richland ure. Act in 1935, the total vote being 5,-

Any person who fails to make ap-than 12,000 farmers in the county

will be begun Wednesday.

Contract signers were instructed mously in favor of the Bankhead

Woodruff Heaviest

The Woodruff box was the heavi-

The smallest box was at Cresact as compared to 8 against it.

An official tabulation of the vote open until late Friday night to re-

Vote Overwhelming

Whites and negroes voted at the same polls yesterday, but used separate containers for their votes No distinction was made, however. when the votes were counted. The overwhelming vote was comparable to the general election in this state.

The tabulation of ballots by

boxes follows:

	Voters		
Box	Eligible	Yes	No
Boiling Springs		211	6
Campobello	235	164	6
Cherokee Springs	510	196	7
Chesnee	472	228	15
Cashville	120	123	6
Cooley Springs		90	11
Courthouse		125	6
Cowpens		103	5
Crescent		35	8
Cross Anchor		293	37
Dodd's School		96	4
Duncan	230	177	0
Cooperative		48	0
Fairforest		152	4
Gowansville	212	76	5
Gramling	210	140	3
		123	10
Greer (community)		184	3
Holly Springs		104	9
Inman		258	23
Landrum		165	16
Mayo	117	78	. 5
Moore		88	1
New Prospect		235	4
Pacolet		130	4
Pauline		192	18
Poplar Springs		118	4
Reidville		190	6
Roebuck	205	128	9
Selma		163	3
Switzer		155	1
Walnut Grove		100	4
Wellford		48	1
White Stone		70	2
Woodruff	480	374	3
Zion Hill			3
PR-4-1-			-
Totals		5,296	253

Condition of. Letters To The Editor we sides to all things.

thing new in history to me. great thoughts and pass them on of every five years, with practically P. S.—This may appear childish. The Bankhead bill, following the All who read the words of great nothing raised in these years. to you, but it will help the chilgovernment crop pluction, has minds and meditate while they There is one tenant farmer on dren of the poor. We have no served to paupe the small read may also think greatmy 200-acre farm who has been picture shows in Resurrection. farmer. The large cotton planter thoughts, ponder their philosophy, with me ever since 1927, and has was nearly 100 per cent cotton. He see the wisdom of their judgment, failed to pay me his account for

was nearly 100 per cent cotton. He see the wisdom of their judgment, failed to pay me his account for reduced 40 per cent, leaving him-reason to their conclusions, dis-as much as \$1,500. However, he self nearly 60 per cent cotton. He cover their fallacies and profitwill pay me out this fall. Would necessarily kept a record of production for as long as he had been farming, because it was from these records that he made settlements full struggle of present-day high. It is easy to understand we are with his tenants, and these records can also supplied the basis on which his have to read their textbooks. Whaton an extra amount of cotton in makes the appalling struggle? years when there are no overflows allotment of lint cotton per acre This: Most of the books are writ-and stand the losses we do in oversmall farmer never kept a record; vocabularies and sentence structure formed by their study of the an estimation of production. With classics. The students do not have a not more than 60 per cent to 80 foundation of such words, hence To The Commercial Appeal:

I am a constant reader of your ton. Then when the adjustment of show on any printed page of Eng. paper, and as everybody has contracts came around he was cut lish that more than 65 per cent had something to say about Mr. first, owing to the fact that he had of the English words are of Latin Bankhead's Bill, I thought I would first, owing to the fact that he had of the English words are of Latin Bankhead's Bill, I thought I would an estimated contract; then he was origin. They give no trouble to cut again and a third time before one who has thought classically, the contract of record was everbut bewilderment, struggle and distaken up for consideration. These gust surge in the students' minds. I am a spond farmer—only weightaken up for consideration. These gust surge in the students' minds. In a spond farmer—only weightaken up for consideration. These gust surge in the students' minds. In a spond farmer—only weightaken up for consideration. These gust surge in the students' minds. In a spond farmer—only weightaken up for consideration. It is connective with the first contracts were cut 50 per cent, some jugation. Its connective vowel is more. I know of certain contracts a." The stem upon which our and a sheep is that the speep is that would not pay the rent andword is formed is spelled "e-d-u-"shared" only once a yer.

Who has exemption certificates and the Engnol to sell in this county? Certainly ticipial stem remains and the Engnol to sell in this county? Certainly ticipial stem remains and the Engnol to sell in this county? Certainly ticipial stem remains and the Engnol to sell in this county? Certainly ticipial stem remains and the Engnol to sell in this county? Certainly ticipial stem remains and the Engnol to sell in this county? Certainly ticipial stem remains and the Engnol to sell in this county? Certainly ticipial stem remains and the Engnol to sell in this county? Certainly ticipial stem remains and the Engnol to sell in this county? Certainly ticipial stem remains and the Engnol to sell in this county? Certainly ticipial stem remains and the Engnol to sell in the probability of the three letters, i-o-n.

Where does the Bankhead bill to the three letters, i-o-n.

Is he would know that the deducks down here were a starce at all, as the diducks believe about et up the total total the total total total total total total total first, owing to the fact that he had of the English words are of Latin Bankhead's Bill, I thought I would

ton he produces, and once ginnedanimal in its babyhood and bringalways cotton. At the present priceing that specimen through all the
of seed the poor farmer would ac-stages of its development to full
tually pick his cotton for the seedadulthood. Such a vision of edumoney. Then to make the poorcation is far different from what
devil buy exemption certificatespeople usually consider makes an
from the larger planter is by me. educated person.

I went to say that if Mr. Wellage, Now take a healthy well here.

You deducks for the rent, deducks for
everything. When the landlord
says anything about cotton, he
says anything about corn, he says
"his corn," but it's "our bold
weevil."
Understand me. I am for the

I want to say that if Mr. Wallace Now take a healthy, well-born will come out among the ruralbaby. His education should begin farmers and talk to them insteadeven before birth if he is to reach of calling the big planters aboardhis best. His education must conhis private car for a conference sist of proper physical develophe will draw quite a different pic ment, proper mental training and ture of the situation. I do not say proper heart culture, for he must of frazzles out when it gets to us ture of the situation. I do not savproper heart culture, for he must of frazzles out when it gets to us that he is not sincere in his ideas have a sound body, a trained mind pore folks.

he simply has just one side, but and a morally sensitive heart if he I have been married about 14

Jackson, Tenn.

A MISFIT BILL

Respectfully yours.

W. R. BEST.

I ambert Miss.

My opinion of the Bankhead cotton control bill is that it does not lish, because college graduates cannot read a document expressed in I have read and reread@mich on a classical tongue.

I have read and reread@mich on a classical tongue.

I have read and reread@mich on a classical tongue.

I have read and reread@mich on a classical tongue.

I have read and reread@mich on a classical tongue.

I have read and reread@mich on a classical tongue.

I have read and reread@mich on a classical tongue.

I have read and reread@mich on a classical tongue.

I have read and reread@mich on a classical tongue.

I have read and reread@mich on a classical tongue.

I have read and reread@mich on a classical tongue.

I have read and reread@mich on a classical tongue.

I have read and reread@mich on a classical tongue.

I have read and reread@mich on a classical tongue.

I have read and reread@mich on a classical tongue.

I have read and reread@mich on a classical tongue.

I have read and reread@mich on a classical tongue.

I have read and reread@mich on a classical tongue.

I have read and reread@mich on a classical tongue.

I have read and reread@mich on a classical tongue.

I have read and reread@mich on a classical tongue.

I have read and reread@mich on a classical tongue.

I have read and reread@mich on a classical tongue.

I have read and reread@mich on a classical tongue.

I have read and reread@mich on a classical tongue.

I have read and reread@mich on a classical tongue.

I have read and reread@mich on a classical tongue.

I have read and reread@mich on a classical tongue.

I have read and reread@mich on a classical tongue.

I have read and reread@mich on a classical tongue.

I have read and reread@mich on a classical tongue.

I have years. The point i wait before cotton picking to tout on the reference.

I hope you look with favor on this matter, but if you think Mr. Roosevelt will get mad if it was publicated by read and reread and reread and reread and r

is to be really educated. Sincerely, years, but have only 12 children, J. LUTHER M. ALILEY. but we had malaria mighty bad two years. The point I want to make is that I think every child a

Let the South Discover Cotton

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 19.-(A)-Tenant cotton farmers today were assured by Oscar Johnston, manager

contract which apply to the treatment of labor, will forfeit all right to rentals or benefits provided for in the contract," Mr. Johnston said in a telephone conversation from his planta County Agent Landes tion home at Scott, Miss.

Norman Thomas, socialist leader charged in an address here Saturday night that labor conditions which he said he found on a tour of some of the east Arkansas cotton country amount

of the AAA cotton ontion pool, of government the frame possible mistreatment by landowners.

"Landowners who violate the provisions of the 1934 production control LIVE-AT-HOME PLAN

lines Use for Land Now Rented to U. S

ing his energy to the problem of The plan calls for the following quarts; fruit juices, 20 quarts; dried the city for shooting privileges.

"What must I do with these idle home-grown food:

strict middling cotton plunges to a use (five bushels).

mickel or pyramids to a quarter.

Mr. Landess points out that the sallons).

farmer can do anything he wishes with this land removed from cotton except that he cannot sell its pro-canning, head duce. This opens up numerous ave- 100 dozen eggs nues of agricultural activity along which he may gee and haw Old Beck to his heart's content and in a manner calculated to pay profits of a permanent nature.

Even dyed-in-the-wool opponents resh, canned or cured beef. of the Bankhead bill. like Oscar Turnips, peanuts, popcorn and melon patches.

definite program of independent sow. subsistence on the farm.

complete provision for his food amounts of feed should be grown; of nitrogen equal to 350 pounds of needs this year, but he can begin Eight to 12 acres of summer pas-nitrate of soda. SAVES AGRICULTURIS in another year or so may become acres of corn (240 bushels); six removes about 20 times as much virtually self-supporting regardless acres of clover, lespedeza, or bean fertility per acre as the crops tak-

government-rented acreage:

Food crops for consumption on

One-half acre field peas for table less of the cotton crop. One-quarter, acres sorghum

100 pounds of butter? 350 gallons of milk. 60 chickens. 600 pounds of pork (three pigs).

One calf to be butchered for

Farmer to Throw Off Yoke farmer is now in position to plan a two cows, 50 hens and one brood which the farmer can choose. Vetch

pasture.

same family of five is: Tomatoes, pedeza is a favorite legume for 30 quarts; greens, 30 quarts; string use in this connection. Mr. Thomas declared that the government's acreage reduction program was forcing hundreds of farmers from their lands, leaving many of them in the Tyronza, Ark. territory at what the termed "the point of starvation."

"With reference to the statements by Mr. Norman Thomas in a public address at Maraphia and the force of the production of the product of the production of the product the Tyronza, Ark, territory at what promise of permanent advantages and the termed "the point of starvation." in cotton control. Another article will appear tomorrow.

The point of starvation." in cotton control. Another article will appear tomorrow.

The promise of permanent advantages at the point of starvation.

The promise of permanent advantages at the point of starvation.

The promise of permanent advantages at the point of starvation.

The promise of permanent advantages at the point of starvation.

The promise of permanent advantages at the point of starvation.

The promise of permanent advantages at the point of starvation.

The promise of permanent advantages at the point of starvation.

The promise of permanent advantages at the point of starvation.

The promise of permanent advantages at the point of starvation.

The promise of permanent advantages at the point of starvation.

The promise of permanent advantages at the point of starvation.

The promise of permanent advantages at the point of starvation.

The promise of permanent advantages at the point of starvation.

The promise of permanent advantages at the point of starvation.

The promise of permanent advantages at the point of starvation.

The promise of permanent advantages at the point of starvation.

The promise of permanent and point of starvation.

The promise of permanent and point of starvation.

The promise of permanent and point and permanent and points; sausage, 15 quarts; pork chops, 15 quarts; beef, eight quarts; pork chops, 15 quarts; beef, eight quarts; beef, eight quarts; pork chops, 15 quarts; beef, eight quarts; be fruits, 60 pints; dried vegetables, 30 The various state and national

County agent. He cannot throw off the yoke in a single year, but he can lay the foundation for a "live-" One-quarter agent the cannot throw of the availability tural agents throughout the south the yoke in a single year, but he cannot throw off the articles for canning, but ag- have a wealth of material on hand stables."

One-quarter agent to become self-supfamily tastes and the availability tural agents throughout the south picultural experts believe that a which will age to become self-supfamily tastes and the availability tural agents throughout the south picultural experts believe that a which will age to become self-supfamily tastes and the availability tural agents throughout the south picultural experts believe that a which will age to become self-supfamily tastes and the availability tural agents throughout the south picultural experts believe that a which will age to be the complex to be the complex

(20 pwner and his family with a good kin, Washington, D. C. living, pays its expenses, provides Thousands upon thousands of One acre corn, for roasting ears, for soil improvement, and is better farmers are availing themselves of as a farm and as a family home at this, the first real chance they the end of each year than it was have ever had to experiment with before," said J. Phil Campbell, of self-sustenance on the farm and be the AAA replacement crops section assured of a money income to boot. The arecent address here. "The sure They are learning how to take care with the contraction of form of the sure that have the contraction of form of the sure They are learning how to take care with the contraction of form of the sure They are learning how to take care with the contraction of the sure They are learning how to take care with the contraction of the sure They are learning how to take care with the contraction of the sure They are learning how to take care with the contraction of the sure They are learning how to take care with the contraction of the sure They are learning how to take care with the contraction of the sure They are learning how to take care with the contraction of the sure They are learning how to take care with the contraction of the sure They are learning how to take care with the contraction of the sure They are learning how to take care with the contraction of the sure They are learning how to take care with the contraction of the sure They are learning how to take care with the contraction of th foundation for that kind of farm of themselves—cotton or no cotton can be laid gradually and soundly—while Uncle Sam foots the bill.

by almost every farmer in the in washington the Schutch south, even on the poorest land tak-the House are at odds over the south, even on the poorest land tak-the House are at odds over the south, even out of cotton production."

Bankhead bill. The measure was 5000 and 500 The growing of leguminous cropsadopted by both bodies, but in

Acreage Reduction Challenges Johnston of Mississippi, finance di- Live stock needed to produce is the first step in such a program. Acreage Reduction Challenges Johnston of Mississippi, finance di- Live stock needed to produce is the first step in such a program. s widely adapted to cotton-grow-For the two work animals, two ing land. A good crop of vetch will "It is too late for him to make rows, pigs and hens, the following add to each acre of soil an amount

> of the cotton price," Mr. Johnston hay (six tons); two acres of grass en out each year, the experts say.
>
> said.
>
> or oat hay (two tons); one-quarter Probably two-thirds of the acreage Here are some of the uses to acres Sudan grass for the hogs; taken out of production in 1934 which the Dixie farmer can put his four and one-quarter acres winter needs terracing, drainage and planting in crops that will prevent The canning budget for this erosion and increase fertility. Les-

or figs, 15 quarts; apples, five the chance to charge hunters from

One-quarter acre vegetable gar-pints; preserves, 30 pints; pickles, departments and bureaus of agri-Every farmer who discovers the den, cultivated the year round and 30 pints; cucumbers, five gallons; culture issue numerous bulletins answer to this question bids fair to providing at least 12 of these vege-sauerkraut, five gallons; chili covering these land uses in detail. It is in the providing to tables: Beans, beets, cabbage, car-sauce, 30 pints; jelly, 30 glasses. They are available to farmers who tyranny, according to agricultural rots, cucumbers, kale, onions, peas, Different items may be increased sincerely seek to become self-sup-granty, according to agricultural pepper, tomato, radish, lettuce or decreased in accord with the porting at home Court like W. M. Leader Stelly, pepper, tomato, radish, lettuce or decreased in accord with the porting at home Court like W. M. Leader Stelly, pepper, tomato, radish, lettuce or decreased in accord with the porting at home Court like leaders like W. M. Landess, Shelby pepper, tomato, radish, lettuce, or decreased in accord with the porting at home. County agriculat-home" program which may carty him through the years whether

One-half acre field respect to the can be said to the can be ricultural experts believe that a which will assist in wise utiliza- ObB farm family of five can, it necess tion of these face acres be secured as a sary, exist on such a basis regard-information can also be secured as a from The Commercial Appeal In-"A profitable farm furnishes its formation Bureau, Frederic J. Has-S

Activity Education Challenge recognition of the control of the con MAPIENSIAN Let the South Discover Cotton MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 19.—Acreage Reduction Challenges rector of the AAA, feel that the milk, butter, eggs and one brood which the farmer can choose. Vetch and the first step in such a program.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 19.—(a)—Acreage Reduction Challenges rector of the AAA, feel that the milk, butter, eggs and meat; one or which the farmer can choose. Vetch and the first step in such a program.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 19.—(b)—Acreage Reduction Challenges rector of the AAA, feel that the milk, butter, eggs and one brood which the farmer can choose. Vetch the farmer is now in position to plan a two cows, 50 hens and one brood which the danted to continuous.

A PROCLAMATION

BY HILL M'ALISTER

Governor of Tennessee

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 1 - Since the real success of the government's cotton acreage control plan depends upon the wholehearted cooperation of every cotton farmer in the south, I urge upon Tennesseefarmers to exercise and manifest the same splendid spirit of volunteer co-operation in planning and A Vital Topic

ize the program by chiseling. Not With the admirable common sense that only does the financial recovery ofhas characterized Mr. Couch for many years the individual planter, but that ofhe passed up the opportunity to give a dis. of crops in the south has never ceased, it has been waged with parthe south itself rests in the handssertation on these subjects, which are high ticular emphasis since last April. At that time The Commercial Apof the cotton farmers. Therefore, interesting but somewhat remote ir peal, aided by the Memphis Chamber of Commerce and state and coun-

ter, I feel that every farmer and jects vital to every person in the South who consciously attempting the production of more food and feed crops, the caution to support and maintain lives on the land or is dependent upon the preservation of their soil against erosion, the rebuilding of impovfor himself a "live at home" pro-product of the soil. 4.12.34 gram, planting, growing and saving It is a subject upon which there is no op- crop, so-called, and other farm production. sufficient food for his family needsportunity for disagreement. Perhaps that As The Commercial Appeal has begun a preliminary check of the and his livestock. No better use is one of the reasons why we have not had results obtained, however, certain by-products of diversification have can be made of acres withdrawn more success with the agitation for diversi-grown steadily in interest and importance. Down near Greenville, from cultivation and in no better fied crops. Everyone lavors it; there is no Miss., for example, a representative of this newspaper found a planter way can a man provide for his no argument against it. It lacks the appeal whose story indicated the large practical and humanitarian values that future needs than to arrange for of a controversial subject. It is not a color adhere. In the course of this man's practice of diversification he saw

couragement and direction.

tenants in such enterprises.

for his stock.

families and ourselves.

HILL M'ALISTER.



GOVERNOR M'ALISTER

Planting To Prosper Means Health, Wealth For South

Crop diversification is a matter that has occupied a considerable amount of energy and attention in The Commercial Appeal for many years. This newspaper was one among the first of all those agencies they gave in the 1933 plow-up cam- A few days ago Harvey Couch was in and individuals to understand clearly how hurtful the one-crop sys-Memphis a short time. Between trains a re- tem had always been and would continue to be to the south. It was Let it not be said that any Ten-porter sought to interview him on the RFC likewise one among the first to voice its understanding and exert itself nessee farmer attempts to jeopard-utilities of the railroads.

While the campaign of The Commercial Appeal for diversification I urge that our people do nothing their effect upon the individual. He chose that may jeopardize the president's rather to discuss the importance of garden recovery program.

Looking back over the past win lands for growing food and feedstuff—sub ter, I feel that every farmer and jects vital to every person in the South who consciously attempting the production of more food and feed crops, the erished lands, and, in general, a satisfactory balance between the money

an abundance of wholesome and ful topic, but it is the most important one to it that each of his tenants planted and tended an adequate garden nourishing food for his dependents confronting farmers of the South today.

and an adequate supply of feed many farmers of the South today.

Tange and balance of vegetables and mosts. He also assistantly forms and balance of vegetables and mosts. This writer visited recently a farm oc-range and balance of vegetables and meats. He also arranged for Let us do our duty first to our cupied entirely by tenants. Their cotton ditching for drainage and for screening that largely reduced the degree

acreage this year has been reduced in ac of mosquito infestation. cordance with the government's plan of Now, in the average year this planter has paid from \$200 to \$300 acreage control. There are many idle acres a year for doctor's bills and medicines for his tenants. He has also The land which the tenants will plant in suffered the loss of help when he needed it and has been the loser to a cotton this year is not sufficient to occupy considerable extent because of inefficiency on the part of men weaktheir entire time. They have plowed only ened by this, that or the other ailment. This season, barring an unthe land which will be planted in cotton. expected epidemic, the charge for doctor's services and medicines on They have had no experience with any that farm will run about \$15, according to the owner's estimate. The crop except cotton. They are waiting for workers have been happier because they were healthier, and for both planting time. What they need is direction reasons they have done more work and better. The planter is addiand guidance. They would probably be glac tionally convinced of the values and virtues of diversification, and, we to grow potatoes, cabbage, peas and other submit, has given his state and section and nation an example by which = simple field and garden variety of vege they may profit economically, socially, and politically.

The practical lesson of increased physical efficiency, greater tables, if told to do so and given a little eneconomic value, and improved mental and social attitudes brought No doubt this situation is generally preva about by a proper diet composed of foods raised at home is one the lent. County agents and landowners car south needs to learn above almost anything else one might mention. perform a helpful service by interesting It is an obvious fact that there are in the south hundreds of thousands of persons, many of them living in rural sections, whose diet almost & entirely precludes the possibility of their being in such physical and mental condition as to be able to make a satisfactory contribution to the social and economic order. Man is of practical necessity made or lost by what he eats, and it is clearly apparent that a diet composed largely of fat pork, corn bread and molasses cannot be expected to make a man healthy and wise, let alone wealthy.

Let it be distinctly understood, too, that raising the standard of diet will bring returns in dollars and cents as well as in satisfactions of a le_: practical nature. As long as any considerable part of our people 3 are ill fed and undernourished we shall have the painful and expensive necessity of caring for the sick and indigent. That responsibility is one no civilized people will shirk, but it is also one no sane people will allow in any measure greater than that imposed by necessity.

In a word, one by-product of the Plant To Prosper Competition may

Condition of.

Mid-South

"Plant to Prosper" Plan Works Because of Diversification own feed. "Every falfa. We

Swine Stock

scribed by friends in Lauderdale and soy beans combined, the choice have at home.

County, Tenn., as the one farmer corn being gathered for home use, who has successfully practiced diwhile the rest of it is used to feed while the rest of it is used to feed how how he and his family how he and his family how we specification in agriculture, explain how he and his family how we have two crops of horse and his family how we have two crops of horse and his family how we have two crops of horse and his family how we have two crops of horse and his family how we have two crops of horse and his family how we have two crops of horse and his family how we have two crops of horse and his family how we have two crops of horse and his family how we have two crops of horse and his family how we have two crops of horse and his family how we have two crops of horse and his family horse and his family horse and his family horse are planted in cornall right, in addition to what youterested in diversification is amusing to Mr. Burkes. He thinks he
is just an ordinary farmer like Tells of Allotments, Taxes and
where the horse are planted in cornall right, in addition to what youterested in diversification is amusing to Mr. Burkes. He thinks he
was a combined, the choice have at home.

Control Planted Horse and soy beans and soy beans and soy beans are planted in cornal right, in addition to what youterested in diversification is amusing to Mr. Burkes. He thinks he
was a combined to what youterested in diversification is amusing to Mr. Burkes. He thinks he
was a combined to what youterested in diversification is amusing to Mr. Burkes. He thinks he
was a combined to what youterested in diversification is amusing to Mr. Burkes. He thinks he
was a combined to what youterested in diversification is amusing to Mr. Burkes. He thinks he
was a combined to what youterested in diversification is amusing to Mr. Burkes. He thinks he
control of the combined to what youterested in diversification is amusing to Mr. Burkes. He t how he and his family have worked

farmer by any means, but just by "We keep 40 to 50 head of cat-pears, peaches, apricots, cherries "We just try to live here at home common sense I figured out a long tle the year round and have a plums, quinces and a number of as simply and as economically as time ago that we should always thoroughbred bull. All the farm planted in strawbornies and the street can. We do have our own lightmanage to have plenty to eat right animals horses, cows, mules, hogs, planted in strawberries and thereing and water system and we own here on the farm. Then when cot-sheep are bred and raised right are several other varieties of ber a Ford. Once a month we go to the ton goes down a nickel, we just put here on the farm.

wheother the farm was going to wool, but it is nearly always worth crammed with all sorts of pre-somebody else.

show much of a cash profit or not. selling."

served vegetables and meats "No, sir. I don't depend too much ize the price of cotton. The effection was going to wool, but it is nearly always worth crammed with all sorts of pre-somebody else.

served vegetables and meats "No, sir. I don't depend too much ize the price of cotton. The effection was going to wool, but it is nearly always worth crammed with all sorts of pre-somebody else.

served vegetables and meats "No, sir. I don't depend too much ize the price of cotton. The Burkes raise an average of jellies, soup mixtures and a hoston cotton. I always have some of tiveness of the law as passed depend to a price of the law as passed depend to a price of the law as passed depend to a price of the law as passed depend to a price of the law as passed depend to a price of the law as passed depend to a price of the law as passed depend to a price of the law as passed depend to a price of the law as passed depend to a price of the law as passed depend to a price of the law as passed depend to a price of the law as passed depend to a price of the law as passed depend to a pas

ever we could sell our marketable to vary the venu.

what his 1934 cotton acreage allot-never try to sell much of it," Mr. wear out, Mr. Burkes switches to coffee, sugar and salt. ment should be, Mr. Burkes found Burkes says. "I don't want to get that he had never planted as much into the doing business. Earning which also provide feed for the live of course, and other things as conferees yielded. that he had never planted as much into the dairy business. Farming stock while enriching the earth well," he says. "But if we were cut five-year average was only 125 is complicated enough without Particular attention is given to the off without money tomorrow, we

ing principally for seed potatoes "Why, I'm not even a modern We raise our own sorghum, have farmer," he says. "There isn't a

Plenty of Fruit

enough foor for our table right on 500 chickens each year, he says, of other edibles. Orchard and vineit. Last year we raised 84 bales. If pends largely upon the spirit of comost of them for sale, but many crops fail occasionally, but this it gets a good price, we get some operation manifested by the cotton "Well, it worked fine. First thing for home consumption. This pro-farm wife invariably has enough cash money. If it doesn't, we wait growers.

this year in co-operation with the good they could be. We never eat A Wakenstire farm.

"Wheat doesn't cost much grow," Mr. Burkes figures.

"I he co-operation with thigodout they will the the state of the second with the state of the second with the second with this throught the state of the second with this second with the second with this throught the second with this second with the second with this second with this second with this second with the second nearly always put eight or 10 acres considerably on his farm, but in through the lot, the fluttering of in wheat. Even if the crop turns routine because he is already pre-nind off my troubles. They are out bad, it still makes fine chick pared to use the land for other nighty plesant to have around and en feed and the only way to raise purposes.

"All of the land of the land of the pigeons are like a let of own feed."

Program Has Been Rewarding Lee Burkes

More Than 30 Years

meals, and one more small item "A half-acre or more is devoted of it will be planted to a combination of lespedeza and hedge grass."

"We just try to live at home on Another 100 acres invariably goes can use and plenty to sell. Sweet The idea that he might he a sort for the lime when the farm."

"All of the land taken out of cot-other things around a farm. You "Every year we plant some alton will be put to some good use oncan have 'em or you can do withful when when falfa. We sow a great deal of the farm," Mr. Burkes says. "Rightout. But there come time when for pasture. I guess we gather whippoorwill peas on a division arguery about 1,500 bales of hay annually rangement with the tenants. Much with selling possibilities.

"We just try to live at home on Another 100 acres invariably goes can use and plenty to sell. Sweet The idea that he might he a sort for the live at home on to pasture for the live at home on the "All of the land taken out of cot-other things around a farm. You

with selling possibilities.

to sweet potatoes. We have all wetion of lespedeza and hedge grass.

"We just try to live at home on Another 100 acres invariably goes can use and plenty to sell. Sweet The idea that he might be a sort to pasture for the live stock. Fifty potatoes usually pay for themselves of model for other farmers less interested in diversification is amus-

a "Plant to Prosper" pregram on "There are five sows on the place some bees and honey and plenty of tractor on the place. Seems to me their 500-acre place for more than now and probably 25 to 30 pigs, home-grown grapes.

Wr. Burkes says. "Before fall, of Plenty of Fruit tors are pretty heavily mortgaged." "A farm isn't much good unless course, there will be a good many it furnishes plents of food," says more because the sows will farrow or farm isn't much good unless course, there will be a good many it furnishes plents of food," says more because the sows will farrow or farms anyway. It takes gas and oil for anyway. It takes gas and oil for senator Says "We Did the or furnishes." Burkes. "I'm not a model in June or July.

We have about three acres in fractors, you know, and gas and Senator Says "We Did the or chards, which give us apples oil don't grow on Tennessee farms Best We Could"—Feared 75

ton goes down a nickel, we just put here on the farm.

The sencouraged about the place. The space is given toways go to church.

The space is given toways go to church.

Author of the cohort control is away in the barn and live off "I try to have enough sheep to of farm products until the price keep down weeds in the pastures gets back to where we can sell at Usually there is a flock of 15 or to sell, and my wife has to have "I like this kind of farming. WASHINGTON, April 21.—Preside this crops from the time he first more than pay for themselves the raise gardens unless I look afterme to do it. Where would I have Banking dotton and the place once a week and sell three-quarters in town. Then there is the of vegetables and other garden profing expenses and the next crop been heard in Washington. They first things you know my obliga-have been given a law under which the place.

Mr. Burkes started diversifying where about the place. Sheep do much good to have the tenants There is no other sensible way fordent. Roosevelt has fissed from the time he first more than pay for themselves the raise gardens unless I look afterme to do it. Where would I have Banking action has been established that there is a sufficient quantity would have he do borrow for liv-The voice of the cutton farmers has the residence of vegetables and other garden profing expenses and the next crop been heard in Washington. They will greatly reried," he says. "We didn't know Prices vary from year to year on for starving eyes. Its shelves are that the farm would belong to duce the existing burdensome surwheather the farm was going to wool, but it is nearly always worth crammed with all sorts of pre-somebody else.

The effective Considerable space is given toways go to church.

Author of the chief Conston Bill

Author of charming.

Author of ch

INCREASED PRICE

Per Cent Tax Would Be Un-

ries encouraged about the place. movies in town. Sundays we al-BY SEN. JOHN H. BANKHEAD "Considerable space is given toways go to church.

Gardens, both for our own use and Sensible Farming Copyright, by the Associated Press

you know I had paid back the vides an abundance of eggs both food in jars to carry the family until it does. That's where I fig. It is well known that the bill did money I borrowed to buy the place for home and market purposes over into another productive sea ure this idea gives me an advan-not pass just as I wanted it. I and was adding to the farm a lit-Turkeys, ducks, chickens and gui-son. The Burkes smoke house is tage over the fellow who is in debt strongly favored a 75 per cent tax tle at a time. We always managed to grow most of our food and what-neas are raised in lesser numbers kept well filled with smoked meats. He has to sell his cotton as quick to be paid at the gin. The House to grow most of our food and what-neas are raised in lesser numbers he year round. ever we could sell our marketable to vary the venu.

None of the tillable soil is perfect that whether I sell y cotton or not. with the right to gin any excess a practical rural philosopher, cotton and store it until the average this spring to determine ter for our uses at home, but we itself neglected. When the self the soil is perfect that th would not yield. In order to secure

Did Best They Could

five-year average was only acres, just one-fourth of the size of branching off into dairying."

problem of soil-erosion because could keep right on naving three doubt about the constitutionality of meals a day just the same.

About 100 acres of this land is in timber. The trees furnish the wood the meat both for the Burkes famplanted in advantageous spots and needed for farm purposes and make ily and the 14 tenant families, Mr. the hillside soil is terraced to prenew on a Tennessee farm where the supply to 10.

This farm always furnishes all much of the land is rugged and meals a day just the same.

This farm always furnishes all much of the land is rugged and meals a day just the same.

The trees furnish the wood the meat both for the Burkes famplanted in advantageous spots and little of just about everything you reaction against the law. The Sentence of this land is in the supply to 10. The House conferees entertained for an excellent private hunting Burkes says. It is never neces vent washing.

ground, he says. Quail and smaller sary to but any meat. When the cutting Acreage

game animals are plentiful in season, providing sport for the farmer wheat crop thrives there is plenty Mr. Burkes is taking 40 per cent pigeons around the barn all the the best way to popularize the plant and his friends, variety for their of home-produced flour for the en-of his 125 cotton acres out of cottor time. I don't know what possible was to assure the farmers a higher price for their coaton.

All of us did the best we could farms where, for the preceding the tax until it is ginned. consistent with our respective three years, acreage theretofore The object of the law is to bringabout 4,000,000 bales under these

Allotments to farms will be madesuch farms in carrying out a rea-brought into the visible supply. by agencies set up by the secretary sonable reduction program.

Of agriculture in each county, under the leadership of the county agents. C. A. Cobb, chief of the cotton section, will be in direct charge of administration. The allotements and tax exemption certificates and will be secretary of agriculture that average production of five the secretary of agriculture that the secretary of agriculture that the secretary of agriculture.

Cotton upon which the tax has down to be the farm only when permitted from the farm only when ers have contracted this year to the ginning of cotton a tax on the tax tag issued under the law is not surplus much more than take out of production 40 per cent lint cotton of 50 per cent of the attached. It is also made unlaw last year, it will be due to the fail-take out of production 40 per cent average market price per pound of ful to sell, purchase, or open any ure of cotton producers out, both in age allotment will be on the same int cotton, but in no event less bale of lint cotton to which such full part in carrying out, both in age allotment will be on the same than five cents per pound.

a tag is not issued.

letter and spirit, the ellott to have basis. The allotment will be 60 per

The tax applies even if the gin- It is made unlawful to export down this year's crop to 10,000,000. cent of the five-year production ning occurs in a subsequent year seed cotton from the United States, bales.

acreage, thereby making the bale- If cotton harvested in excess of the Ginning is defined to mean the An organized movement to acreage, reduction correspond with the front harvested in excess of the Ginning is defined to mean the An organized movement to acreage reduction correspond with the front harvested in excess of the Ginning is defined to mean the An organized movement to acreage reduction correspond with the first part of the firs age reduction correspond with the allotment is not ginned, the tax on separation of lint cotton from seed complish that result would be trepurpose and spirit of the acreage it may be paid with an exemption cotton. Under this definition if a mendously helpful to all the people rental contracts. The average crop certificate when ginned next year cotton mill buys seed cotton it is in the cotton belt. for the five years was less than if the allotment and the tax plan liable for the ginning tax. 15,000,000 bales. The 60 per cent alare then in effect. If the law is not lotment will dispose of 9,000,000 in effect next year, the tax must bales. Another million bales was be paid in cash whenever the cotadded to provide allotments in the ton is ginned. following cases:

For the information of interested tarily reduced so that the amount otton to the amount exempt from

The "Plant to Prosper" Bureau, Care of The Commercial Appeal. Memphis, Tenn.

I want to enter the "Plant to Prosper" Competition for \$500 in cash are now confronted with a genuine awards and The Commercial Appeal Trophy,

My name is again be confronted with a burden- County Agent Says Two-(Please give in detail town, county and state) The size of my farm is.....acres.

The number of my acreage reduction contract is.....

This is the blank which every farmer must fill in properly and mail netted to The "Plant to Prosper" Bureau, in care of The Commercial Appeal, most of the cotton is still held by Bolivar, 2:30 p.m., in order to be eligible for the awards offered to farmers making the them. best use of land removed from cotton this year.

No obligation is involved, but it is necessary that everyone compet- crop would largely exceed expecta-hontas. 10:30 a.m., Toone, 7 p.m. ing for the awards send a blank to the bureau.

storm, flood, insect pests, or other uncontrollable natural cause,

(D)-To producers of cotton on however, no lien on the cotton fora pound loans were arranged or the option cotton. Farmers hold

DURATION OF THE LAW

(A)—To producers on farms the allotment becomes a lien on the thirds of the persons who have the head Bill. A great majority of the less than one-third of the cultivat- and remains subject to the lien. legal or equitable right as owner tenants of renters do not average than one-third of the cultivat- and remains subject to the lien. ed land has been planted to cotton. Until the tax is paid, even indefitenant, sharecropper or otherwise, more than six bales of cotton to

where, for the preceding five years, whether ginned or not ginned, and The government has done its to sell tax-free charts cotton to normal cotton production has been the cotton cannot at any time be part to help the cotton growers get feed and clothe their families. I could be reason of drought sold unil the tax is paid. There is, out of an awfully bad situation know a great many farmers who 10,000,000 biles. One cent a pound oans they owe the government. bales unless the price reaches par-condition of the small cotton farmity, which is 15 cents a pound. Weer before the president. test of the spirit of co-operation. Bolivar. Tenn. By over-producing the price car HARDEMAN FOR BANKHEAD be reduced and next year we will some surplus.

This administration has gone far from under the largest surplus ording to County Agent R. U. ever accumulated in the history of Bond, Hardeman County farmers I am participating in the government's crop adjustment program.

The world. Last year \$110,000,000 will vote in favor of the Bankhead was paid to the farmers to plow upact; bout two-thirds having excotton, and options were given on pressed themselves in favor of the 2,400,000 bales of government cot-bill, he said. Meetings for the ton at six cents a pound. Loans remainder of the week are as folon that cotton at 10 cents a poundlows: Dec. 6, Saulsbury, 3 p.m.;

tions. The price started down, and when it reached 81/2 cents a pound. and was headed for lower prices the president arranged throug loans by the government to p the price at 10 cents. Four co

Roosevelt on the Spot

parties I submit the following in of reduction in cotton production is the tax as far as it can be done. formation relating to the operation greater than the amount which the The market price of all the exequity in that cotton on which secretary finds would have been an empt cotton will be reduced in proting they have a profit and will have a Cotton upon which the tax has down to 10,000,000 bales this year.

THE SMALL FARMER

The Commercial Appeal reffect next year, the tax must e paid in cash whenever the coton is ginned.

The law will be in effect for the farmers of Hardeman County, and I know the sentiment of the crop year 1935-36 if the secretary of the farmers of Hardeman County, and I know the sentiment of the crop year 1935-36 if the secretary of the farmers of Hardeman County, and I know the sentiment of the farmers of Hardeman County, and I know the sentiment of the farmers of the farmers of Hardeman County, and I know the sentiment of the farmers of Hardeman County, and I know the sentiment of the farmers of Hardeman County, and I know the sentiment of the farmers of Hardeman County, and I know the sentiment of the farmers of the farmers of Hardeman County, and I know the sentiment of the farmers of Hardeman County, and I know the sentiment of the farmers of Hardeman County, and I know the sentiment of the farmers of Hardeman County, and I know the sentiment of the farmers of the farmers of Hardeman County, and I know the sentiment of the farmers of the farme (B)—To producers of cotton on nitely after the law is not in effect to produce cotton on any cotton have been cutting down their cotfarms not previously used in cotton otherwise.

The tax applies to all cotton har(C)—To producers on farms vested in excess of the allotment where, for the preceding five years, whether ginned or not ginned, and recommendately applies to all cotton harthe government has done its Bankhead Bill they are not allowed to sell tax-free energy cotton to

Competition The rental payments will average are not allowed to sell enough cottwo and a half cents a pound onton tax-free to pay their little seed additional will be paid to co-operat- I wish there was some way to ing farmers on more than 6,000,000 get the sentiment of and the true

Farmers Favor Act Tenn., Dec. 6.-Acfarmers \$48,000,000, and Grand Junction, 7 p.m.; Dec. 7 10:30 a.m., Hickory Valley, 7 p.m. Last fall it developed that the Dec. 8, Middleton, 1 p.m.; PocaCondition of

ENANT FARMERS BEING EVICTED IN

The expected has happened on a pretty wide scale throughout the cotton belt of Texas, regarding the dispossession of tenant farmers.

sections of the Southern cotton belt and reports that "the acrease reduction program created a motive for reducing the number of tenants on farms" and that it has resulted in "throwing large numbers of tenant farmers out of employment." As a result of this report and because of complaints received at Washington Secretary of Agriculture Welless Washington, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace tenants. Secretary Wallace is reported by the Associated Press as saying: "We have received a considerable number of complaints of displacement of tenant farmers in violation of the spirit of the contract. The number so diswork a definite policy of enforcement." What tural problem, are making themselves has averaged \$20,000 net profit yearly such work must be conducted. Thirty tricts, asking the repeal of the Bankkind of "plans" can be devised to put dis-better farmers and better citizens is during the last eight years, a period four counties now have farm agent head law. And let us vote in every about them.-Selma Times-Journal.

NEGROES SHARE COTTON CHECKS

By E. H. BLUITT

WOODLAND.—Negroes shared heavily in the cotton rental checks for Limestone County, totalling many thousands of dollars which attived Saturday, June 16, for distribution by the Mexia Chamber of Commerce and County Agent S. M. Merrovether Mr. Merriwether said that the ewere approximately four thousand for more checks ssued to the farmers of the county with the colored farmers receiving a large shale. He said also that they had been too busy to tabulate the amount of cash the checks called for that would be spent in the county relieving a condition that was becoming very serious among the WOODLAND .- Negroes Shared becoming very serious among the poorer class of farmers.

DALLAS, TEX.

JUL 13 1994 Negro Farmer

Is Solving His Own Problems of Texas than in any other Southern from State and there are more demonstra-flocks. Negro

County Agent Work

BY WALTER B. MOORE.

groes during recent years have made of the extension service and the Dal-to Texas, improving the economic and las Negro Chamber of Commerce, dis-social status of a group that numbers extraordinary progress in a compre-played nearly 500 entries of pork, soap one out of every six farmers in the

of Agriculture at that time, and now State short course will be conducted NGV 29 1934

Texas Work Outstanding. "In 1920 there were three supervis- pear in the adjoining columns of this Cotton Industries Employes associathe chief agricultural product in ing agents and twenty county agents; page.

this State is not given much creditwork 141,386 containers of food were and not without reason, that the Bankthroughout the South for its negroput up in community centers. In elev-head law is the greatest blow that this work, but there are fewer counties en counties 125 negro homes made allonce leading staple has received dur-(about fifty-seven) in the 'black belt' the money needed for food purchasesing the century. To curtail its proof Texas than in any other Southernfrom their demonstration poultryduction, as undertaken by the Bank-

with the dispossession of tenant farmers, following the cotton curtailment plan, according to The Texas Weekly Many tenants have been evicted, says The Weekly, and the plan has operated unfavorably to contain the farmers. Confirmation of The Weekly's forebodings is Texas.

Outstanding afforded not in the reports of the Farm Administration's plan investigator. Dr. Calvin B. Hoover, processor of Economic Status and survey of the farm tenant situation in sections of the Southern cotton belt and re
Colored Farmers

OWN 170 DEMS

State and there are more demonstra-flocks.

Negroes terraced 26,055 acres of landhands of those who have looked maintenance in the farmers of work for both in twenty-one counties last year, dugly to cotton during their lifetime, as the only weapon known to men and women agents are followed 120 wells and installed forty-five water! twere, the only weapon known to men and women agents are followed 120 wells and installed forty-five water! twere, the only weapon known to men and women agents are followed 120 wells and installed forty-five water! twere, the only weapon known to men and women agents are followed 120 wells and installed forty-five water! twere, the only weapon known to men and doubtion, systems. Most of the logs, shingles them by which the year and, in addition, systems. Most of the logs, shingles them by which the year and, in addition, systems. Most of the logs, shingles them by which the year and installed forty-five water! twere, the only weapon known to men and women agents are followed 120 wells and installed forty-five water! twere, the only weapon known to men and doubtion, systems. Most of the logs, shingles flem by which the year and, in addition, systems. Most of the logs, shingles flem by which he was a feet and the only the only the only weapon known to men and women agents are followed 120 wells and installed forty-five water!

Regular programs of work for both in twenty-one counties last year, dugly to cotton during their lifetime, as the only weapon them. year upon request of the Department stock demonstrators have 650 Jerseyhand the implements with which he of Interior, as one part of his work.

cows and sixty-six registered bulls produces the cotton crop and ask him of Interior, as one part of his work.

135 purebred boars and 241 purebred on handle implements for the production of t

S20,000 Profit Yearly.

135 purebred boars and 241 purebred infinite implements for the production of crops with which he has been success stories of some negrobous by the A. & M. method last years long unfamiliar, is but to invite farmers could be rivaled by very few and seven counties use a co-operative more more year. Wherever, other sections of the tenot is a negro farmer near Beau trade, marketing 203 hogs in this way contained implements for the production of the produc tenot is a negro farmer near Beau trade, marketing 203 hogs in this way curtailment of the production of cot-mont who, eight years ago, when first Home health and sanitation is alton in this country to invest heavily washington, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace on Wednesday called extension directors and Beaumont Rice Grower contacted by the extension service important phase of negro extension in their own terrioricals to a conference in Washington next Beaumont Rice Grower was a tenant rice grower with barely work. Last year 436 health meeting tory, thus greatly weakening if not a conference in Washington next was a tenant rice grower with barely work. Last year 436 health meeting tory, thus greatly weakening if not a conference in Washington next was a tenant rice grower with barely work. Last year 436 health meeting tory, thus greatly weakening if not a conference in Washington next was a tenant rice grower with barely work. Last year 436 health meeting tory, thus greatly weakening if not a conference in Washington next was a tenant rice grower with barely work. Last year 436 health meeting tory, thus greatly weakening if not a conference in Washington next was a tenant rice grower with barely work. Typifies Success of enough mules to work his fifty acres were conducted, forty-five pit tollet-destroying the market of which this Today Fontenot has a 560-acre farm, were constructed and several thousands a monopoly. for which he paid \$100 an acre cash sand persons were given health ex. We must, therefore, undergo a new a nice home, a good barn, smoke-aminations and preventive measure plant the hold that cotton once had head of whitefaced cattle in his uphead of whitefaced cattle in his up-Should Be Expanded. possessed is not subject to precise determination." He said that "the time has now come long considered a social and agricult.

Are to maintain the Bankhead law.

How Texas' 86,000 negro farmers to-date feed pens last year and owns Progress made by the negro exten Let those of us who do not favor tion." Estelle, district agent, sion service is especially notable into Bankhead law write our senators. are to maintain the Bankhead law. tion." He said that "the time has now come long considered a social and agricul-vouches for the fact that Fontenot view of the handicaps under which and the congressmen from our disconstruction."

possessed tenant farmers back on the farms a revelation even to those familiar when the average cash income of demonstration agents or both, but aglection, only for those who will promote a revelation even to those familiar when the average cash income of demonstration agents or both, but aglection, only for those who will promote a revelation even to those familiar when the average cash income of demonstration agents or both, but aglection, only for those who will promote a revelation even to those familiar when the average cash income of demonstration agents or both, but aglection, only for those who will promote a revelation even to those familiar when the average cash income of demonstration agents or both, but aglection, only for those who will promote a revelation even to those familiar when the average cash income of demonstration agents or both, but agreed the reversal agents of the reversal agents negro farm populations are withou numberless cotton-producing counties, through- tension work. Under educated, trained The first State meat show, held in such services. Expansion of the work HOUSTON, TEX. out the South would be interested in hearing leaders of their own race, Texas Ne-Dallas last March under sponsorship undoubtedly would be of great benefit

> hensive program of self-improvement and lard from twenty-three counties. State Negro extension work in Texas was A short course for negro farmers of HOUSTON, TEX. started in 1917 under the direction of Caldwell, Gonzales and Guadalupe Clarence Ousley Assistant Secretary Counties will be held July 24 at the Clarence Ousley, Assistant Secretary Luling Foundation Farm and the

of Dallas, who conferred with C. H. at Prairie View College Aug. 12-15.

Waller, negro director of the agri- Evidence of recognition given Texas

THE SOUTH AND THE COTTONing Men's Association of our city

CRISIS. cultural department at Prairie View negro extension work was the visit To The Houston Post: College, in planning the organization in April of R. Dudley Hampton of Waller, who has been State leader in Monrovia, Liberia, to study the work the work since 1920, was asked to pre- in this State. A United States Decalled by C. W. Rice, president-gen advantages and disadvantages of made during recent years, and especials was sent from Washington lastness and Laboring Men's association work was the visit To The Houston Post:

vey Robertson, chairman of the Waller, who has been State leader in Monrovia, Liberia, to study the work much impressed at a meeting-iation, and others regarding the pare a special summary of progress partment of Agriculture photographer eral manager of the Texas Negro Business and disadvantages of made during recent years, and especials was sent from Washington lastness and Laboring Men's association has been State leader in Monrovia, Liberia, to study the work much impressed at a meeting-iation, and others regarding the pare a special summary of progress partment of Agriculture photographer eral manager of the Texas Negro Business and Laboring Men's association has been State leader in Monrovia, Liberia, to study the work as a meeting-iation, and others regarding the pare a special summary of progress partment of Agriculture photographer eral manager of the Texas Negro Business and Laboring Men's association has been stated by the state of the texas Negro Business and Laboring Men's association has been stated by the state of the texas Negro Business and Laboring Men's association has been stated by the st year to take photographs of extension of our city, at which talks were made Since Eli Whitney invented the activity in Texas, some of which ap-by Harvey Robertson, chairman of thecotton gin in 1794, cotton has been

today there is a department of six staff members, thirty farm agents and twenty-three home demonstration included 540 home demonstration clubs ton gin in 1794, cotton has been the agents," Waller said. "Since Jan. 1 of 12,407 women and girls canned the first and a good or bad year acceptable."

Many Varied Programs. Inges and disadvantages of the Bath for more than a number of standard product in the farm profession of the cotton markets rose and fell. Lagents," Waller said. "Since Jan. 1 of 12,407 women and girls canned the farm profession of the cotton markets rose and fell. Lagents," Waller said. "Since Jan. 1 of 12,407 women and girls canned the farm profession of the cotton markets rose and fell. Lagents," Waller said. "Since Jan. 1 of 12,407 women and girls canned the farm profession of the cotton markets rose and fell. Lagents," Waller said. "Since Jan. 1 of 12,407 women and girls canned the farm profession of the cotton markets rose and fell. Lagents," Waller said. "Since Jan. 1 of 12,407 women and girls canned the cotton markets rose and fell. Lagents," Waller said. "Since Jan. 1 of 12,407 women and girls canned the cotton markets rose and fell. Lagents," Waller said. "Since Jan. 1 of 12,407 women and girls canned the cotton markets rose and fell. Lagents," Waller said. "Since Jan. 1 of 12,407 women and girls canned the cotton markets rose and fell. Lagents, "Since Jan. 1 of 12,407 women and girls canned the cotton markets rose and fell. Lagents, "Since Jan. 1 of 12,407 women and girls canned the cotton markets rose and fell. Lagents, "Since Jan. 1 of 12,407 women and girls canned the cotton markets rose and fell. Lagents, "Since Jan. 1 of 12,407 women and girls canned the cotton markets rose and fell. Lagents and the cotton market six home demonstration agents and 519,897 containers of fresh fruits anding section of our country. Fortunes ording to fluctuations of the cot-five farm agents have been added, vegetables; 107,861 of pickles, relishes, were made and lost as cotton markets on crop and prices paid for it. The women's department is directed preserves and jellies; 76,958 of meatrose and iell. Laborers had a good of But that time has passed. The The women's department is directed preserves and jellies; 76,958 of meatrose and fell. Laborers had a good of by Mrs. Iola W. Rowan and H. S. and dried 546,948 pounds of fruits and ad year, according to fluctuations of Estelle is district agent for the men's vegetables. Forty-seven community he cotton crop and prices paid for it. Work and contact man for Commiscanning houses were built (against But that time has passed. The agricultural sections, and especially the sources for successful farming attempts. Cotton has failed.

Students of counties in Texas community steam pressure cookers for farming attempts. Cotton large number of counties in Texas, community steam pressure cookers has failed. were made available. In emergency

PRESS NOV 2 9 1934 COTTON HAS FAILED

Editor The Press:

The writer was much impressed at a meeting called by C. W. Rice president-general manager of the at which talks were made by Har-

tion, and others, regarding the advan-the farming section of our country tages and disadvantages of the Bank-for more than a hundred years.

CRISIS.

clared, and not without reason that the Bankhead law is the greatest blow that this once leading staple has received during the century. To curtail its production, as undertaken by the Bankhead law, seems to take from the hands of those who have looked nainly to cotton during their lifeime, as it were, the only weapon snown to them by which they light poverty and want. An intividual who knows practically nothing in the farming line save the production of cotton as a money maker is thrown into a new element with which he is not acquainted when we take from his hand the implements with which he produces the cotton crop and ask him to handle implements for the production of crops with which he has been so long unfamiliar is but to invite upon him poverty and want.

Moreover, other sections of the world are taking advantage of this surtailment of the production of sotton in this country to invest neavily in the production in their two territory, thus greatly weakening if not destroying the marcet of which this country once ad almost a monopoly. We must, herefore, undergo a new period of volutionary training to supplant the hold that cotton once had upon us. This must be done if we are to maintain the Bankhead

aw.

Let those of us who do not favor the Bankhead law write our senaors and the congressmen from our listricts asking the repeal of the Bankhead law. And let us vote in every election only for those who will promise succor in this crisis.

GEORGE O. DUNCAN.

1020 Bayou street.

Negro Farmer's Likely to Suffer From New Set-up In Production

on College, Jackson, Miss., and sociations.

icurred in local associations. No Information or Guidance

from the services provided by the be safe-guarded. Farm Credit Administration.

Professor Giles suggests certain changes in the new set-up for the benefit of Negro farmers. They include the establishment of some form of local units as integral parts of the district system which would enable Negro farmers to participate directly in credit ex-tension. Such local units could be can committees or informal community organizations. They would be of great value to the district FCA associations in making and supervising loans.

"In a Negro community," Professor Giles says, "the committee. men should all be Negroes."

Negro Field Workers BLACKSBURG, Va.-More farm-In addition he suggests thaters in Virginia have become memthere be at least one Negro fieldbers of their production credit as-workers appointed for each south-sociations than it are the other ern state to explain the new pro-states in the second Fand Credit duction set-up to Negro farmers, Administration district, which, in to inform them how to profit from addition to Virginia, comprises the the benefits provided under the states of Pennsylvania, Delaware, There Credit Administration to Maryland and West Virginia Dr Farm Credit Administration, to Maryland and West Virginia, Dr. assist the associations in organza-Lippert S. Ellis of the Farm Credit tional and personnel work, and to Administration, said in a talk given act as definite points of contacthere July 2 before the sixteenth anbetween Negro farmers and thenual meeting of teachers of voca-Farm Credit Administration. tional agriculture. In an area where independent- About 1,900 farmers in Virginia

cluded in the new set-up, accord-unable to obtain membership in repayment," he explained. ing to Prof. Giles. The change the local white loan associations.

Loans Self-Liquidating from community to district asso. Nor were they able to form one "Farmers are borrowing from cistions is due to the desire to cur- of their own. "None of them," production credit associations to il excessive over-head expenses Professor Giles reports, "had bor finance the production, harvesting regard in local associations.

sources of information and guid they may participate is the only products. ance as to how they can benefit assurance that their interests will "Loans and advances now being

Farming 34

arately on each advance. Boon To Cash Business "In addition to these savings, many borrowers are benefiting by making use of their new credit system to obtain loans so they may pay cash for their purchases. Recent studies by agricultural colleges show that credit in the form of open accounts with storekeepers, merchants and seed and fertilizer dealers frequently costs from 13 to 20 per cent interest each year in the form of higher prices charged. This is because merchants and dealers are primarily engaged in selling their products rather than in providing credit efficiently.
"I want to emphasize the fact

that these associations are organized as cooperative credit institutions to make loans to farmers on

already have borrowed \$1,120,000 a purely business basis," Dr. Ellis from their local financial units stated. "The associations do not which are cooperatively managed lend Government money, but, in the by the borrowers. In addition tocase of associations in Virginia, obthis amount, \$260,000 has been al-tain their loan funds by discount-Credit Ass'n. Says Prof. Hubert located to the accounts of individing the borrowers' notes with the Information secured in a specially borrowing Negro farmers live ual farmer-borrowers who have Federal Intermediate Credit Bank secured in a specially bollowing regio farmers live arranged to receive their loans as of Baltimore. This bank, together and conditions among Negro farm says they should be given represent they need the money during the with the other regional Federal iners by Professor Giles A. Hubert, sentation in the active manage season. The exact number of Ne-termediate credit banks, sells its nstructor of economics at Jack ment of the production credit as gro farmers who have availeddebentures to the investment pubthemselves of this service were notlic.

furnished the Journal and Guide, In a study at Boley, Okla., in ascertained. "Thus, the continued usefulness liscloses certain changes in the 1931 involving 21 Negro farms, "The wise use of credit is an im-of the entire production credit sysset-up of production credit asso. Professor Giles found that "more portant factor in the success oftem is dependent on maintaining many farms." Dr. Ellis said, "The the confidence of th iations which might operate than half had a mortgage indebt. many farms," Dr. Ellis said. "Thethe confidence of the investment

regainst the best interest of Negro edness with an average indebted production credit associations are public."

Community production credit exceeded the average valuation of farmers' needs, but are aiding the farmer-borrower to make wise use original set-up, can better serve the interests of Negro farmers.

Needed Refinancing of his credit by having him submit the interests of Negro farmers in needed refinancing, yet they were for the using of the loan and its han the district associations in needed refinancing, yet they were for the using of the loan and its

rowed from a Federal land bank." and marketing of their tobacco, po-It is this situation which is giv. tatoes, fruit, cotton, and other Negro farmers will have less ing concern to those who are in crops and for the purchase of workppportunity of establishing their terested in the problems and wel-stock, dairy cows, seed, feed, fer-own associations under the new fare of Negro farmers. Unless tilizer, spray materials, machinery set-up. All officers and agents of some provision is made for Negroand farm supplies. The loans are district associations are likely to participation in the proposed dis-planned to be self -liquidating and be white, it is said. Moreover, trict credit associations the estab are therefore dated to mature when Negro farmers have no interested lishment of local units in which the farmer intends to market his

> made by the associations bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent a year. Interest is payable when the loan matures and is charged only for the time the borrower has each advance, rather than on a flat ba-

By obtaining their loans in installments during the season as they need the money, many farmers are reducing their operating costs, as interest is charged sep-

"Thus, the continued usefulness

Lamps Replaced Steer Has Been

Bright electric bulbs tonight had replaced oil lamps in many farm and village homes along a 70-mile Tennessee Valley Author- AUBURN, ALA., Oct. 28—(Special)— kegee Institute, Wednesday, Janu-

ity rural electrification line in Lauder-The lowly steer—for years considered too dale County. The lowly steer—for years considered too primitive a work animal for the modern time in history manyern farmer—has proved to be a "life-Ala. was awarded a certificate of farmers read in their own homes undersaver" for more than 4,000 destitute nerit, as Master Farmer. electric lights instead of the flickeringfamilies in Alabama this year.

blaze of kerosene. In the area 300 farm Five thousand of these phlegmatic but and 100 village residents have indicatedusually faithful animals have pulled s awarded each year by the Tuskethey will buy power from the TVA.

Power from the gigantic Wilson Damto cultivate food and feed crops for hydroelectric plant yesterday was thrownfamilies who would otherwise have gone onto the line by Fred J. Freestone, trus-hungry this Winter or less subject to the farmer making the highest score that year. Jones onto the line by Fred J. Freestone, trus-hungry this Winter or less subject to the farmer making the highest score that year. Jones onto the line by Fred J. Freestone, trus-hungry this Winter or less subject to the highest score that year. Jones on the line by Fred J. Freestone, trus-hungry this Winter or less subject to the highest score that year. Jones have for the highest score that year. Jones have highest score that year. Jones have highest score that year. Jones have for the highest score that year. Jones have highest score highest score have highest s

The "switch-on" represented another fronted with the problem of obtaining step in the TVA's plans for rural electri-work animals for these families. They fication of the Tennessee Valley. knew that the purchase of mules would Freestone was accompanied by three be prohibitive because of cost and be-

other members of the New York Author-sides the mules were not available. ity and Leland Olds. Lilienthal, Dr. H. In many cases the steers have pro-Morgan, TVA director; Congressman duced crops better than those where A. H. Carmichael and a number of TVA mules were used. As a result practically officials witnessed the turning of the everyone of the rehabilitation families will have plenty of food this Winter ower onto the rural line

Rehabilitation Corporation Farm Relief Based Upon
Files Its Cartificate Here Hunt For Mystery Crops

director, is the president. Other officers include Ray Crow, first vice president; Robert K. Greene, second vice president; John H. Peach, secretary, and A. P.

them to secure subsistence and gainful employment from the soil, from the corporate and affiliated industries and enterprises, in accordance with the economic and social standard of good citi-

Greensboro, Ala., Watchman December 13, 1934

HALE COUNTY NEGRO FARMER HONORED AT TUSKEGEE

During the Negro Farmers Conerence, which was held at Tus-

One master farmer's certificate plows through thousands of acres of land ree Institute to the farmer making

The Alabama Hural Rehabilitation Corporation yesterday filed a pertificate of incorporation in the probate office of this county. Organizer sudder sections 7190 and 7192 of the Code of Alabama, most of the Convertion of ideas are men identified with the Government relief program in Alabama. Thad Holt, State officers is the president. Other officers

The Alabama Hural Rehabilitation Corporation will be prevent erosion and step up the fertility of the soil will be planted on all rehabilitation farms this winter, Mr. Greene said.

Vast System Of Experimental Gardens In Search

Of New Revenue For Destitute Families

Of New Revenue For Destitute Families Of New Revenue For Destitute Families

Rehabilitation farms in Alabama will be converted into a vast lies originally enrolled for farm re-Morgan, Jr., treasurer, all of Montgom-system of experimental gardens in an effort to discover new lief in this state will be restored to ery.

The purpose of the Corporation is to money crops for this section if plans now being formulated by

terprises, in accordance with the economic and social standard of good citibilitation officials assert. Mr. Greene holds the opinior zenship.

Capital stock is \$2,400, all paid in, and which the rehabilitation farms conducted with a degree of secrecy the Corporation is to be operated on a could give Alabama and the South, so that other states may not be non-profit sharing basis.

R. K. Greene, ARC director, be to that other states may not be a could give Alabama and the states are not provided. lieves, "would be to discover newcome alarmed and rush to provide crops which can be grown profit-competition in the new markets. ably in this area. For years we have The crops will then be known as been attempting to introduce other mystery crops" until they have cash crops to the state, but webeen proved practical, he said. could not persuade people to grow Experimental crops will be con-

fined to not more than one acre or each farm, and chief attention wil be devoted to the food crops-corn peas, velvet beans, soy beans, peanuts, sorghum and large gardens.

service at Auburn, and by following it closely, relief officials believe that 90 per cent of the 6,000 fami-

NEGRO TENANTS OF ONE FARM SPEND \$667 IN DAY OF XMAS SHOPPING HERF

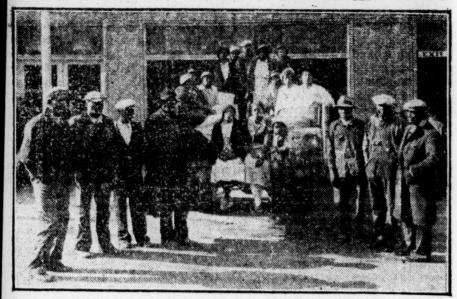


Photo by Williams Negro tenants and farm hands from the Compton place at Allenville who came to Selma recently to spend \$677 for Christmas.

pensing \$677.00, cash in hand, plantation owners and their ten-when this group of pegro tenents when this group of negro tenants chandise at the hest prices and farm hands came to Selma recently by truck from the Compon dairy and cattle farms at Alenville.

The group represented 26 famlies in which 108 members are numbered as tenants on the 2,000 icre place of Mrs. J. F. Compton and P. G. Compton, dairy and livestock producers.

Bright and early the truck left allenville one morning recently to oring the shopping party to Selma. Well-clad, self-respecting and in-!ustrious, the buying power of the group was considerable and their eash swelled the day's sales for Christmas trade in Selma.

When the truck left Selma in he early afternoon several of the ales of hay which provided seats ilong the side, had to be removed to make place for iron beds, chairs. 1 mattress, and many smaller articles which were purchased, including fruits, candies and toys.

Christmas pay-off for the negro employees on the Compton place was made early in order to enable the big group to make its Christmas purchases well in advance of Christmas.

Many similar shopping groups are pouring into Selma daily, with the heaviest trade falling on Saturday. This city has always been

Christmas shopping meant dis- an excellent shopping center for

1,,510 1

Agriculture-1934
Improvement of.
PINE BLUFF, ARK.

GRAPHIC
SFP28 1024
WHERE BUSINESS BEGINS

conditions, the rest of the community will

Pine Bluff merchants should have readrise with them. with smiles the news in Thursday morning's Graphic that our Negro tenant farmers are lue to be well, if not plentifully, supplied with each this fall.

A cotton crop that will approximate the county's quota under the Bankhead Act, wages of from 50 to 60 cents a hundred for pickers, higher prices for seed all combine, according to our planters, to give the Negro much more money than he has had in several years.

The reason the business man must smile at this news is the realization that in this part of the country the common labor class is, by an overwhelming majority Negro, and these workers, living a hand-to-mouth existence as they must both out of necessity and temperament, spend the money they receive almost as fast as they get it. They are not hoarders. They do not pile up savings and invest them in government bonds where they will do nothing to speed recovery.

On the contrary they, like most people who are paid comparatively small wages, never have enough of either the necessities or luxuries of life to satisfy them and their first impulse upon receiving any sum of money is to convert it into merchandise, clothes, food, furniture, automobiles, anything and everything offered for sale in order that they may enjoy to the fullest extent their fleeting prosperity.

Thus they more often than not start the spending cycle. Their buying enables the merchant to expand and expand more. The business man can employ more clerks and pay better wages, and these clerks in their turn can buy things they have been needing, and the money that started from the cotton field spreads through the entire city and from the city through the county and from the county through the state until—unless some tragic accident stops the process—prosperity is begun all over again.

This is an agrarian country and the Negro tenant farmer is the man at the bottom of the heap. To a great extent, all of our hopes for business revival rest on his shoulders and if he may be expected this fall to improve his

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
February 20, 1934

Negro Farmer Again

Is First to Pay Taxes

EL DORADO, Ark. Feb. 20.—(P)
An odd counterpart to the basebal bleacherite who spends the night outside a baseball park to be first in line for a world series ticket has been found in T. Sturgiss, 65-year-old negro, the first to pay in taxes yearly in Union County for the past sixteen years.

The farmer was outside the Courthouse here before dawn Monday to make sure that he kept his record unbroken. The collector's office opened after he had waited several nours and Sturgiss again had the distinction of being first to pay his taxes, the owns a 265-acre farm at Mount Holly near here.

"Forty Acres And A Mule"

FTER the War Between the sates many ex-slaves were led by zealous friend, to believe that the government as going to give them forty acres a land and a mule as a start in life. They were soon disillusioned. Such a thing may actually happen, however, under the New Deal, as a new start for hundreds of impoverished farmers, white and colored, in the South.

South.

After a talk with President ROOSEVELT the other day Senator PAT HARRISON, of Mississippi, remarked that instead of giving certain people direct relief he preferred "to give a man a pule and some land to work on and pay it

back later."

There are thousands of former sharecroppers drifting around in the South to whom a mule and some land would look like a Godsend—if they could find a way to

feed the mule and themselves until they could make a crop.

Agriculture - 1934
Improvement of. This not a Myr

J. D. Duke Coins Own Money to Keep Depression From Peach County Farm

In 25 Years He Shipped 2,700 Carlots of Peaches, Paid Railroads \$750,000

By SUSAN MYRICK

Orderlies placed the big man i his bed at the hospital He had just come from the opticing room where the doctor had let the bones of his left leg which had been broken in left leg which had o en broken in five places The limb was enclosed from ankle to hip in a plaster cast. Turning slightly on his bed, the

"Doctor, will you blage call the telephone with any jake take a telephone betalled in my room right

"Heaven's sake, man!" replied the doctor. You've broken your leg n five places. You don't need a telephone. You need a day and a night nurse and lots of sleep."

"Well, I have to have something to amuse me, don't I," countered

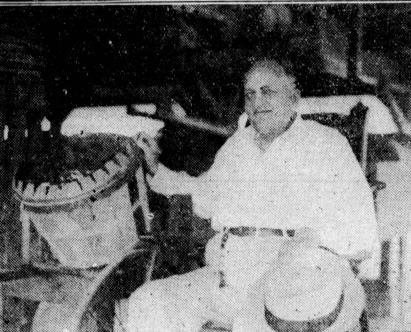
he patient. The telephone was installed. For two weeks, John David Duke of Fort Valley directed operations on his farm, located in Peach, Houston and Macon counties, from his hospital bed, in Macon.

He had to, he argued. Hadn't he been operating a farm for a quarter of a century and always paid his bills promptly and never been in the red? He couldn't break his record now, even if he had broken a eg. It was easy enough, for he enew the names of every Negro and every mule on the Diamond Fruit farm and every detail of the management of 4,000 acres was familiar

When he returned to his home, Mr. Duke issued orders and in a short time his special chariot was ready. An old car was stripped down to the chassis, shock absorbers were fitted on and a wire screen was shaped about the "house vehicle." Into this Mr. Duke's wheel chair was rolled and he rode overchards, the first grower in the statedime's worth of feed for livestock. ing operations.

Peaches are the most importantfirst to use a cellophane cover for



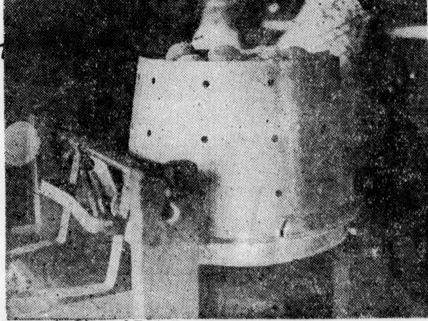


hardest work of the year at Dia-shipping peaches, the first to shipyear's crop is harvested. Confitthe information offered by scientific used now in place of freight cars, mond Fruit farms is almost ended the fruit in pre-cooled cars, not icedsyrup, hogs, beef cattle—every thing agriculturists.

The markets than can consume a The peach season is drawing to its in transit, the first to ship peachesneeded to supply staple groceries is Learning, for instance, that third carload are more numerous to distant markets by truck and theraised on the Diamond Fruit Farm, peaches require air to keep as well than the markets which can use a Not Much Cotton.

Peaches are the most important first to use a cellophane cover for Peaches are the most important first to use a cellophane cover for There are approximately 1.000 acres shipping peaches by truck with carload. Mr. Duke explains. The crop of the farms belonging tohis package shipments.

There are approximately 1.000 acres shipping peaches by truck without est of shipping by truck on short John David and E. L. Duke, broth-The farm is remarkable in many planted in corn, growing tall, with benefit of ice. The truck body is hauls is 25 per cent less than by Not Much Cotton



Scenes at the Diamond Fruit Farm near Fort Valley. Top: Negro laborer loading one of the thirty trucks of the farm with Elbertas. Middle: John David Duke, who with his brother E. L. Duke owns and manages the 4,000-acre farm. Bottom: "Inverted pack" protected by patent, originated by J. D. Duke for making half-bushel shipments especially attractive in appearance.

like. From 250 to 300 acres aretion of air, increased by the forward planted in wheat and oats. Only 450movement of the truck. Peaches are of the 4,000 acres are given over toshipped by truck as far as Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cleveland and Louis-

On this farm are killed about 300ville, arriving in condition comparhogs each year to provide meat forable to that of peaches shpped in rethe farmers there. There are 125frigerated cars.

head of sheep. There are 150 acres Cellophane Pack devoted to pasture lands, sowed in His latest innovation is the fancy carpet grass so that green food is pack, using a cellophane cover over available the year round. There are the tops of the half bushel baskets, 75.000 peach trees and 8,000 pecan with a patented ring-pack, that There are even 125 hives of makes an unusually attractive apbees, kept for the purpose of insur-pearance. This pack has netted coning proper pollenization of the fruit siderable increase over the ordinary

packs, with slight additional ex-The J. D. Duke story sounds like pense. fiction. It was during the Spanish- It was in 1929 that he first began American war, when he was only athe shipment of peaches in halfboy, that Mr. Duke got the startbushel baskets. Since that time 2-3 which enabled him to buy a smallof the Georgia growers have adopted farm. With the \$600 he made sellingthe half-bushel pack. Again Mr. The Macon Telegraph and other pa-Duke had used the scientific knowlpers and magazines, he started acage to good effect. He learned that small grocery store. This did notthe early reaches such as the Early pay well, he says, and he sold it Rose, the Uneeda and the May icwand still had about \$600. That moneyer, ripen from the outside-in. That he invested in the small farm, which makes them highly perishable and 25 years ago was the start for thethe bushel pack is unsuited, so Mr.

his farm from day to day, direct to do commercial spraying. He was Most of the food for the human so magnificently.

From the Duke farms the average the first grower to bring machinerybeings living there is raised on the In addition to his business ability yearly shipment of peaches is about to his packing shed, the first to usefarm, too. In the granaries is and devotion to the work of the pool of the pack. Season About Ended to his packing shed, the first to usefarm, too. In the granaries is and devotion to the work of the 200 carloads, or the equivalent. The leg was broken last April, the inverted method of packing, theenough wheat to supply flour for the farm, Mr. Duke has never missedtruck shipments, comprising about The leg was broken last April the inverted included pathology for 300 Negroes on the place until next an opportunity to take advantage of one-third of a carload, are largely Now it is almost healed but the list to use har-bushed baskets for harvested. Corn, the information offered by scientific used now in place of freight cars.

John David and E. L. Duke, broth- the farm is remarkable in many latted in corn, growing tan, with benefit of ice. The truck body is hauls is 25 per cent less than by ers. John David Duke has pioneered ways. Probably the most unusuallush green leaves and heavy tassels specially built, enclosed on three freight. And on long hauls, the in Georgia in the peach business, things about it is the fact that never and many ears of corn to the stalk, sides and top, and with a slatted costs are comparable, except that In 1910 he sprayed his peach or in the 25 years it has belonged to Fifty acres are planted in "truck," front. This permits a free circulative of the comparable of th

the cost of icing is eliminated. so. In fact, on Saturday afternoons, Though peaches are put first inwhen work is lightened, the trucks Mr. Duke's list of his money crops belonging to the farm are offered there are ten others. Arranged infree to such Negroes as wish to go the order of their importance, ac-to town. One Saturday about two codring to the owner of the Diamondweeks ago, for instance, 103 Negroes Fruit Farm, the commercial cropsfrom the Duke farms were brought are peaches, pecans, cotton, corn,into Macon to shop. Mr. Duke and sweet potatoes, sugar cane, asparahis superintendent estimated that gus, watermelons, wheat, oats andnot less than \$2,200 was brought into truck. Macon and spent here by the labor-

During that period of 1931, '32 anders from his farm. '33 which we speak of as the de- That the help on his farm is satispression, the Duke farms had nofied with the scale of wages paid is government loans, none of the 300 inideated by the cleanliness of those Negroes on the farm went hungrywhom I saw while on a visit to the and the farm never went into theparking shed, by the air of fun and red far enough to cause any disrup-good humar which prevailed amongst them while they rested at the noon tion of its credit.

How Mr. Duke financed himselfhour and by the fact that more than and his laborers during that period50 per cent of them have lived on is a story which illustrates the re-the Duke place for 12 to 18 years. A hotel is operated by Mr. Duke

Seeing Is Believing

sourcefulness of the man.

on his farm where an average of 125 people board. This is operated for "I went over to Fort Valley onethose "extras' who help with harday," said Mr. Duke, "It was in thevesting the various crops and for midst of the depression, when Ithe executives of the business. It is couldn't sell anything. I saw two of operated exclusively for the farm my farm hands buying syrup at ahelpers and has never sold a meal grocery store. I had 3 000 gallonsto an outsider.

on the pace that we had made that The extent of the operations of the year and for which I could find no arm may be judged from the tessale whatever. timony given by Mr. Duke at a rate

"Then and there I determined that hearing in Washington, D. C., resomething must be done. I had 306cently. Before the committee, he people on my place who had to eat stated that in the 25 years he has I had plenty of foodstuffs that couldbeen operating a farm, he has not be sold."

shipped 2,700 carloads of peaches,

So Mr. Duke thought out his bar-and that he has paid the railroads ter plan. He not only swapped a\$750,000 to move them to markets in truck of sweet potatoes for a truckthat time. of Irish potatoes, a ton of hay for

some beef cattle, a hundred gallons of syrup for hogs and made every possible exchange with neighbors, but he worked out a private system of money that was usable only on the plantation.

He had coined of aluminum, pieces of money in five, 10, 25 and 50-cent denominations. With this money which was for private circulation only, he paid a part of the wages of his hands. That money, they spent with him for provisions.

In order to make the money "real," he had it margined by 160 bales of cotton. Thus he was enabled to hold the cotton until it doubled in price. And thus he was able to weather the storm. Now the Duke farms have returned to United States currency and stand on whatever gold standard there exists in our money system.

On the Duke farms, a commissary system is used. The laborers are paid off in currency each week. They are permitted (there is no obligation, whatever), to purchase supplies from the commissary which is operated like a Piggly Wiggly with prices comparable to the usual market. The Negro housewives purchase supplies which they need and according to their husbands' wages and pay for them as they are totaled at' the register. There is no bookkeeping and none of the vicious system of "inerest" and "running the hands" that has unfortunately existed on many farms where the owner took advantage of the ignorant laborer.

Several Visit Macon There is no effort made to prevent the Negroes from spending their money in town if they prefer to do Agriculture - 1934 Improvement of Sparta, Ga., Ishmaelite

GOLORED FARMERS MADE SUCCESS AT LOG CADIN

During the year just closed Z. T. Hubert, colored leader in the Log Cabin Community Center, has developed in a most satisfying way two definite farming projects.

First, through his leadership and guidance, during the past spring and summer, all of the farmers of the district had a supply of flour made from wheat grown and harvested by themselves. To make this possible, at the outset, a hundred bushels of seed wheat was secured as a loan to encourage extensive planting by those who had none. As a result more wheat was grown here than in any previous year and with splendid results.

To insure service at harvest time the Hubert brothers purchased a community threshing machine which was operated in a most satisfactory manner for community interests. The fact that there is a first class separator in the community is an encouragement to the farmers to plant more small grain this year for home consumption, and practically every farm now boasts its wheat, oats, and rye crops. When it is understood that the quality of the wheat grown here rates the very highest at the mills, the movement is really indicative of progress. One Atlantan said that it seemed the flour made the "lightest and fluffiest biscuits" he had eaten.

Second: The Sweet Potato Project: tension of the Chancellorsville proj-

Early last spring Leader Hubert ect so that it would be more far carried one of the community men to reaching in extent and be of benefit the Gramling potato farm in Orange- to more counties than the plan now burg, S. C. The outcome of this trip contemplates.

The action was taken at the conwas the potato project at the Center. clusion of a meeting at the Pythian To insure good seed 20 bushels of seed Temple at which about 200 Negro potatoes were shipped from the farmers from all sections of the Gramling farm. These, together with state listened to leaders in the work 10 bushels secured locally, were bedded for the coming farm year. for slips.

The first objective was to raise on an Industrial school, a Negro institu-provide a place where people out of acre sufficient quantity of marketable tion. potatoes. After proper preparation of George Foster Peabody, trustee of Alva Tabor, teacher of vocational land and fertilizing, running of rows the Fort Valley school and a liberal agriculture and director of that the proper width, plants were set not philanthropist in the field of education work in Georgia among the Negroes tion, was an unexpected speaker on also spoke of the benefit of co-operation. potatoes. After proper preparation of George Foster Peabody, trustee of Work stopped. more than 14 inches apart in the row. the program. Local farmers objected that only He came here from Warm Springs tive action. Local farmers objected that only He came are from warm springs "The means of saving the rural life strings' would be grown. But when Springs Foundation, has been visit-the average farmer," he said, harvest time came the largest quantity ing, and made only a short talk to "which can be done through his of the Negroes." of marketable potatoes ever seen here the Negroes.

The philanthropist urged attenfarmers. Any farmer who will apto the acre was their surprise. Thetion to the suggestions of other, yield exceeded 300 bushels per acre.

Next came the marketing problem.fore. All right to grow potatoes but there A committee to draft a resolution one who has an idea of getting rich on the farm." will be no market said the neighbors asking for an extension of the Chan-cellorsville project was appointed as But Hubert set about finding a way follows: Sam Brown, Colquitt coun- P. H. Stone, state agent of Negro In building a new barn he improvised ty: Charles Pinkston, Sparta; and work, saw improvement in the presw. F. Boddie, Forsyth, ent situation but cautioned against a potato curing house and looked up a Professor Hunt looks toward im-spending too freely as was the case E quality market and the proper time forproved conditions in the present a few years ago. He cited examples selling. Result: One week ago he year. sold a truck load (100 bushels) in the "The present administration," the though they might be inexpensive. Atlanta market at 90 cents per bushel speaker said, "is definitely commit- W. M. Baker, a farmer of Putnam ted to a policy of helping those who county, related his experience in He could market 1000 bushels if they need it most. There may be mis. dairying, saying that he found he He could market 1000 bushels if the need it most. There may be are the right grade, quality and ap takes in some of the things have been attempted but the pearance. This is simply a type of the Credit Administration has been trench silo from which he fed 23 practical Demonstration work, mos formed to meet the needs of farm cows, starting in November, and still approach to the needs not have enough silage to last until April. serviceable of its kind, which is quiet the wants. There is a vast differ- Among the farmers present were serviceable of its kind, which is quiet the wants. There is a vast differ- those from Burke county, Washingly going on at this Center in our ownence. county under expert guidance.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph February 17, 193

STATE FARM PLAN

Chancellorsville Project Praised at Meeting of Farmers; About 200 Attend

Negro farmers of Georgia went on record yesterday as favoring the ex-

among Negroes and the prospects

The group met under the direction of Dr. J. W. Holley who presided and presented the main speaker,

Peabody Unexpected Visitor

speakers and commented that more living on his farm. That farmer will opportunities are now available for succeed who works with the idea of the underprivileged, than ever be-growing on the farm rather than the

Help for Needy

am hampered by what that person Wilkinson, Henry and Bibb. much drink. Many share croppers P. W. are being cheated because they do NEGRO PARMERS PLAN not know how to protect themselves. It is the same sort of thing that a tenant will do when he gives away what is rightfully his by saying to the purchaser of his cotton at 11 and three-sixteenths cents a pound, field secretary of the American and three-sixteenths cents a pound, 'keep the three-sixteenth, I don't Church Institute for Kegroes, and Dr. want to be bothered with it.'

Frank S. Horne, dean and acting prin-

want to be bothered with it.'

Frank S. Horne, dean and acting prinapply to those of you who are here Indu, is school a group of 43 leadas much as to those who are not ing it hers and extension workers of
here. It is up to you to see that the Peach, Houston and Cawford counword gets back in your section ties met in the new thing hall of where it will do good."

the Fort Valley Normal and Industrial school here Wadnesday to form.

Loan Facilities

trial school here Wednesday to form a o Professor Hunt told of the three and teachers for the further develop-facilities for obtaining loans, the ment of the school community. Seed loan for short time needs, communities are to act as community and the Production Credit associa-chairmen and will constitute a comtion for general farm loans withmunity advisory council with Dr. & membership and stock ownership by Horne as president, and Miss Lucile Z Hall, secretary. Through these repre-

Dr. J. W. Holley, Albany, in open-sentatives and this council the school 2 ing the meeting stressed the valuewill extend its service and its influof mutual benefit from organizedence further into the community and buying and group activity to benefit

Prof. H. A. Hunt, of the Farmthe entire race. He said he felt that will draw from that community in Credit administration, former prin-the CWA would have done better to creased support for the development cipal of the Fort Valley High and have started on the farm so as toof a Greater Fort Valley.

work could be sustained rather than being without anything when the

"The means of saving the rural life

Caution in Spending

of poor bargains being those purchases of things that were not needed

"When I come to the problem to ton, Daugherty, Terrell, Baldwin, helping many people I find that I Peach, Hancock, Taliferro, Laurens,

has not done for himself. I make Among the agents present were: E no plea for luxuries or non-essentials R. Keenan, L. D. Laws, Hancock but I do expect a man to make a county; Emory Thomas, Tooms- of but I do expect a man to make a county; Emory Thomas, Tooms- of the decent living for himself and his boro; J. O. Williams, Fort Valley; Experiments of the family. Sometimes it may mean the T. N. Roberts, S. H. Lee, Bibb; Rev. of the giving up of other things as too J. H. Gadson, Central City, college. giving up of other things as too J. H. Gadson, Central City college;

n fly

Sparta, Ga., Ishmaelite

JLORED FARMERS MADE

SUCCESS AT 100 CMM to and established plants were seen and the power premarable for good point of passes with the power and the power than the power of the power and the power than the p

acre sufficient quantity of marketable tion.

Peabody Unexpected Visitor

takes his job so seriously that he has studying each night for two hours on axation, no matter what time he gets Governor Eccles

Treasury Secretary and Mrs. Morgenthau never fly in the same

Prof. H. A. Hunt, of the Farmthe entire race. He said he felt that will draw from that community in Credit administration, former prin-the CWA would have done better to creased support for the development cipal of the Fort Valley High and have started on the farm so as toof a Greater Fort Valley.

The first objective was to raise on an Industrial school, a Negro institu-provide a place where people out of work could be sustained rather than heins without mithaut matter than

Agrica Have-1934

Improvement of
MISSISSIPPI FARMERS Ponto
Green
The

Farm Competition

Pontotoc County, and J. S. McBee Greenwood, Leflore County.

The "Plant to Prosper" Compe-Otition is sponsored by The Commercial Appeal and the Memphis Chamber of Commerce agricultura committee for the purpose of encouraging "live-at-home' farming It offers prizes to farmers making Among Six Victors in Paper's best use of government rented cotton land in developing self-sustaining programs of farm diversifica-

Officials Must Greelections in Tonight With the State "Plant to Prosper" Judging Starting Tomorrow

Six Mississippians, with farms ranging from 70 to 1,242 acres, were announced yesterday as county winners in the "Plant to Prosper" Competition as the deadline for close of county judging drew near.

County winners picked yesterday were:

R. P. Turner, Tutwiler, Tallahatchie County, 570-acre farm.

Miss Olive Alexander, Rolling Fark, Sharkey County, 196 acres.

Robert F. Ware, Carthage, Leake County, 70 acres.

Holloway Huff, Lorman, Jefferson County, 400 acres.

W. C. Henry, Pontotoc, Pontotoc County, 100 acres.

R. L. Pillow, Greenwood, Leflore County, 1,242 acres.

Other counties entered in the competition have only until midnight tonight to make their selections and notify the "Plant to Prosper" Bureau, in care of The Commercial Appeal, by collect wire.

State Judging Tomorrow

State judging is scheduled to begin tomorrow, which makes it imperative for each committee not only to complete its work by midnight tonight, but also to place the name of its winner in the hands of the bureau so that he or she will be eligible for the state prizes. Prizes of \$100 and \$25 are offered separately for each state, with a gand prize for the entire midsouth of \$500.

Announcement of the six selections made yesterday came from the following county agents: I. W. Carson, Charleston, Tallahatchie County; Charles L. Cary, Rolling Fork, Sharkey County; R. L. Callihan, Carthage, Leake County; James H. Price, Fayette, Jefferson County: Farmer Kelly. Pontotoc

Agriculture-1934 Improvement of Missouri Farmers Gain 37 Tracts During 10 Months

Share croppers Rapidly Become Owners Of Plantations In Fine, Fertile Area

The Nation of Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., has announced from its national headquarters here through the secretary, Leon R. Harris, that 37 members of Lincoln Unit, Charleston, Mississippi County, Mo., have nurchased farms this year in their community.

The farms purchased range in size from forty to 120 acres and the land is fertile and well drained.

It is located in the garden spot of the state. Many of these farmers have produced a high as a bale and a half of cotton r acre, sixty bushels of corn per a re and some have gotten three cuttings of alfalfa from plots sown only last April.

Farming is Profitable

In a statement issued by Mr. Harris he says: "The success of this group of our farmers proves that organization and cooperation pay handsome dividends. These farmers had been sharecroppers for years, living from hand to mouth, seldom having a penny to show for their labor after their crops were harvested. Our organization found this land for them and secured favorable terms. No help was requested from the Federal government except a few applications were made for small crop production loans. The farmers went to work like pioneers, clearing, grubbing and building cabins.

"The spirit of cooperation exhibited was indeed remarkable. Those who had stock and tools loaned to those who had none and all came up together. They also aided each other during planting and harvesting. What they have done others can do and we have here a shining example of how the National Federation of Colored Farmers is assisting its members everywhere. Before this unit was organized there were only nine Race farm owners. There are now 46 and the number will increase. Their unit has around 200 members.

Marshall Currin is president of this progressive group and Prof. L. B. Soler is general manager. Agriculture - 1934 Improvement of.

COLORED' FARMERS ARE DIVERSIFYING

Robeson Colored Farmers Practice Diversified Program

Colored farmers in Robeson county have learned the value of diversified farming and are carrying it out effectively, reports John W Mitchell, Negro district farm agent at State College.

· Diversification not only enables them to live at home by raising at home the things they need, he said, but it also enables them to follow a system of crop rotation that is building the soil.

At the Rex and Hilly Branch community fairs this year, live-at-home exhibits were prepared to show the advancement made by the colored farmers in balancing their farming

program.

Meanwhile, Dazelle F. Lowe, district home demonstration agent, reported that the eight colored home agents now situated in North Carolina have secured good results with their canning programs this year with the result that farm families in their counties have a large supply of fruits and vegetables conserved for winter use.

.The latest addition to the staff of colored home agents was Annie L. Johnson, who was appointed in Rowan county a few weeks ago, shortly after the appointment of Alonza C. Grant, colored farm agent

for Rowan. In Durham county the interest In colored 4-H clubs has been manifest by the recent organization of nine new clubs over the county.

Home demonstration club women are taking an active part in the movement to improve rural sanitation facilities, the district agent reported. The construction of sanitary privies is one of the main projects in improving sanitary conditions.

Agriculture- 1934 Labor Conditions.

FOUR SENTENCED IN RACIAL DISCRDERS

Prison Terms Meted To Negroes In Tallapoosa Uprising

DADEVILLE, Ala., Feb. 23-Four Negroes were given prison sentences t their trials in Tallapoosa County Circuit Court on charges of assault (By a Share-Cropper Worker ind attempt to murder, in connection vith racial disorders near Reeltowr

By a Sharecropper Correspondent GOLD HILL, Ala.—I work hard and get haif enough o cal. We only get \$7.50 a month, and four in the family. We have to pay \$2.75 for



of cotton to the

all of the year first. We never . E. Eilington is

February 24, 1934 Militant Demand for Relief Staged by OUR SENTENCED IN Militant Demand for Relief Staged by Wives of Starving Negro Sharecroppers Woll I See Is Mass Action," Writes Woman County.

Correspondent)

Worker Correspondent been told to give to whom they tell landfords and bosses alone or not?

DADEVILLE. Ala.-The Share-me and also the needy ones." Deputy Sheriffs Cliff Elder, J. Mcroppers' Union seems to be getting "Well, I said, here they are now. 250 and several others wounded in the hard work among us leading com-we five comrades began to talk to lisorders. The officers reported at theades to clear our work, thoughthe relief woman about the rotten ime that the shooting resulted whermine is just among the work of the system until she gave one two

time that the shooting resulted whermine is just among the work of the system until she gave one they attempted to get some stock un women.

pounds of butter, another a piece workers defied these stool pigeons, of Cliff James. Negro.

The Negroes who were given sen ployed women; they are in bad con-another a can of beef. "Now," she tences were Bully Warren. Jug Mossdition. I often explain to them insaid. "that's the best I can do. You will Anderson and Sam Moss. Wartheir meetings how to part their all tell your husbands to try and will Anderson. Designed work in action, also to work outfind some work to do real soon."

The Negroes who were given sen ployed women; they are in bad con-another a can of beef. "Now," she tences were Bully Warren. Jug Mossdition. I often explain to them insaid. "that's the best I can do. You set attended a mass meeting at proaching his home, sped away in Montpelier, here and heard Com-a bright, new car, paid for out they are the stool pigeons, workers defied these stool pigeons, and the stool pigeons, an guilty. Judge W. B. Bowling sav some program to let these damn "Well," I said, "what's the use of Warren and Moss sentences of from bosses know that we don't fike it keeping on walking up here with a was given a sentence of from five There were four unemployed, piece of paper and get no work—to seven years. Sam Mees, who hasseemed that they were about tonothing but a tired feeling?"

been tried and convicted, was senstarve, also had been trutally Comrades, all I see now is mass program of destruction and reduc-miles in carrying on their action of prison because the time for takinsbeaten by the takinsbeaten

threatened. I raised the questionyou would fight fire, and let them of these comraces the party know we are humanity just like ation of the poor farmers and on their trail.

They toldthem. Let them know we are or
Other poor farmers and on their trail. ganizing the masses in such a way

I called a meeting and we or as to smash this dirty, lowdown ganized the four of them with my-Southern ruling class self, and went to the relief office Negro Wo what do you think these old nuts said? That we should go back home and go to work and tell our husbands to get out and hunt a job, and, furthermore, if we had worked and laid money back for a rainy day, we would not have to

any benefit out of it, I told her.don't get anything.

from them and gave it to the whites to the white people but they won't that did not need it as bad as the give the Negroes. When the poor poor Negroes,"

Negroes go and ask for anything send a committee to visit the fusal will be given consideration in the general process. This hey tell them that the Relief does preacher, his few supporters in fusal will be given consideration in the general process. The spoke then and said: "This they tell them that the Relief does preacher, his few supporters in Chambers the meeting threatened to inform administration of relief.

loads to the bosses to help support of these old Communist Party the hands on their places and things, but, however, we whites charge them for it, double the have been good to you all. I have worth. Is the relief for the rich

Negro Croppers Defy

Other speakers were Comrade M.

The meeting was held in a school house, following refusal come to them.

I asked: "Here! How in hell could BUFFALO, Ala.—There are over we farming women make our hus-1,000 men in Chambers County bands lay back anything when the without jobs. The C. W. A. has coss stands on the corner to watch shut down and they come get a them when the wagon rolls into chance to de anything for living, town with the cotton on it, also Negroes and white. That all is on takes charge of it after ginning account of plowing down cotton.

The landlord and the agent told she preacher and deacons to permit the use of the local church for the meeting. Rank and file church members expressed great indignation over this action. The deacons, who are members of the union, were severely criticized for siding with the preacher who was exposed She said: "Oh, well, you owe it to us they would be the very thing; to plow under our cotton. We so coiation for the Advancement of Colored People. Many rank

Struggle

10 Jailed Croppers Back in

other speakers were Comrade M. representing the Youth Section of the union, who told of the herd-Negro share cropper of Chambers ing of the youth into C. C. C. war County, who were sentenced to projects, the miserable wages to five months imprisonment for devouth on plantations as agricul-manding a decent wage for pick-youth on plantations as agricul-manding a decent wage for pick-youth on outlined the activities and ranks of the Share Croppers tasks of the International Labor Union, full of determination to fight the landlocks system which the standard wages to fight the landlocks system which the standard wages to fight the landlocks system which the standard wages to fight the landlocks water which the standard wages to fight the landlocks water which the standard wages to fight the landlocks water which the standard wages to fight the landlocks water was the standard wages to fight the landlocks water water was the standard wages to five months in the sta

fight the landlord system which is plunders and deubly oppresses the Negro masses. The ten croppers had organized a boycott of landlords who were bo paying scab wages. The Interna-S tional Labor Defense won their acquittal, but they were re-arrested S and 'ried in a kangaroo court and hurried off to Speigner Prison last

Birmingham, Ala, Ace-Herald August 30, 1934

Sound And Salutary I spoke and asked her why they would get 3 times as much for the of Colored People. Many rank Reports that, in some Alabama control would not give my husband work cotton that was left and we would and file church members raised ties, Negroes on relief have declined go to do. Are there no more jobs? get better wages a day. We was questions, asking what kind of to pick cotton have led Administrator. Reports thet, in some Alabama c And what good was the R. F. C. getting 50c a day at that time, and religion is it that did not allow Holt to announce that this sort of 2 and C. W. A.? We had not got since, we have been reduced. We them to discuss life and death thing will not do. "All cotton pickers to go and continued the structure of the stru any benefit out of it, I told her don't get anything.

"Here, what few Negros they did The Relief even refuses to help for the right to live, to get bread, give work to, they took it awaythe Negroes any. They will give decent wages, and equal rights.

"Here, what few Negros they did The Relief even refuses to help for the right to live, to get bread, their local communities will be expected to account such employment." he is the struggle who are offered employment.

Agriculture- 1934

GOLD HALL, Ala—I work hard and get hall enough the cal. We only get \$7.50 a month, and four in the family. We have to pay \$2.75 for



to the

FOUR SENTENCED IN Militant Demand for Relief Staged by

Prison Terms Meted To Negree (All 1 See Is Mass Action). Writes Woman County Transport to the prison that the current prison according to the prison of the prison of the prison that the current prison that the prison of the prison that the prison of the prison of the prison that the prison of th

pob, and, furthermore, if we had worked and laid money back for a very day, we would not have be by Fram Work of the meeting was held in a long and the girl of the meeting was held in a long and the girl of the meeting was held in a long and the girl of the meeting was held in a long and the girl of the meeting was held in a long and the girl of the meeting was held in a long and the girl of the meeting was held in a long and the girl of the meeting was held in a long and the girl of the meeting was held in a long and the girl of the meeting was held in a long and the girl of the meeting was held in a long and the girl of the meeting was held in a long and the girl of the meeting was held in a long and the girl of the meeting was held in a long and the girl of the meeting was held in a long and the girl of the meeting was held in a long and the girl of the meeting was held in a long and the girl of the gi

Jontgomery, Ala. Journal August 28, 1934

employment as cotton pickers, the his bale of cotton to anyone else. Alabama relief administration and told him he would beat hell out Tuesday ruled that "all cotton pick- of him because he didn't sell it to Share - Croppers Win Out ers who are offered employment at him. The farmer owes for one ton picking cotton in their local com-of fertilizer to Mr. Smith, and when munities will be expected to accept the farmer sold his cotton, he of-

mediately any cases where such ton, the bosses take it from the employment is being offered and dealer refused and give consideration to this fact in administering relief.

"Local citizens are urged to cooperate with the local director of relief in advising her when such employment is available and has been refused.

"Consideration, however, must be given to the length of time and regularity of the employment of-

The effect of the ruling which is similar to a ruling made last Nothing Left year during cotton picking season will be to remove persons from relief rolls who are offered legitimate opportunities to work which are refused.

groes on relief rolls.

munities will be expected to accept the farmer sold his cotton, he of fered Mr. Smith his pay, and he plantation such employment."

"Local directors of relief," the wanted it all. I mean that all the poor man got for his cotton was statement which was issued by nothing. That is the way these will now Get Their Price. Hardy and sold it. When Hardy and sold it. When

ropper's Toil Feeds

December trying to get a job but "debts." to put him back on the relief, but Mr. -'s place, he told them yes, ubt landlord only furnishes his father their pickers will join the strike. \$5.00 a month and doesn't furnish White cotton pickers and share five of us in the family.

Cropper Gets of bosses, are still on the rener. The refler authorities have contained they haven't cut them. Now if they won't give us jobs, and then to the aid of the landlords and are they won't give us jobs, and then to the aid of the landlords and are they won't give us jobs, and then to the aid of the landlords and are Nothing From but us off the relief because we are doing their best to break the strike, iving on some landlord's place. I without success. That Helt, state Sale of Conton ion't know what we will do, for relief administrator, sent orders not of us are living on some land-ord's place. Now if we had a homethroughout the state that all conformal orders of our own and not have to maketon pickers.

Refusal of Employment Willyou how the big lossed treat the we can't make a living for our-to be ent aff the relief rolls.

By a Sharectopper Correspondent nake a living and wouldn't have communities, and who refuse, are ling Relief

Be Considered in Denying Relief

Turning its attention to reports Smith's warehouse, and that negroes on relief in many Mr. Spith to femilizer. Mr. counties of the state were refusing Smith didn't want the farmy to sell employment as cotton pickers, the his bale of cotton to anyone else.

A re Metal a nome counting the state that all colining for our maken in the fields in their local can't make a living and wouldn't have communities, and who refuse, are living for our-to be ent aff the relief rolls.

Negro Farmer who carried a bale of cotton to stop our union.

Turning its attention to reports Smith's warehouse, and he asked that negroes on relief in many Mr. Spith to femilizer. Mr. counties of the state were refusing Smith didn't want the farmy to sell employment as cotton pickers, the his bale of cotton to anyone else.

In The

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 154 Theat all. thief demand of the cotton-pickers to the headquarters of the A.A.A. strike, \$1 for picking a hundre They told him they couldn't do pounds, has been won on the large back to Mr. Jones. Hardy has plantation belonging to Howardfailed to do so. plantation belonging to Howardfailed to do so.

The Negro masses almost that a rebellion here in the fields when repellion here in the fields when that monthly credit allowances have all Jones had kined Hardy. She found the spirit of the Negroes so high to Tenant, so been increased from \$10 to \$15 that she was forced to pake Dick.

The strike is under the leadership what she had said to the Negroes.

This is what the landlords do there in the countryside. of the Share Croppers Union.

clothes fit to wear out. He has vehiced the landlord from been walking to Dadeville since last their cotton and keeping it fo to say anything about it.

couldn't get one. He asked them Practically every landlord in Talthey asked him if he didn't have a lapoosa county has offered to in farm. He told them no, his father crease wages for cotton picking to only had a one horse farm. They 75 cents a hundred. The cotton pick asked him if he wasn't staying on ers, however, are holding out for Mr. - was not furnishing him with \$1 a hundred. Even beyond the anything. They said, "Well, he will borders of the strike area, landfurnish your father. You furnished lords are raising wages from the your father during the winter; now usual 35 or 40 cents, in fear that let your father furnish you." The

that every month, and there are croppers are joining the union in Some that have farms with those considerable numbers, sitting in the same locals with the Negroes.

By a Sharecropper Correspondent SELMA. Ala.-W. J. Jones, over-

was going to give him hell. Now Hardy can't go back to the place

On General Pearson's plantation let in the countryside.

It is getting so that the Negroes in Tallapoosa county one thousan cannot have a dance at all here picking started over the state. DADEVILLE, Ala.—We Negroes cotto npickers refused to gin theirwhen the landlords have a gatherthere have been numbers of com-down here in the Black Belt are cotton at the landlord's gin and caring. The landlords drink and they plaints that pickers were difficult having a hard time with the bosses, ried it to an independent mill it up the Negroes, and taking food and to obtain due to the number of ne- They have cut my son off the re- Dadeville. In this way they prestuff and throwing it over the lief and he hasn't got any job nor related the landlord from seizing round and stamping it with their clothes fit to wear out. He has vented the landlord from seizing round and stamping it with their

STRIKE OF COTTON CHOPPERS IS PLANNED FOR SPHING

MONTGOMERY, Ala. - (CNA) A strike of cotton choppers in the spring of the year, designed to paralyze cotton cultivation unless the landlords agree to the demands, is being planned by the Share Croppers Union.

Under the leadership of the union, also, petitions are to be circulated through Alabama representatives of the National Reemployment Service announce they are prepared to help nounce they are prepared to help

More than 1,000 share-croppers, laborers and tenants took part in the recent cotton-pickers' strike, and forced concessions from the landlords. On at least one large plantation in Lee County - that of Howard Graves - pickers won their full demand of \$1 per hundred pounds. On other plantations, smaller increases were won. Landlords were also forced to increase the croppers' allowances for food and clothing.

Many share-croppers) joined the union during the strike, including 138 in Mississippi.

Landlords Hold Whip-Hand

Under the Bankhead Bill, officials of the Share Croppers Union say, the small grower gets decidedly the worst of it. Cotton-growers are required to have certificates in order to take their cotton to the gin without paying a sky-high tax. These certificates are held and distributed by the agents of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and by the landlords, and it is these people who determine how much cotton may be raised by any grower. The agents, the Union says, deliberately hold up the certificates going to the poorer farmers and croppers, allowing the big landlords to get all their cotton marketed first. By the time the rest of the growers get their certificates, the price nas crashad.

Fake Referendum

One of the most brazen swindles of recent months was the proposal to hold fices there are a total of 36 sub-say, the small grower gets decideda "referendum" on the Bankhead Bill for 1935. This was done as an attempt to break the strike of cotton-pickers. Dr. L. N. Duncan, AAA administrator in Alabama, said that everyone who could vote inregular elections would be allowed to vote in the referendum. Negroes here are disfranchised openly by terror, by fake literacy tests, and by other means; poor whites are disfranchised by the high poll taxes. The referendum was so obvious a fraud that it was finally called off.

HELP IS OFFERED TENANTS, OWNERS Strike Of Cotton

Those Qualified To Work On

nounce they are prepared to help Alabama farm land owners locate tenants desiring work and by help tenants locate land owners needing farm laborers. 1)

Those who are qualified to do farm work and wish to locate on a farm should register at the nearest reemployment service office of write A. J. Speer, state therefore, 1527 Comer Building, Birmingham, D. K. Plunket, supervisor for Worth Alabama, 1527 Comer Building, Birmingham, or G. A. Toulmin, supervisor for South Alabama, 326 New P. O. Building, Montgomery.

Those who are qualified to do farm work and wish to locate on a farm, cotton choppers in the spring of the year, designed to paralyze cotton cultivation unless the landlords argree to the Stare Croppers Union.

Under the leadership of the union, also, petitions are to be circulated throughout the cotton belt, and the stare culated throughout the cotton belt.

hands and land owners to use the demanding repeal of the Bankhead National Reemployment Service as Bill.

a clearing house," advises State DiMore than 1,000 share-croppers, rector Speer. "There is no charge laborers and tenants took part in whatever for this service."

the recent cotton-pickers' strike.

managers of the National Reemploy- and forced concessions from the ment Service in the state of Ala-landlords. On at least one large bama are as follows:

bes Lyles, Jasper, Ala.; H. S. Sutton, pounds. On other plantations, Birmignham, Ala., Old Court Build-smaller increases were won. Landing; C. G. Stokes, Anniston, Ala.; A. lords were also forced to increase L. Bennett, Jr., Tuscaloosa, Ala.; W. the croppers' allowances for food B. McCord, Selma, Ala.; J. B. Bethea, and clothing. Jr., Montgomery, Ala., 305 Montgomery Street; Stembridge Warren, Opelika, Ala.: William H. Slaton, Mobile, union during the strike, including Ala., 55 St. Joseph Street; E. B. Kirk- 238 in Mississippi. land, Brewton, Ala.; J. P. Morrison, Dothan, Ala.

offices established at strategic points ly the worst of it. Cotton growers within the districts serving public are required to have certificates in

Choppers Planned

"We urge tenant farmers, wage culated throughout the cotton belt,

the recent cotton-pickers' strike, The district offices and district and forced concessions from the plantation in Lee county—that of L. E. Reynolds, Decatur, Ala.; Wil-Howard Graves—pickers won their liam F. Gow, Gadsden, Ala.; C. For-full demand of \$1 per hundred

Landlords Hold Whip-Hand Under the Bankhead Bill, offi-In addition to these district of-cials of the Share Croppers Union works, private industry, land owners order to take their cotton to the gin without paying a sky-high tax. These certificates are held and distributed by the agents of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and by the landlords, and it is these people who determine how much cotton may be raised by any grower. The agents, the Union says, deliberately hold up the certificates going to the poorer farmers and croppers, allowing the big landlords to get all their cotton marketed first. By the time the rest. of the growers get their certificates, the price has crashed.

One of the most broken swindles of recent months wat the proposal to hold a "referendum" of the Bankherd Bill for 1935. This was done as an attempt to break the strike of cotton-pickers. U. N.

Duncan, AAA Administrator in Alabama, said that everyone who could vote in regular elections would be allowed to vote in the referendum. Negroes here are disfranchised openly by terror, by fake literach tests, and by other means; poor whites are disfranchised by the high poll taxes. The referendum was so obvious a fraud that it was finally called off.

Negro Farmer Asks Aid Against Landlord To Protect Earnings

BIRMINGHAM, Ala, Dec. 20.—
The local office of the International Labor Defence has received an appeal from Ruben Norwood, a Negro share groups of Greenville, Miss., to help him against the robbery of his crops and violation of his contract by his landlord, O. J. Dunn, of the same town.

Norwood, who has a family of seven to support, twas premised wages of \$13 a month for the labor of his family on the landlord's crops, and received that amount for five months. Now, however, the landlord has discontinued the wages

Norwood, who has a family of seven to support was promised wages of \$13 a month for the labor of his family on the landlord's crops, and received that amount for five months. Now, however, the landlord has discontinued the wages and, in addition, seized all of the cotton and part of the corn raised by the Norwoods on the plot they cultivate on a crop-sharing basis. The landlord also claims that the Norwoods owe him a balance of \$5, thus tying the family to the landlord's lands, as under the Missisippi law a share cropper cannot leave his landlord while owing him money.

most American advocate of socialism, no from a few of your friends and today's issue, "Pension Abuses." pose, but I do know that we, like hands. In the planters are the chief readers at Tyronza; for the kindly In the second paragraph thereof the woman in the Bible who gave you and the planters are the chief readers at Tyronza; for the kindly In the second paragraph thereof the woman in the Bible who gave you and the planters are the chief doubt received an erroneous impression of spirit of fair play shown in your you state that the total number of her mite, opened the show proper-beneficiaries of is shown up, you farming conditions in this territory as a re-actly as stated in, your article Spanish-American War, Boxer Re-am told, in your city, that they conditions, attempt to prove them sult of a brief trip into the country and visits Some thoughtless or mischievous lief Expedition and Philippine In-were required to pay a uniform by citing conditions in the hill persons probably hoping to attract are such

disposed they could improve it.

Land can be bought at a reasonable price there are needy persons in our bury the dead at all hours of the write, but they are just as hard cotton belongs to the landowners, and on long terms. The humblest cottage community; but they are not suf-night to try and halt the spread to fool. While they do not own and may not be sold without his can be made comfortable and attractive inside and out if the occupant has appreciation some of the nearby states our counfor cleanliness and beauty. Such persons are try is now considerably overrun Association? Was this organization own them. They do not own and may not be sold without his
fering for food or clothes. Owing of contagious and malignant dis-their own homes they are in much permission. Share-croppers as a
better shape, from a financial general rule must trade at a combetter shape, from a financial general rule must trade at a combetter shape, from a financial general rule must trade at a combetter shape, from a financial general rule must rade at a combetter shape, from a financial general rule must trade at a combetter shape, from a financial general rule must trade at a combetter shape, from a financial general rule must trade at a combetter shape, from a financial general rule must trade at a combetter shape, from a financial general rule must trade at a combetter shape, from a financial general rule must trade at a combetter shape, from a financial general rule must trade at a combetter shape, from a financial general rule must trade at a combetter shape, from a financial general rule must trade at a combetter shape, from a financial general rule must trade at a combetter shape, from a financial general rule must trade at a combetter shape, from a financial general rule must trade at a combetter shape, from a financial general rule must trade at a combetter shape, from a financial general rule must trade at a combetter shape, from a financial general rule must trade at a combetter shape, from a financial general rule must trade at a combetter shape, from a financial general rule must trade at a comwho define the following trade at a combetter shape, from a financial general rule must trade at a combetter shape, from a financial general rule must trade at a combetter shape, from a financial general rule must trade at a combetter shape, from a They are a social product. They are a bur-take care of as many of them as omy Act? den to the community.

Mr. Thomas was surprised to find a fam- of our community to send to dis-editorial is so dumb that it is piti-home. ily five miles from the nearest school. There tant cities for eloquent agitators ful. are many persons, who have overcome that to come here to hold us up to the As to General Hines: In my opin-ants and sharecroppers and they me of having \$14 advanced him to obstacle in sparsely settled communities, greed and oppression. Our heavi- long ago.

As to General Hines: In my opin-ants and Share-croppers and they have been removed visit me and I am deeply interest- pay cotton pickers (most share-cotton than who do not think that they have accom-ly burdened landowners to be a specific part of the state of the state

family that had been ordered to leave the place where they cultivated a crop last year. No satisfactory tenant is dispossessed in this part of the country. It is not the fault of the landowner who is constantly on the lookout for satisfactory tenants. There is no place on the farm for a tenant who will not work, cultivate and gather a crop and earn a profit for himself.

Mr. Thomas thinks the plantation system is wrong; that large farms should be sold to tenants who would become independent and self-supporting. Tenant farmers, capable of accomplishing the objective desired by Mr. Thomas, usually do. On the other hand. there are unfortunately some without ambition to own a farm, a home or assume the responsibilities of a landowner.

An understanding of tenant farming in the south requires that one must live with it, at least for a while. An automobile expedition on an afternoon and an interview with a few extreme examples do not provide material for adverse opinion

cinity of Tyronza.

fair and unjust to the good citizens fooled by the last paragraph of this not have a car and live in a rented A man who is one of our community to send to dis-editorial is so dumb that it is piti-home. possible but we feel that it is un- Anybody dumb enough to be who own the homes they live in, do more

BILLY BEASLY Appeal
H. O. PRICE, Mayor DR. E. C. M'DANIEL L. H. M'DANIEL menglis MRS. E. C. M'DANIEL Jun E. A. EAST, Farmer DR. J. F. BOON W. W. WARREN, Merchant GLENN, Farmer P. O. LILLARD, Farmer G. H. FAIR, Garage L. M. WOOD, Merchant GEORGE M. WEIR. Clerk ANNE B. ROBERTSON, Farmer J. L. DEAN, Bank BLALOCK, Farmer E. B. BOYD, Farmer L. O. BAKER, Merchant H. BOYD BRANON, Merchant ROY E. HOWELL, Postmaster JOHN H. EMRICH, Merchant W. E. EMRICH, Merchant H. M. PETTIGREW, Farmer L. FAIR, Merchant W. CLANTON, Garage, Auto E. E. TATUM, Merchant E. L. M'DANIEL Tyronza, Ark.

sult of a brief trip into the country and visits Some thoughtless or mischievous lief Expedition and Philippine In-were required to pay a uniform by citing conditions in the hill persons probably hoping to attract surrection was less than 12,000 price to get in, which is in full country where deere are such to cast the shadow of shamefulyou know that a good many thou-now.

The south, like other sections of the coun- of the unhappy tenant farmer turn home due to diseases contract. They live in truth. We challenge the world to the "Baron" says, "Were you be collected from before he is al- the fact that under the plantation poverty and squalor because of lack of pride show where the poor man and histhere?" I was. And I saw men suf-lowed to enter, or he won't and industry. They do not want to better forts of life for his daily toil thantreated by contract doctors with Our tenants at Tyronza, they do so. If they were otherwise kansas and particularly in the vi-seen men on sick report restored went over there. They are disposed they could improve it.

formation campaign. A. NORMAN.

Greenville, Miss.

STRANGER UPLIFT

one by Clay East, said about all there is to be said on this subject. But being a landowner at this place and also at Tyronza, also a To The Commercial Appears to cotton reduction. The Commercial Appears to cotton reduction. The Commercial Appears to cotton reduction. here, should be run any more.

pose, but I do know that we, like kansas. But when the system that

to duty by the doctors who diededucated in schoolhouses as very uct of his toil as wages. Accord-No one will attempt to deny that within 48 hours, and I have helped few, if any, of them can read or ing to the laws of Arkansas the own suggestion and expense, as I, to 40 per cent, and sometimes

I ask this because it smacks of am pretty sure this is true of all ple are kept in debt practically

the same old headquarters misin-of us, including this "would-be" year in and year out and are as president.

I am not very strong on the peons. Or slaves to the system. "stranger uplift." I do not care Yours, H. L. MITCHELL. whether he claims to be helping Tyronza, Ark. whether he claims to be helping Tyronza, Ark.
God or man. If he wants to help AGLICULTURAL CONSTROLL
either one, he will have a big field To The Commercial Appeal To The Commercial Appeal either one, he will have a big field To The Commercial Appeal There has already been too much to work on where he lives, no I have been very much interested by Nor-

Savannah, Tenn.

THE TENANT SYSTEM

Norman Thomas, scholar, writer and foreThis is an expression of thanks

Norman American advocate of socialism normal from a few of your triends and the contributing. The Commercial Appeal:

To The Commercial Appeal:

To The Commercial Appeal:

To The Commercial Appeal:

Have just read your editorial in their money to, or for what purby every planter in Northeast Arabase in the property of the

As a landlord, I visit my ten-tion and destruction program tells who do not think that they have accom-ly burdened landowners, taxpayers Now, I want to ask you one questhey are in mine, but the fellow I their family can pick) and when have enough troubles. We thank tion. Did this editorial or idea origi-am mostly interested in is the fel- he paid this within two weeks he have enough troubles. We thank tion. Did this editorial or idea origi-am mostly interested in is the fel- he paid this within two weeks he have enough troubles. We thank tion. Did this editorial or idea origi-am mostly interested in is the fel- he paid this within two weeks he have enough troubles. We thank tion. Did this editorial or idea origi-am mostly interested in is the fel- he paid this within two weeks he have enough troubles. We thank tion. Did this editorial or idea origi-am mostly interested in is the fel- he paid this within two weeks he have enough troubles. We thank tion. Did this editorial or idea origi-am mostly interested in is the fel- he paid this within two weeks he low I see in the looking glass and also paid \$1.40 interest. These peoples are the paid this within two weeks he have enough troubles. BILLY BEASLY are the paid this because it amostly interested in its the fel- he paid this within two weeks he have enough troubles. BILLY BEASLY are the paid this within two weeks he have enough troubles. These peoples is a paid to the paid this within two weeks he have enough troubles. We thank toon the paid this within two weeks he have enough troubles. We thank the paid this within two weeks he have enough troubles. We thank toon the paid this within two weeks he have enough troubles. We thank toon the paid the paid this within two weeks he have enough troubles. We thank toon the paid the paid this within two weeks he have enough troubles. We thank toon the paid the paid

a general rule nothing more than

publicity of the "would-be" presi- matters where that is, and I sincere- in the discussion started by Nordent's visit to Tyronza, Ark., but ly believe as an independent Re-man Thomas' visit to Arkansas and dent's visit to Tyronza, Ark., but publican voter that if we would all his description of one cabin home, your editorial yesterday, headed forget the names of all parties and I agree with you that such is not "Living on the Farm," and the one churches and get in behind the the general condition of our southseveral days are headed "Er-leader we now have, as sincere as ern people. You are utterly mis-roneous," and two from Tyronza, he is, we will get somewhere taken, however, in assuming that Ark., one by Wallace Emrich and sooner or later. Respectfully, the problem is unimportant. The J. E. DE FORD. share cropper is a fact and the miserable poverty which has always been his lot is augmented

president in a county in which he received from Mr. Norman Thomas the letter and the spirit of their only received three votes, I know after hearing his talk that he will in which he states that he is mak-cotton contracts feel no responsiafter hearing his talk that he will in which he states that he is make bility for this outer fringe of our be short one of the three votes ing no fight on individuals but agricultural system, and they are here, should be run any more. does condemn and wishes to see a left dangling, unable to "get a make the run any more." This meeting, like all other upsystem worked out that is founded crop" as they express it, homeless lift meetings, was opened by taking on the rights of man and not on up a collection for the welfare of the greed for profits. Had Mr. the cabins of relatives as poor as the cause. The audience, comprist the cause. Appeal would have ing landlords, tenants and share- Commercial Appeal would have unless the responsible people of

knew until these past few months to help the forgotten man. he heroic struggle that goes on day by day and year after year Dardell, Mo.

Lexington, Tenn.

RELIEF

To The Commercial Appeal:

begging for food and fuel. I toldthat he spent his first 18 years of Raleigh, Tenn. her to call the county relief com-life on one farm without leaving

the south do rise up to look the mittee and she did. They told herit and the rest of his life inside FROM NORMAN THOMAS truth in the face and take meas- if she would come to the countythe city limits of Pine Bluff, Ark. To The Commercial Appeal: this period of unusual stress. I have been traveling too fast this period of unusual stress.

As a county representative of the Tennessee FERA, I work among they gave her three pounds of beeftions. Respectfully yours, these people. I've been in their stew, worth 20 cents; a pound of their stories. I've listened to their stories and a dozen of the truth of eggs, worth 15 cents. I've listened to their stories and a dozen of the truth of eggs, worth 15 cents. I've listened to their stories and a dozen of the truth of eggs, worth 15 cents. I've listened to their stories and a dozen of the truth of eggs, worth 15 cents. I've listened to their stories and a dozen of the truth of eggs, worth 15 cents. I've listened to their stories and a dozen of the truth of eggs, worth 15 cents. I've listen

F. M. DILLARD.

ittle more in the way of comfort cheaper to buy meat than raise a

is being made and gathered. ing, and I think, left the impres-Recently a vidow came to mesion with any intelligent person, ing, and I think, left the impres-yours respectfully,

these people. I've been in their stew, worth 20 cents; a pound of homes. I've listened to their stew, worth 20 cents, a pound of their statements. I've could tell you of cases by the hundreds which parallel the one related by Mr. I was in this home delivering Red To The Commercial Appeal; of cases which unhappilly worth of food. An 18-year-old girl the tenants of the family was wearing sacks south, I would suggest the trust of cannot be refuted as you have in the family was wearing sacks south, I would suggest the tenants of the land owners couldarming moreover, is a usual of this system of virtual peenage was brought up to believe in three homes consists of landless farmers—so man Thomas of the repairs. I haven't gotten any sich a for severaltively new states like Texas and the village attached to a farming corn. I think the crying need of the constant of the const county where half the population this country is more men like Nor-ness of the tenant. The tenants The negroes are especially the vicconsists of landless farmers—so man Thomas and Senator Norris, could help themselves more. Ontime of this system. I think we blind and so ignorant that I never I truly think the president would help themselves more. blind and so ignorant that I never I truly think the president wants the farm we live on we have sixAmericans are the only people who In another column we print a letter from families. I offered some time backever granted chattel slaves politi-to buy a cow and furnish a placecal and personal freedom without the Hon. Norman Thomas of New York, who and feed and pay them in milk and giving them any land at all on spent a few days in our midst recently, and, among these meek inheritors of Mic GOULD'S PREDICAMENT and feed and pay them in milk and giving them any land at an automonothing. But now that I do know To The Commercial Appeal.

I feel impelled to ask that you would have people believe at the money, they never liked but- 2. The normal miseries of share butter for tending to it and nonewhich to base their economic well- as a result of an hour's ride in an automoof them would do it; said they want-being.

But now that I do know To The Commercial Appeal.

You would have people believe at the money, they never liked but- 2. The normal miseries of share butter for tending to it and nonewhich to base their economic well- as a result of an hour's ride in an automoof them would do it; said they want-being.

I feel impelled to ask that you your hat had Mr. Boston or any other this condition, but to open your that had Mr. Boston or any other mind to a free consideration of the share cropper been enterprising he matter, and use your influence to would have a supply of meat, corn, them. Some said they never knewstudied and described in various one.

butter for tending to it end nonewhich to base their economic to an hour structural state of them would do it; said they want-being.

bile, together with what he observed from a determinant to a free consideration of the share cropper been enterprising he butter the government is giving peonage have been scientifically system of farming in the south is a very evil matter, and use your influence to would have a supply of meat, corn, them. Some said they never knewstudied and described in various one.

When Mr. Thomas refers to tenants as the end that we may find some potatoes and canned goods for the how to milk so we don't have a books which are not unfriendly to way to help these people to help winter. In making this statement cow on the farm. Very few ten-the south, which give full recogtherms of a system of a system he shows class distinctions. growing into permanent charges chose to disregard several facts.

There is a law in the cotton belt on charity.

As to the extent of the condi-prohibiting free range of stock, growing and they won't gather theyet do not mince matters. Let me tion, I am not informed. In our and as the landlords are not in the dried beans when you give them refer you to the book "Human Fac- if that is the word one wishes to use, of concern of the population on displaced by the "victims of a system" he shows class distinction. I am not informed. In our and as the landlords are not in the dried beans when you give them refer you to the book "Human Fac- if that is the word one wishes to use, of concern of the population on displaced by the "victims of a system" he shows class distinction. I am not informed. In our and as the landlords are not in the dried beans when you give them refer you to the book "Human Fac- if that is the word one wishes to use, of concern of the population on displaced by the stock residence of their gardens aft-high tariff policies of the north foltion by excluding renters and landowners.

Every one engaged in farming is a victim, the dried beans when you give them refer you to the book "Human Fac- if that is the word one wishes to use, of concern of the population on displaced by the stock residence of example. Among other things, perfect by any means, and which everyone, whatever may be the law, it is the perfect by any means, and which everyone, little more in the way of comfort cheaper to buy meat than raise a MARY LEE SMITH. Custom in a great many parts of tenant and landlord alike would delight to

the share-cropping country to re-see improved. 3 -11 -34

in Harper's Magazine for February

Agricultural System

little more in the way of comfort. Cheaper to buy meat than raise a little more in the way of comfort. We, too, have roads and schools, and other objects of civic pride. Most of the land in Northeast and other objects of civic pride. We are by no means a poverty-Arkansas is black land and is not To The Commercial Appeal:

Stricken area, but these needy ones are here. They are all over the south, and the right and the just year in five. They put on a food I would to God that being to do is to take up the burcanning campaign here in 1932 such men as he. Men, who would been done with a very crooked is no such thing as agricultural peonage. Mr. Thomas lapses into the language of the share-croppers are here. They are all over the thing to do is to take up the burcanning campaign here in 1932 such men as he. Men, who would been done with a very crooked and other or the share-croppers are here. They are all over the thing to do is to take up the burcanning campaign here in 1932 such men as he. Men, who would been done with a very crooked is no such thing as agricultural peonage. Mr. den in a spirit of noblesse obliged and the seep people get at least a few clean sheets out of our the money to buy them with their hands, men who would 3. You insult your own neighborhood ity. Yours very truly.

LILLIAN PERRINE DAVIS.

If you would be good enough to I know nothing of conditions at share-croppers to their sailuess they are in debt to their landlord. The other side of the picture is that for come over and show these people Tyronza, Ark., but I did spend ness. I found the case of a man. The other side of the picture is that for

come over and show these people Tyronza, Ark., but I did spend ness. I found the case of a man The other side of the picture is that for where they can get fruit to can I three weeks recently a few miles who got up every morning at 3 many years it was the custom of tenants to am sure will appreciate it. There south of there near Marion, Ark., o'clock to go himself and his neigh-move from one place to another as a means The Commercial Appeal:

I am sorry you writers try to is not one fruit tree in this count and the conditions there were even bors to work on the river in a bat-of discharging their obligations. It is propand the conditions there even hors to work on the river in a bat-of discharging their obligations. It is prop-whitewash Norman Thomas' story try to every 10 families, and it is worse than Mr. Thomas wrote of tered truck and got back home erly considered unethical for a farmer to according to the tenant's conditions at Ty-not their fault.

Not only there and lately, but in again at 9 o'clock at night. He cent a tenant from a farmer to according to the conditions at Ty-not their fault. Not only there and lately, but in again at 9 o'clock at night. He cept a tenant from another farm when the Mr. Boston did not send his chil-different localities in the states of had to travel 60 miles or more for tenant has a large indebtedness over his 2

of the tenant's conditions at Ty- not their fault.

Of the tenant's conditions at Ty- not their fault.

Of the tenant's conditions at Ty- not their fault.

Of the tenant's conditions at Ty- not their fault.

Of the tenant's conditions at Ty- not their fault.

Of the tenant's conditions at Ty- not their fault.

Of the tenant's conditions at Ty- not their fault.

Of the tenant's conditions at Ty- not their fault.

Of the tenant's conditions at Ty- not their fault.

Of the tenant's conditions at Ty- not their fault.

Of the tenant's conditions at Ty- not their fault.

Of the tenant's conditions at Ty- not their fault.

Of the tenant's conditions at Ty- not their fault of the school discovery in the states of had to travel 60 miles or more for tenant has a large indebtedness over his government.

Of the school because he did not Arkansas, Texas, Louisfana, Mistons have the money.

Even in land of sissippi, Georgia, Alabama, South but because, although he was shiftless head without the new landlord assuming the work, not because he was shiftless head without the new landlord assuming the tenant's obligation.

Of the tenant's conditions at Ty- not tenant has a large indebtedness over his government work, not because he was shiftless head without the new landlord assuming the work, not because he was shiftless head without the new landlord assuming the tenant's obligation.

Of the had to travel 60 miles or more for tenant has a large indebtedness over his government in con-ing a large indebtedness over his government has a large indebtedness over his government in con-ing a large indebtedness over his governme the work lasts only while the crop editor, he said absolutely noth. With very best wishes, I am is pious good wishes. In many Mr. Thomas overlooks entirely the obligation with the conference of the conference o cases the enforcement of the con-tion of the landlord, including heavy taxes, of o tract is even worse than the con-work stock, feed, food for the family, clothtract itself. In some cases it ising furnished and money advanced, with the probably better. I refer you on this prospect, in many instances, that after all

natter to a very interesting article

Aim Of Relief Program Is To Give Share-Croppers Economic Freedom

LITTLE ROCK ARK April 3—29 Lifting of the much-publicized Arkansas chare-cropper from a perpetual poverty-ridden class to eventual land ownership and economic the bendence twas disclosed rodate as the chief objective of the new rural rehabilitation relief program.

In this class are 25,000 families who move about from pillar to post—on one farm this year and another the next—and about seven months of the year on the relief rolls, State Relief Director W. R. Dyess declared at a conference of county administrators of the program.

Added to these are 9.500 so-called "managing tenants" who are a little better off than the share-cropper in that they own their tools and livestock but no land. The share-cropper owns neither.

Forming the "back-bone" of the Southern cotton plantation system, the share-cropper was called "the forgotien man" of the "new deal" by Norman Thomas, socialist leader, on a recent visit to Arkansas.

Thomas declared the cotton reduction program had made the already-distressed condition of the share-croppers even worse by leaving many of them without land to work.

Though the rehabilitation program is in an indefinite stage, as yet, it will seek. Dyess said to make the cotton reduction work to the advantage of the share cropper and managing tenant.

To accomplish this, the rehabilitation workers will seek to induce the land-lord to give to the share cropper outright or for his temporary use, small tracts of idle land taken out of cultivation under the reduction program. On this the share cropper might make his own gardens and other products to make him self-sustaining.

The farm owners, of which Dyess said there are about 7,500 families in the State, will come in for help also from the relief administration through assistance in getting loans from the seed and feed loan agency and the production credit corporation.

Wholesale Ouster Imminent WASHINGTON - (AP) - Cully A. Cobb, chief of the cotton section of In. Eastern Section Of State, Is Claim

"torgotten men" from the East Ar. ing into the situation in the regular model because they contended for this thing has been going on in kansas sharecropper country was de. way," he added.

kansas sharecropper country was de. way," he added.

scribed as imminent in telegrams to Other administration officials were tenants.

scribed as imminent in telegrams to discount the report that One large land tompany rail as he is. against the alleged forced removal any wholesale effort was under way roaded all their tenants in order of one family from a farm near Ty-to evict tenants.

Or by shore and tompany rail-as it is.

JNO.

Blytheville, Ark. Norman Thomas, Socialist leader To The Commercial Applean

who described the cotton country ten- The writer is a country commit-ants as "forgotten men" after a re- teeman in Desoto County. This ent tour of the Tyronza neighbor-committee finds the sentiment for hood, joined the protestants with a reduction in the county good. Even telegram in which he demanded a better than that for the plow-up 'show-down' on the AAA's policy to- campaign last summer, but there ward the sharecropper.

Thomas telegram, sent from New of some growers to stuff, their five-York, was addressed to Henry Wal year acreage base. This resulted lace, secretary of the Department of in the county going over its five-Agriculture, as was one of the tele-grams sent from here by Dr. Wil-liam R. Amberson, a college pro-fessor: Robert Keebler, Memphis at the base acreage must be in fessor: Robert Keebler, Memphis at the base acreage of record. torney, and H. Clay East. of Tyronza, line with the average of record, one of the sponsors of Thomas' Ar-this overreaching 11,000 acres had kansas investigation.

cotton section, charged that a pre- of Ingrams Mill, set to work in the dicted "new wave of evictions" may effort. After going over the 1,350 "lead to open rebellion.

of the "forgotten men" visited by those contracts that seem to be a Thomas, was evicted Friday from a little high this excess acreage was farm near Tyronza, and forced to gotten rid of. We are now down seek shelter with his large family to the five-year average of 78,000 at a two-room home two miles away following his purported refusal to sign an agreement to have his cotton ginned at the land owner's gin at a cost much greater than he would have to pay at a less gin at a cost much greater than the committee hopes the greater than the committee hopes the greater than the committee hopes gin at a cost much greater than the contract of the contract are now go in greater than the contra closer gin.

other small home to live in, but that member that a half acreage on the the plantation owner refused to give inside with the reduction structure

natched a telegram to Wallace in with the structure torn down and which they charged that "in viola- no effort made to prevent an overmany families being evicted in Poinett County. Ark., and elsewhere." They asked Wallace to "issue a warning all benefits will be denied such landowners," and appoint local atterneys "to investigate, report and prosecute proper cases.

Charges, Cobb States

Thomas' telegram, sent from New of some growers to stuff their fiveto be gotten rid of. This commit-Another telegram sent from here to tee, D. E. Wilson, of Nesbit; Percy Cully A. Cobb, chief of the AAA's Howard, of Walls, and the writer, contracts of the county three times East charged that Ed Boston, one and trimming off a few acres from will accept these small reductions East said Boston was offered an- both in acreage and yield and rehim another sharecropping contract standing is far better than a full Amberson, Keebler and East dis- or excess acreage on the outside

> ALBERT MYERS. DeSoto County.

Commenting on the case in New MANAGING SHARE TENANT even fortunate enough to be

York. Thomas explained that share- To The Commercial Appeal: present when it is weighed and croppers are farmers who operate on The managing share tenant has ginned—here there is some decroppers are farmers who operate on the falter of ductions to be made for wastea crop percentage basis.

"The AAA is doing nothing for the been sacrificed on the caltar of ductions to be made for waste sharecropper," he said in a lunch-greed. He has saddenly and mys-he has no voice in what the een address. "So far, it has done teriously become a rare specimen amount should be. Nothing to do nothing but harm. The landlord gets And why? Administrative rulings with fixing the price for ginning, the money; the sharecropper gets the define a managing share tenant as wrapping, price of seed or weight one who furnishes work stock and of seed or bale. All this is fixed by Thomas said he would make a test equipment in the production of his landlord, or some other landcotton and manages the operation lord.

Government Investigating

One who futurishes work stock and of seed of oale. An this is fixed by
cotton and manages the operation lord.

of the farm. Not a difficult definition to understand, yet there are has no voice in fixing the price.

He said he had received a telegram There are many hard-working anything, what chance do you from persons in Arkansas notifying honest, peaceful citizens in this think he has of winning the game? MEMPHIS—Wholesale eviction of him of the situation. "We are look community that have been dispos- Draw your own conclusion. Now "forgotten men" from the East Ar-ing into the situation in the regular sessed because they contended for this thing has been going on in their rights as managing share the south for 50 years. The wonder scribed as imminent in telegrapes to Other administration officials were tenants.

or by share-cropping. Some for-U. S. May Investigate mer renters were forced to furnish their own work stock and give half in order to hold possession. Peonage in Arkansas Another large corporation has drawn up contracts seeking to LITTLE ROCK, Ark, March 23.—bind conditions upon renters that (P)—Legally to pittent to a press are conflicting with the Agricul-charge against persons alleged to have tural Adjustment Administration practices, because upon parolled conone such clause reads thus: The victs, the state penal board today was lessee (that is the renter) agrees advised to support or wide victs. lessee (that is the renter) agrees advised to submit as evidence to fed-that he is not a managing shareeral authorities for prosecution. tenant and will receive none of the Superintendent A. & Stedman of rental payments, but will get his the penal system was told by Assist-part of the parity payment. If ant Attorney General John H. Cald-this is true, it is true because of well that Taylarias has no law against administrative rulings and not be-involuntary servitude, although the cause of opinion else it is not true constitution has forbidden it since the cause of opinion, else it is not true constitution has forbidden it since the Then why try to force Civil War. tenant farmers to sign such an Chairman Walter Helms of the agreement? Another clause of the penal board said the board in an insame contract forces the producer vestigation started two weeks ago had to dispose of his cotton at one uncovered a number of cases where particular gin. opposition to administrative rul-plantations under conditions amountings, for they declare that a pro-ing to peonage. ducer may dispose of his cotton how, when, and where he pleases.

These are but samples of unfairhanded sons of toil by giant cor- Thousands of cotton share-eroppers of C. L. BUCK.

Tyronza tenant question. The lition of destitution. lord's document. The tenant ac necessaries in food and clothing, are now cepts it or walks. Then when he finding themselves in a situation in gets his furnish be has no which there is no demand for their labor the amount or profit of interest to provide even these things.

Cobb, chief of the cotton section of that all tenants shall be allowed astute, finished and polished genthe farm administration, said Friday to continue in the occupancy of tleman, the landlord, and allows his office was investigating reports their houses, rent free, unless such him to draw the four aces out of of a threatened wave of evictions tenant has become a nuisance the deck and himself not drawing

This is in direct paroled convicts had been kept on

ness imposed upon these horny- Cotton Cut And "Croppers"

porations, who are gradually Eastern Arkansas and other Southern strangling the life out of them. states, Negroes or whites, to whose plight under the National Recovery program Norman Thomas, Socialist nominee for OLD SOUTHERN CUSTOM the presidency in 1932, directed attention in a speech in Memphis recently Let us get another slant on that today are confronted with a pitiful con-

tenant has no voice whatever in Share-croppers who seldom have had making the contract under which more than a roof over their heads—such he works the land. It is a land-roofs as they were—and only the barest

to be paid. Another landlord doc- For many of them, even though they ument. Then when he brings his may be permitted to remain rent-free or cotton to the landlord's gin or the land, the reduction in the cotton some other landlord's gin if he is meant that there is no work for them.

hence no means by which they can lire food and clothing except from ect relief.

The share-cropper, with his wife and children, grows the cotton all through the South. He owns no land, no mules, no tools, and his only capital is the labor of himself and his family. Under the system he never has been able to accumulate any money or to progress above the labor station to which he was born

The land is owned in tracts varying from a few hundred acres to several thousand, frequently by insurance companies, which have acquired it under foreclosure, by farm corporations and by other absentee landlords.

Labor to plant, tend and pick the cotton rarely is employed for money wages. The share-cropper system is used instead, the owner furnishing the land, seed, mules and tools and living quarters for the share cropper and his family. The share-cropper furnishes his own labor and that of his wife and their children who are old enough to do any work at all.

At the beginning of March each year the share-cropper, who rarely if ever has any money, makes his contract with the owner. He agrees to farm a certain number of acres, usually 25 or 30, and the owners agree to furnish him a place to live, to make advances of food and clothing to him from the company-owned store and to give him half the net proceeds of the cotton raised.

The production varies in different parts of the state, the average being 188 pounds to the acre, though in some places it is as high as 500 pounds, or a bale to the acre.

Taking the state average, a figure supplied at the office of the United States Department of Agriculture in Little Rock, a share-cropper with 25 acres would produce 4,700 pounds of cotton Last year, under the increased price, this sold at 9.4 cents per pound, or \$441.80. Of this the share-cropper presumably got half, or \$220.90.

But actually the share--cropper with 25 acres only farmed about 17 acres, the remaining eight acres having been plowed These 17 acres produced 3,196 pounds, bringing \$300.46. Of this the share-cropper got half, or \$150, plus his division of the plow-under rental money about \$60, making his return slightly more than \$200.

That was for a year's labor of himself. his wife and four or five children .-From Little Rock Correspondence of St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

TENANTS AND LANDLORDS trate here yesterday in connection with a meeting Tuesday night south of Parkin at which they were orthe situation in regard to the disganizing a union of tenant farmers placement of the shar croppers by the AAA cotton destruction and of acreage reduction program, Mr. E. Robertson described the leaders' by the AAA cotton destruction and of the group as L. M. Mills, 40, of acreage reduction program, Mr. E. Marked Tree, another man, and two A. Miller reported to its chief, Mr negroes, one a preacher, and the C. A. Cobb, head AAA cotton other a teacher, also were arrested section in Washington, D. C., that when the meeting was raided by there was posolutely no coundation sheriff's officers. for the charge night we norman Mills and the other three, Robert-Thomas in an address at Tubinza, son said, were fined \$100 each, \$50 on charges of interfering with Mr. Miller conducted his investi-labor, and \$50 on charges of obtaingation in co-operation with theing money by false pretense. Robplanters, who gave him his infor-ertson said the men represented mation. He talked to a few negrotheir organization as a corporation and white share-croppers in the which Robertson said was not true, presence of their landior is and dis-The money collected. Robertson counted their stories in the which Robertson said was not true. Saying fines will be appealed.

The money collected of the particular cases, that his job was to see if the government contract was being carried out as was intended, and he must accept the statements given by the local and county conand he must accept the statements given by the local and county control committees as correct. He investigated a few particular cases on three plantations and accepted the promise of the landlords that they would be speedily corrected. And in the Boston case it is reported that Ed Boston was tricked into making a statement that left him without a leg to stand on.

Boston is an uneducated man. Mr. Miller based his report partly on affidavits signed by the Tyronza Supply Co., which owns or controls nearly 15,000 acres of land, and on the statement of Mr. H. Norcross, president of the Fairview Farms Co., and one of the largest landowners in this section. Mr. Norcross also is a member of the cotton control committee, which is composed entirely of prominent planters. According to his affi-davit, he had more share-croppers than last year on his lands. It evidently never occurred to the investigator to find out how many more acres he owned above his last year holdings. It is common knowledge that he has acquired 2,000 or more acres from bankrupt farmers and large insurance companies. According to reports from Trumann, Ark., this gentleman was practically presented with 2,000-acre plantation near there by the generous Uncle Sam. The cotton rental on the acreage reduction scheme practically pays the yearly pay ments on it.

H. L. MITCHELL.

Obtained Money Under False

Pretense, Prosecutor Says

WYNNE, Ark., Nov. 22. (AP) Deputy Prosecuting Attorney James Robertson said today that four men were fined by a magis-

Agriculture - 1934 Labor Conditions.

AAA Representative to Make Planters Cleared of Wholesale their homes following theacreage reduction program," Mr. Miller diately acceded to Mr. Miller's sug-Chisling Here, However

3=15=34 COBB SENDS ASSISTANT INVESTIGATION STILL ON concerning whose eviction a num-

sett County-Committee to Accompany E. A. Miller

piled to Cut Cheating

this morning was made yesterday at the flowing of place, a stream of the following of the county of the county cotton additions were adopted with the ments to retain the same number of resolutions were adopted with the finance of flowing and the committee and Mr. McGill.

Another Request

Previously, an investigation had been asked by Prof. William R. Sent to Eastern Arkansas for a Amberson, teacher of physiology at committee and Mr. Willer the flow remove tempta-delegtion headed by Mayor M. P. Smith, of Lepanto, Mr. Howington's Mr. Miller told the planters whose vestigation.

McGill, of Poinsett County, who added that resolutions adopted by At the same time, Mr. Miller de-home, arrived by automobile to home, arrived by automobile to home feelout the relation ton-testin any undesired that he pointed out that their acreage red

local and county cotton commit-

will be made today by E. A. Miller, of Washington, assistant to Cully to file AAA accepts a rec_ington and other tenants.

A. Cobb, chief of the cotton section of the AAA.

Announcement that Mr. Miller, and Miller, this morning was made yesterday afternoon by County Agent R. L.

McGill, of Poinsett County and to file a comporating ton farm and had discussed the stood that it was necessary."

Despite Mr. Miller's reluctance to control program has brought commendation of the status of the Bostom wholesale eviction of farm tenants to the control program has brought commend to the status of the Bostom wholesale eviction of farm tenants to removal to comment on the status of the Bostom wholesale eviction of farm tenants assistant to the chief of the AAA willer, of Washington, assistant the Poinsett County and the Ty-in Tyronza that the government would find this tenant's removal to Cully A. Cobb, chief of the AAA ronza acreage control committees would find this tenant's removal to the chief of the AAA accepts a rec_ington and other tenants.

Announcement that Mr. Miller, tive list of his tenants for 1933 and matter with Mr. Ashlock, Mr. How to make the stood that it was necessary."

Despite Mr. Miller's reluctance to comment on the status of the Bostom wholesale eviction of farm tenants to make the How to make the How to make the How the How

mendation will be followed at once. Boston desired to gin his cotton After sending the message to in Tyronza, where he said he re-After sending the message to ceived more for his cotton see than

official said:

more for the protection of the pro-to use an outside gin during 1934 gram and the farmers themselves that Boston first declared his infrim criticism than because of any tention to move.

No recommendation was made gestion that two more tenant fami-regarding the case of Ed Boston, lies should be added at once. ber of complaints were filed with "We had placed several additionthe Department of Agriculture. Mr. al single men on the farm and did

plete statement from him regarding quest. I only regret that this ochis eviction last Friday from the currence has necessitated any atH. H. Howington farm, operated by tention on the part of a Washingwholesale eviction of tenants is enter necessary and notice and a state of the part of wholesale eviction of tenants is totton acreage reduction program in the day he had visited the How- this step before now had we under- tion" for charges that the cotton under way in Eastern Arkansas will be required to file a compora-ington farm and had discussed the stood that it was necessary."

Goin gto Move

Tyronza, who said that the evic- Ed Boston, of Tyronza, Mr. Miller planting season and that he (Ash- He talked with a negro farm near Tyronza. to of Ed Boston, tenant farmer, telegraphed Mr. Cobb at the end of lock) had then made arrangements owner who shares his place with from the H. H. Howington place his first day in the area that this for Boston's tenant home and land two "croppers." He spent hours in near Tyronza, was in "violation of state of the talked that the talked that the state of the talked that the talked tha

To Protect Program

"I am recommending this steplock said he would not be allowed to refer the protection of the protect

Explains Position

Inquiry Into Tenant Conditions AAA Officer Suggests That Miller plans to continue his inves- not understand that it would be E. A.

Will Be Made Today In Poin- Comparative List of 1938 and today.

That Miller plans to continue his inves- not understand that it would be E. A.

Far 1934 Sharecroppers be Com- Mr. Miller talked with Boston plained. "We will be glad to com-late in the afternoon, taking a com-ply at once with Mr. Miller's re-

Farms Have Fewer Tenant Farmers Than Was Case Last Year

Amberson, teacher of physiology at complete investigatio into these the University of Tennessee in charges of wholesale tenant evic-Mr. Ashlock told the group that the entire day in questioning per-curred jointly and unanimously in Memphis; Robert Keebler, Mem-tion from farm homes, and particu-Boston h ad signified his intention sons with some knowledge of the Mr. Miller's findings following two phis attorney and H. Clay East of larly to probe the cace of Thomas last fal lto move before the present matters involved.

Goin gto Move

o'clock in the morning, he spent trol committee in Tyronza content to the course of the Mr. Ashlock told the group that the entire day in questioning per-curred jointly and unanimously in Mr. Miller's findings following two days spent in and about farms and about farms planting season and that he (Ash. He talked with a negro farm near Tyronza

No Foundation

from the H. H. Howington place is first day in the area that this for Bostoni's tenant home and land the made arrangements owner was shares in space with near Tyronza, was in "violation of step should be taken to protect the to the spirit if not the letter of the law."

Their protest was also made to Norman Thomas, Socialist leader and former candidate for president, who recently made a short tour in this area and denounced what he said were bad conditions among tenant farmers in this section. Boston's home was one of those he visited while in Arkansas.

Tenants are being evicted, it is charged, on so-called filmsy excuses in order to reduce the number of families of the farms because of reduction in cotton acreage.

Mr. Miller's telegram of control.

Mr. Miller's telegram to his chief to move the patch of the shared ligible in number as to be almost

Regardless of the Boston ase, I have taken a sworn stater from him in which he admits that

croppers furnished by each one in head. 1933 and the number being furthe total number for 1934 is 360 before returning to Washington, meet a banker. The suggestion is as compared with 337 in 1933, an increase of 23 tenant families despite the acreage reduction.

He also received an affidavit from H. Norcross, chairman of the

trol committees extend a vote of then is much pleasanter. thanks to the AAA for having sent

Eliminate Shortage

Members of the logal tenmittees assured Mr. Miller that the slight shortage of five tenals and the resolutions of the tribunated immediatels.

Mr. Miller made public an affidavit given by John H. Emrich, secretary of the Tyronza Supply Company, which furnishes the share croppers of landlords owning approximately 15,000 acres of land in the Tyronza trade territory. The affidavit listed each landowner together with the number of share croppers of share of the tribunated in the resolutions only solution for agricultural ills.

Tyronza ta which Mr. Miller's report only solution for agricultural ills.

Speaking of "peonage," we wontural adjustment in the sum of the first only solution for agricultural ills.

Speaking of "peonage," we wontural adjustment in the sum of the first only solution for agricultural ills.

Tyronza, all members of the Tyronza trade territory. The affidavit listed each landowner together with the number of share county agent for Craig-not get his money back.

Tyronza is twhich Mr. Miller's report only solution for agricultural ills.

Speaking of "peonage," we wontural adjustment in the trade only solution for agricultural ills.

Speaking of "peonage," we wontural adjustment in the trade of the first man only solution for agricultural ills.

Tyronza ills.

Tyronza ills.

Tyronza ills.

Tyronza trade of the prestidge, of Deck only solution for agricultural ills.

Speaking of "peonage," we wontural adjustment in the trade only solution for agricultural ills.

Speaking of "peonage," we wontural adjustment in the trade only solution for agricultural ills.

Tyronza ills.

Tyronza ills.

Tyronza ills.

Tyronza ills.

Tyronza trade of the provide only solution for agricultural ills.

Speaking of "peonage," we wontural adjustment in the trade of the first Mr. Thomas ever heard of the provide gether with the number of share Jonesboro, county agent for Craig-not get his money back.

Mr. Miller expects to confer with When Mr. Thomas is in Memphis

By The Way

from H. Norcross, chairman of the local control committee and one of the largest landowners, showing that the number of tenant families on his farms had increased from his farms had increased from the control i

"The committees here have done who would be glad to give him a a fine work. The situation is much farm. They might even slip a MEMPHIS, TENN. March 12.—(P)— he would not move. He was offered anbetter than we had expected to few hundred extra acres in the One of Norman Thomas's "forgotten other house, free of rent, to move into, deed if they were not watched. We men"—an evicted sharecropper—was After Mr. Miller concluded his do not mean they are dishonest, but represented by his former landlord to preliminary report to the commitities a good idea not to trust any-day as a chronic factor with means it is a good idea not to trust any-day as a chronic factor with means the preliminary report to the commitities a good idea not to trust any-day as a chronic factor with means the preliminary report to the commitities a good to subject them to too enough the win an automobile.

The model of the would not move. He was offered another house, free of rent, to move into, but he refused to do that."

Charging that Thomas presented a "very unfair and mistaken picture" of conditions in the sharecropper country results to Mr. Cobb in Washington, great a temptation. We do not be the model of the presented by his former lands of the presented by his former

tire acreage reduction program; "Resolved, further, that we wish to express our deep appreciation to The Commercial Appeal for sending representatives to work unceasingly with us in making this investigation, including in our expression of appreciation our thanks investigation of appreciation our thanks and point the finger of depression at his successful adversaries, owner continued, "and later he decided how in this particular tract who ingup, necessitating new attitudes refused to take any hand in the move-has four or five on this particular tract who ingup, necessitating new attitudes refused to take any hand in the move-has four or five on this particular tract who has four or five on this farms and tenants "at any time, and I don't want to be present." However, and I don't want to be present." At the beginning of this year, However, and I don't want to be present." At the beginning of this particular tract who has four or five on the five or five o

that he introduced to move and that in which The Commercial Appeal landlordism so difficult to meet. he later changed his mind after has treated this entire situation Not being a farmer, never having finding himself that leaves him by ent time."

That leaves him by ent time."

This own admission without a leg Attending the meeting in Tytonte to be one, there is no answering his to be one, there is no answering his contention that he has the one and ronza at which Mr. Miller's report only solution for agricultural ills.

The interpolation of the fair and accurate marmer That is what makes his criticism of the meet.

Protective Rule Urged

To be one, there is no answering his contention that he has the one and only solution for agricultural ills.

The interpolation of the fair and accurate marmer That is what makes his criticism of the meet.

Protective Rule Urged

To Share-Croppers

TYRONZA, Ark., March 16.—(A)

Eliminate Sharters

not made with the view to compromising Mr. Thomas. His standing is such that we are confident his record as a Socialist would not be

results to Mr. Cobb in Washington, great a temptation. We do not be- The landlord, H. H. Howington, sent Howington said Thomas did not take Mr. Norcross offered the following lieve Mr. Thomas would accept a letter to a newspaper in which he ex- time in his recent visit in the Tyronza resolution which was unanimous- farm if one were presented to him plained Ed Boston's eviction from one neighborhood "to investigate Boston's ly adopted by the two joint com- He is a very smart man. Being a of his farms near Tyronza, as Farm habits or actions."

Socialist and running for president Administration officials, at Washington are the case on described as living in conditions amount-county and Tyronza cotton con- mayor of New York every now and the complaint of Phomas, the Socialist ing to peonage."

Inches of the case of the conditions amount- in the case of the leader, a college professor and attorney

charges, as well as its appreciation problems, economic crises and all was being perfected, "he was one of en to Poinsett County in general." for and commendation of the en- sorts of things constantly are com-four or five on this particular tract who

tion of sharecroppers from Poinsett county farms.

nished this year. It was found that Mr. Miller expects to confer with when Mr. Inomas is in Memphis Arkansas Landowners the total number for 1934 is 360 the state committee in Little Rockagain we should like for him to Arkansas Landowners Cleared in Evictions

TYRONZA, Ark., March 17.-(A)impaired or his usefulness dimin. The agricultural adjustment adminislocal control committee and one of the indignation tion in Arkansas. He has no ten-report of one of its agents, clearing the largest landowners, showing.

of Poinsett County and East Arkansas,

"Thomas," Howington continued, "simthanks to the AAA for having sent Mr. Miller here for this investigation, together with its appreciation for the able and thorough manner in which he has gone into all the charges, as well as its appreciation of Memphis and others of Memphis

Howington invited an inspection of

LANDLORDS

To The Commercial Appeal:

In a personal way I like landlords. I don't know of an thing

lords. I don't know of any thing nicer than a clean shawed puffed and rowdered landler.

They be used neighbors, live well, treat you hospitable, will give you a good dinner and invite you back again. It is the system of tenantry that we complain of. The latter day landlord did rob originate the system. Like sprouts springthe system. Like sprouts spring-ing from rosts of dead trees, put-ting forth the same foliage, so the son begins where the father left

This has been going or so long that it has dome to be regarded as a natural state of things not to be interfered with interfered with.

A couple or so years ago Mr. George Moreland writing in The Commercial Appeal called attention to the fact that in one of his rambles he saw cotton, cotton, right, up to the front steps and not a vegetable in sight, and that when the winds of adversity blew the people were thrown on charity.

This article brought Mr. Stanley Andrews of the Arkansas Farmer out in an editorial to say "I believe that every tenant and share cropper has a right to demand that the owner of the land allow him the privilege of a home garden and a little feed for some live stock."

This brought Mr. John H. Page of the Arkansas state department of agriculture in a published letter to ask Mr. Andrews the question, 'What is the predicate for the alleged right of the tenant or share cropper to demand things or conditions of the owner of the land?" I presume Mr. Page is a landlord and was speaking for landlords, certainly not for the tenant. Mr. Page went on to say that this developed an unhealthy state of mind in the tenant.

Mr. Andrews never answered Mr. Page's question, but some gentleman, writing in Mr. Andrews' paper, did answer it, viz., the tenant has a right predicated on justice, and the further fact that this is not a mutual contract, but one procured through fear of starvation as the landlord holds the very power of life and death over the tenant as he must have the land to exist. A right to demand a revision of the whole rent and share crop system. The system of price fixing as practiced in some of the plantation stores is such as to; make any contract for part of the bo crop absolutely meaningless.

The first contract that was ever made with the American tenant was when the slave trader with shiny beads induced the African on the Civil War the erstwhile slave owner sits down to make a contract with his erstwhile slave to work his land. It was the old masters' document, the ex-slave signed on the dotted lines and the pity is

Croppers I

Croppers Union in

By AL MURPHY

MONTGOMERY. Ala. - The ed not to plow down their bloom-Belt is now rapidly preparing the farming masses for great, impending struggles against the Roosevelt New Deal on the farms, which has become the iron fuler of the lives.

This program was hailed by the offering no reason whatsoever.

received the government check.

Impending Strike

velt meant the arrival of the Newernment, but only the big land-with a new A. A. A. survey. program, begun full-dressed in 1933, received any at all. The govern-in the first reduction had to be left clares that only the unity and or-

their cotton last year have never Bill, more acres will be plowedunder. Now that the poor farmers At present both the white and capitalists.

first chance at them. This meant lords to force the plowing under of again.

Prebare Strike in Black furnisher or time-merchant signed to rent portions of their land to landlords tell them that it, and the banker would not cash the government and still run 10 maining three days' wages go to pay aged it as it needed the signatures of or 20-horse farms, employing hun-for the relief they received in the whole group before he could dreds of sharecroppers and farm past. Capable investigating comworkers. After the landlords rent mittees, working under the direc-The Acreage Production Programland to the government, they in tion of the Share Croppers' Union, Fearing powerful resistance fromturn re-rent it to the tenants, for declare that the relief which the

the poor farmers, tenants andwhich they receive the usual pay-landlords refuse to issue to the share-proppers who were determin-ment. poor farming people in need of food, Forced Labor Farms clothes and other necessities, is be-Share Cropper Union in the Black Aid Urged for Share That portion which is not re-rent ing stored away in landlords' cellars o tenant farmers is turned into and brought little by little into their orced labor farms upon which stores to be sold at high prices to evicted croppers and farm wage the croppers and tenants.

workers are forced to toil without "Ain't Hungry Enough to Work" cash pay. If an evicted cropper or Leroy Langley, county road comof the southern farming populating cotton in 1934, Rocsevelt and farm worker questions the land-missioner and landlord, says that tion. The New Deal has lifted by the landlords ushered in the Acre-lord's honesty regarding his refusal the reason no relief is being put become the Big Landlord itself—the age Reduction program in the name to pay cash money, or if he refuses is because the "niggers aim thungry and the refuse is because the "niggers are the niggers a federal slave driver of the share-of the Agricultural Adjustment Ad- to work on a forced labor farm, he enough to work." A few weeks ago croppers, tenants and poor farmers ministration. Instead of the plow- will be immediately cut off the re-he told the relief office here not to of the tolling people in the South dragged in the "No plow-under pro- called "intolerables" are handed intolerables are faced with a gram." which is a newer money to the local relief office here of croppers and of the plow-under pro- called "intolerables" are faced with a gram." which is a newer money to the local relief officels who lief committees of croppers and of the plow-under pro- the local relief officels. the Black Belt, are faced with a deal for the landlords, bankers and to the local relief officials, who lief committees of croppers and officials. desperate unprecedented situation merchants. The latter unchained carry out the instructions of the farm workers—men, women and a particularly the Negroes in the lies upon lies about relief for the landlords. 8-27-24 children—are daily demanding re-

Black Belt are being utilized by the poor farmers, and especially for After the first reduction of acres, lief, and several families have won glandlords and the Roosevelt gov-those who had been thrown off the a second followed. The first had their demands in spite of the offiernment as "trial elements" or "test-land because of the acreage reduc-allowed the poor farmers and ten-cials' red tape and terror threats, in materials" for the main numbers land because of the acreage reduc-allowed the poor farmers and ten-cials' red tape and terror threats. ing materials" for the main purpose tion program.

ants to plant from 10 to 12 acres The outstanding issue confront- a ants to plant from 10 to 12 acres The outstanding issue confront- a working class of the land, and also government is but the fixther de-their cotton, put their fertilizer and the present moment is the coming for determining the possibility of yelpoment of the first acrosse re-labor in the land, the landlord-cotton pickers' struggle, which will a for determining the possibility of selection of the first acrosse re-labor in the land, the landlord-cotton pickers' struggle. Which will a invoking open fascism throughout auction program of 1933, the plow-A. A. A. officials returned and told take the form of a strike of crop-gram of the country. under act. Thousands of acres of them that they would have to re-pers, farm workers and evicted ten-

The election of Franklin D. Roose-land have been rented to the gov-duce even more acres, in accordance ant farmers against the Roosevelt New Deal-for a minimum of \$1 per Deal, which for the poor farminglords are receiving pay. Small This survey meant that the land hundred pounds for picking cotton. masses identified itself most sharply farmers have received only half of was remeasured and everything Need Organized, United Action through its slave-like plow-underthe money due them, if they have above the numbers of acres alloted The Share Croppers' Union de-

ganized action of the white and Particularly the Negro share-Negro croppers, tenants, farm workcroppers and tenants are left un-ers and poor farm owners, can derich landlords, bankers and time- The reason is the fact that every informed about what is being done feat the Bankhead slave bill and merchants because it gave them cotton state in the United States in their fields. The landlords and win better living wages and condimoney at the expense of the plowed has already produced more bales the surveyors just tell them to plow tions for the poor farming people. under cotton which belonged to the than have been allotted in accord-up a certain amount of cotton. The It further declares that it accepts poor farmers, not to themselves and nave been allotted in accord-up a certain amount of cotton. The It further declares that it accepts as it brought increased misery and miser terror against the Megroes and spite of the stupid so-called "ad-plowed up acres of cotton is lost, whole program of the Communist whites, it become the champion of justment" act. In order to bring the but the croppers and tenants must Party, which is the vanguard and evictions and forced labor laws cotton production down to the level pay for it with no reduction or re-best leader of the toiling workers. Share-croppers who plowed-under of the restrictions of the Bankhead consideration. Farmers Ready to Fight enemies, the landlords, bankers and

are not willing to plow under their Negro sharecroppers, tenants and It declares that only the Commuof the checks that were option again, and because of the poor farm owners, under the lead-nist Party will lead the struggle for tenants and small farmers growing unity of the Negro and ership and influence of the Share Negro rights and for the right of tenants and small farmers growing unity of the Negro and ership and influence of the Share Negro rights and for the right of had as many as five names on white share-croppers, tenants and Croppers' Union, declare that they self-determination in the Black them so that the landlord, banker poor farmers against the New Deal will not plow under their hard-Belt. and time-merchant would get the attacks, it is the aim of the land-grown cotton for the landlords The Share Croppers' Union ap-

that the tenant or small owner poor farmers' cotton by refusing to Evicted croppers and unemployed tions, clubs, individuals, workers, peals to all sympathetic organizawould receive as part-payment on pay them their last half of the farm workers are getting no relief honest intellectuals, professionals check. Furthermore, the tenant or the present time. Darly who are lucky to work four days rights to raise funds and contribute

Only the rich landlords are able and get one days pay—\$2.40. The to the struggles of the Southern is unless the banker, landlord Only the rich landlords are able and get one day's pay—\$2.40. The to the struggles of the Southern

toiling farmers. The Share Croppers' Union declares that the coming cotton pickers' strike will meet with sharpest terror on the part of the Ku Klux Klan, sheriff-led mobs and other fascist bands. It knows that relief will be completely cut off from hundreds of those who are already on the relief rolls. Contributions and funds, preferably in the form of money orders and checks. should be sent to A. Jackson, P. O. Box 322, Montgomery, Alabama. For further information write to the Share Croppers' Union headquarters, P. O. Box 1813, Birming-

Agriculture-1934

By AL MURPHY

Belt is now rapidly preparing the MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The eu un Share Cropper Union in the Black Aid

Toppers

I about Conditions.

Propers

I about Conditions.

I all the Britisher or time-merchant signed to rent portions of their land to landlords tell them that the relief the britisher would not cash the government and still run 10 maining three days' wages go to pay it, and the highest received in the signatures of or 20-horse farms, employing hun-for the relief they received in the signature of sharecroppers and farm past. Capable investigating com-

The Acreage Production Programland to the government, they in tion of the Share Croppers' Union, Fearing powerful resistance from urn re-rent it to the tenants, for declare that the relief which the share-repress who were determin-ment.

Aid I road f

Urged for Share That portion which is not re-rent ing stored away in landlords' cellars of tenant farmers is turned into and brought little by little into their

Impending Strike except for great submitted in December 2016. Bits of the southern with the formation of the southern and the formation of the southern and the

pers' Union declares that the the Share Croppers' Union head-quarters, P. O. Box 1813, Birmingshould be sent to A. Jackson, P. O. form of money orders and checks, ready on the relief rolls. Contributions and funds, preferably from hundreds of those who are althe Ku Kiux Klan, sheriff-led mobs and other fascist bands. It knows ing cotton pickers' strike will meet that relief will be completely cut off with sharpest terror on the part of further information write to Montgomery, Alabama, The Share Crop-

Cotton Picking

pick a wicked boll.

THE cotton fields are calling pickers are back to normal, but for help. While employ there are said to be many places ment is scarce in the cities, there vacant in Georgia and in other is work to be found in the rural states. The work is hard, but it regions Chattaneoga, Tenn New is out in the open. The wage is The pay for cotton pickers is 60 low, but it is better than idleness.

cents a hundred, and a good pick There is no law requiring a perer can earn about \$2 a day. This son to work longer than he deis not much, it is true, but it is sires. He can quit when he gets something.

what is called "good and ready."

In the old days, a dollar a daywe pass the suggestion on for for cotton pickers was regarded what it may be worth.

as good pay. A dollar and a half was considered away up town for cotton field hands. Two dollars had not yet been heard of. In the days of affluence in Chicago and Harlem, however, when Negroes could actually find work, as well as elaborate courtesy, in the North, there was an exodus from Southern cotton fields. In Mississippi and Arkansas, hands were at a premium. A good picker could earn \$5 a day. Farmers were paying \$1 a hundred pounds. Negroes would not have considered 50 cents a hundred as even legal tender.

In Bolivar County, Mississippi, largest cotton county in the world, farmers banded together and imported several trainloads of Mexicans. But the scheme was entirely wrong. The Mexicans could not easily master the technique of cotton picking. The Negroes declared no one could pick cotton to the strains of "La Paloma." Anyway, the Mexicans gradually drifted back to the Rio Grande. Also, the Negroes gradually drifted back from Chicago, Detroit and other Northern points.

They decided there was really no advantage in being allowed to sit anywhere they wanted in theaters and street cars if they didn't have money for theater tickets or for car fare. When they asked for jobs in the North they were told, "Sorry, Mister." Mississippi had, in the meantime, begun to like white cotton pickers. There is room, however, for both races, and Negroes and white people are being employed generally where there is a job.

White people have distinguished precedent for this work. Robert Toombs, Jefferson Davis, Sidney Lanier and many other distinguished Southerners could

Agriculture-193-Labor Conditions

WASHINGTON, May 9.—(A)—Inscientious in their efforts to carry out an effort to rectify complaints that the program fairly and effectively. Group Commends Call by again at double interest, and where the some share croppers and tenant farm—"However, in a very small percent. Group Commends Call by again at double interest, and where the landlord used the tenant's borrowings to ers have been discriminated againstage of cases, considering that almost Secretary Wallace for Capi- buy supplies at wholesale cash prices inder cotton reduction contracts, thea million contracts have been signed arm administration today appointed complaints have been received that ight extension service agents to "in-persons adopted one means or anothestigate and adjust" all violations, er in an effort to take an unfair ad-At the same time, the administration vantage,

lisclosed it intended to refer to this

age program is "unsound."

It was the second critical reporting about necessary corrections, plans, made on the cotton program. The oth- "The cotton adjustment contract "On the basis of first-hand inveser was conducted for the departmentand the regulations in reference to it igations in the black belt," the comby Dr. Calvin B. Hoover, Duke Uni-have been formulated on a basis con-mission said, "in many cases govern-livicks" by Dr. Calvin B. Hoover, Duke Uni-have been formulated on a basis con-mission said, "in many cases governby Dr. Calvin B. Hoover, Duke Uni-have been formulated on a basis con-mission said, "in many cases governwersity professor, who several monthsidered fair and equitable to landownwersity professor, who several monthsidered fair and equitable to landownwersity professor, who several monthsidered fair and equitable to landownhave been appropriated wholly or in
wisor. This report was made publicistration has a definite obligation to large part by the landlord."

The statement said cases had been
share tenants, cash tenants and manfound where tenants turned their seed,
and fertilizer loans over to landlords and had to borrow the money
back again at double interest, and
froup Commends Call by
where the landlord used the tenant's

port. extension agents from eight leve the portion of benefits as specific again at double interest, and Group Commends Call by southern states were called to Wash-fied in the contract.

It is not the purpose of the ad-where the landlord used the tenant's share-croppers and tenants were be-justment administration to interfere sale cash prices and resold them to ing discriminated against by somewith the usual and normal relationshare croppers and tenants by somewith the usual and normal relationshare the tenant at retail credit prices.

Landlords in the division of benefitships of tenure arrangements between "Cases were discovered," the company and the program and lords and their tenants, as these "Cases were discovered," the company and the program and tenants as these "Cases were discovered," the company and the program and tenants as the second tenants are the company and the program and tenants as the second tenants are the company and the program and tenants are the portion of the ad-where the landlord used the tenant's secretary Wallace for Capital landlords in the division of benefit the program, and their tenants, as these mission said, "in which food supplied Their three-day conference was ite governed by established practice free by the Red Cross for the relief

concluded today with the agents be ind state laws.

In so far as possible, the field of needy tenant farmers was distrib-tation of farm tenants, particularly for the administration "to investigate workers will, in every case, ascertain uted by landlords and merchants and negroes, were recorded by the and adjust all complaints, violations the facts and make a particular effort charged to the tenants for whom it commissions on interracial co-operation

other complaints, will be referred to eration of the cotton adjustment pro-this committee. Each specific viola-gram being gone over.

ANCtion reported will be investigated. Each of the agents will be detailed Exploitation' Of the administration said, but it will be to first visit certain states and countries. Taking with them all of the justinecessary to give names and chargesties, taking with them all of the justi-in order for the committee to makefiable complaints which have been assigned them in Washington. In makdecisions. ing these visits, they will discuss with

Names Are Omitted.

The report explained the ames tenants and share-croppers are to share ted for fear it wild bring down oin the payments and make provision them the wraft of landlords.

The hydrinistration indicated is the standard of the s

Adherents Protest.

The Thomas report, based on a suring by the contract and desire adjust Saturday in a statement commending gift." vey of 500 tenants and share-croppers ment of these cases. We have set upthe call issued by Secretary Wallace families in Missouri, Arkansas, Ten-this special organization to takefor a conference in Washington next tended to be shared equally, were appropriate the same program is "unsound" vestigating such complaints and bring ers, under agricultural adjustment of these cases. We have set upthe call issued by Secretary Wallace fits of cotton reduction operations, in-Only 21 Out of 1,233 Requires the same program is "unsound" vestigating such complaints and bring ers, under agricultural adjustment of these cases. We have set upthe call issued by Secretary Wallace fits of cotton reduction operations, in-Only 21 Out of 1,233 Requires the same program is "unsound" vestigating such complaints and bring ers, under agricultural adjustment of these cases. We have set upthe call issued by Secretary Wallace fits of cotton reduction operations, in-Only 21 Out of 1,233 Requires for the same program is "unsound" and the program is "unsound" and the same pro vestigating such complaints and bring-ers under agricultural adjustment propriated in large measure by the land-

tal Conference.

The Thomas report, the administra al officials the plan of procedure in ATLANTA, Ma,y 5.—(P)—Constant of any share-croppers or tenants, al. The cotton adjustment contracts though it does name several planta tions on which violations are allest ers who reduce their acreage. The report explained the sames tenants and share-croppers are to share tenants and share-croppers are to share tenants and share-croppers are to share them the wraft of landloadt.

The provide government payments to farm tenants, particularly hegroes, were rec-free by the Red Cross for the relief of tenants, particularly hegroes, were rec-free by the Red Cross for the relief of tenants, particularly hegroes, were rec-free by the Red Cross for the relief of tenants and share-croppers are to share tenants and share-croppers are to share them the wraft of landloadt.

The payments and make provision for their retention as tenants.

The payments for their retention as tenants.

The provide government payments to farm mission said, "in which food supplied to tenants for the recipied to the relief of tenants for the recipied to the tenants for whom it is te

"On the basis of him hand investiga-appropriated in large measure by the tions in the Black Belt," the Contralssionlandlord.

said, "in many cases Government bene- The practices complained of, the fits meant for the tenant have been statement said, were "by no means appropriated wholly or in large part by universal but were common enough to be platfed at the said appropriated wholly or in large part by universal but were common enough to be platfed at the said appropriated wholly or in large part by universal but were common enough to be platfed equally, were the said appropriated in large measure by the grant propriated appropriated appropriated wholly or in large part by universal but were common enough to be platfed equally, were "by the grant propriated in large measure by the grant propriated in larg the landlord."

The statement said cases had been The statement said cases into seed, found where tenants turned their seed, feed, and fertilizer loans over to landlords and had to borrow the money back landlord used the tenant's borrowings to and resold them to the tenant at retail credit prices.

"Cases were discovered," the Commis-U. S. Board Finds Most Constant precautions against exploi- by the Red Cross for the relief of needy tation of farm tenants, particularly tenant farmers was distributed by landroup a report made public in New "The vast majority of the farmers, negroes, were recommended by the lords and merchants and charged to the MAN socialist, in which the cotton program who are living up to the contract commission on interracial co-operation tenants for whom it was intended as a criticized.

object to the few who are not abid-contract commission on interracial co-operation tenants for whom it was intended as a criticized.

Constant precautions against exploifor the administration "to investigate workers with, in the facts and make a particular effort charged to the tenants for whom it and adjust all complaints, violations the facts and make a particular effort charged to the tenants for whom it commission on interfacial co-operation and misunderstandings under cotton to bring about an adjustment or agree-was intended as a gift."

These agents are W. J. Green, of tory and fair to all parties concern-benefits of cotton reduction operations, the call issued by Secretary Wallace intended to be shared equally, were for a conference in Washington next intended to be shared equally, were week on the interest of tenant farm-appropriated in large measure by the green wood, Miss.; J. G. Oliver, of tration's planning division, was designandlord.

Athens, Ga.; E. W. Gaither, of nated by Davis to direct the work of Raleigh, N. C.; Judd Brook, of Jack-the extension agents.

The practices complained of, the "On the black gast," the commission on interfacial co-operation and misunderstanding under cotton for agree-was intended as a gift."

Saturday is statement commending intended by Secretary Wallace intended to be shared equally, were for a conference in Vashington next intended to be shared equally, were for a conference in Vashington next intended to be shared equally, were for a conference in Vashington next intended to be shared equally, were for a conference in Vashington on interfacial co-operation and intended to be call issued by Secretary Wallace intended to be shared equally, were for a conference in Vashington on interfacial co-operation and intended to be shared equally, were for a conference in Vashington on intended to be call issued by Secretary Wallace intended to be shared equally, were for a conference in Vashington on the call issued by Secretary Wallace intended to be shared equally, were for a conference in Vashington on the call issued by Secretary Wallace intended to be shared equally, were for a conference in Vashington on the call issued by Secretary Wa

large part by the landlord.'

The statement said cases had been found where tenants turned their seed,

feed, and fertilizer loans over to landlords and had to borrow the money back again at double interest, and where the landlord used the tenant's Tenants Scored borrowings to buy supplies at whole-

the tenant at retail credit prices.
"Cases were discovered," the com- E

Displaced Is Decision of Ad-

BY FRANCIS M. LEMAY Copyright, 1934, by The Associated Press

justment Board Tenn.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—On the basis of an investigation into 1,233 complaints from tenant farmers in the cotton and tobacco sections, a report from the adjustment committee of tenant-landlord relations asserted today that there had been "no wholesale displacement" of tenants or sharecroppers due to the AAA program in the south.

In only 21 cases, the committee 50 report revealed, "was it necessary, to recommend rejection or cancellation of the cotton or tobacco contract submitted under the agricultural adjustment program.

There were, of course," the re-E port said, "some cases of inten-E tional violation by landlords." But " it added that "on the other hand there have been as many cases where tenants have attempted to

that thousands of tenants and to "croppers" had been evicted as a: result of the cotton reduction program, the adjustment committee 2 a was set up by the farm administration May 9 with the stated purpose 5 55

defraud their landlords . . In the midst of numerous charges;

Labor Conditions.

Eight Extension Agents would Sees

Appointment of gate and Adjust

leged Violations.

supply these is may be made.

Said Chester that control that tenants and tenants and tenants experienced in the landlord.

The proportion of the landlord.

The statement said cases had been that county the found where tenants turned their seed. Meet fair and conference out the carry out.

The statement said cases had been found where tenants turned their seed. Meet fair and conference over to landlords and had to borrow the money back carry out.

WASHIVETON, Let 9.—6. The committee for the course of the

The report explained between the definitions are all learning and share expension and share expension and share expension and share expension and the visits of arm who reduce the remaints and share expension and share expension and share expension and the provision and share expension and the provision and the provision and share expension and the provision and provision an

have been statement said, were "by no means of ge part by universal but were common enough to

Share-Cropper Investigation Shows No General Violations Over South

By FRANCIS M. LEMAY Associated Press Southeastern Correspondent

Copyright 1934 by the Associated Press WASHINGTON: Aug. 24 .- On the basis of an investigation into 1,233 complaints from tenant farmers in the cotton and tobacco sections, a report from the adjustment committee on tenantlandlord relations asserted today that there had been "no wholesale displacement" of tenants or sharecroppers due to the AAA program in the South.

In only 21 cases, the committee report revealed, "was it necessary" to recommend rejection or cancellation of the cotton or tobacco contract submitted under the agricultural adjustment program.

"There were, of course," the report said, "some cases of intentional viola-tion by landlords." But it added that "on the other hand there have been as many cases where tenants have attempted to defraud their landlords ...

In the midst of numerous charges that thousands of tenants and "croppers" had been evicted as a result of the cotton reduction program, the adjustment committee was set up by the Farm Administration May 9 with the stated purpose of investigating complaints relating to landlord-tenant problems under the coton and tobacco contracts, and to make adjustments and assure justice to all

Of the 1,233 cases, in 825 the committee found no contract violations: in 217 the dispute was adjusted by the committee: in 170 adjustment was made by administration field representatives and only in the 21 cases were contract cancellations recommended.

Other findings of a three-month study were summarized by the report as follows:

1. In practically every case where a tenant had been removed the landlord had had adequate reasons for so doing and had made replacements that were satisfactory.

2. Charges of wholesale shift from tenants or share croppers to day hands by planters and other farm operators in order to get all of the benefit payments under the cotton contracts appear to have been without basis.

3. Landlords as a class have been willing to abide by the contract. Most of the misunderstanding between the tenants and the landlords was due to the interpretation of the term "managing share tenant."

4. Violations were found in 14 per cent of the cases, but in most cases where the error was pointed out the landlord was willing to make an adjustment.

Labor Conditions.

FARMERS IN MACON TERRITORY SEEKING NEGRO TENANTS HERE

Re-employment Office Asks That Applicants Report to Macon Headquarters at 10 A. M. Tomorrow For Interview with Reliable Property Owners

A number of reliable farners of Bibb and Jones counties will be at the national verse anyment office to hear will be recommended by the families, and their families, and Bethune, in charge of the office announced last night.

last night.

"The Negroes need beto no fear that they will be mastreated by the farmers." I Mr. Bethure. "I have leard that in a similar case a larmer some of the hands he hired but whither that's so a red, I can say. I do know these farmers are reliate and well-recommended men and the Negroes will be wise to make connections with them."

Since there is no chance of unemployed persons being given CWA jobs now, Mr. Bethune said Negroes who "want to go back to the farm will be foolish to turn these offers down."

"Our office has nothing to do with the arrangement other than to make the connections," he said. "I don't know what wages are to be paid, but it will mean a home, food, and in some cases probably sharing of crops."

Applicants are advised to come at 10 a.m.

Owen and Brown Ask
Tenant Protection
WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—(P)—

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—(P)—Representatives Owen and Brown, of Georgia, asked the farm administration today to protect the interest of tenant farmers and other small cotton growers in alloting tax-exempting certificates under the Bankhead act.

Secretary Wallace recently told Senator Russell, of Georgia, to consult with state officials regarding his protest over administration of the Bankhead compulsory baleage control program in the state. The agricultural chief explained this work was entirely in the hands of state and county organizations.

Owen and Brown also asked the

Owen and Brown also asked the cotton section to speed up distribution of forms to be used by farmers in arranging 12 cents a pound loans. Agriculture - 1934
Labor Conditions.
Berry and Tomato Picking
To THE EDITORS OF THE NATION:

As a berry grower I was much interested in John Machamara's article on berry picking in *The Nation* for September 12. Like a good many other folks, he thought that farm work was something which needed no preparation and no study to practice and no great skill. And he still thinks that, and

Down here on the Eastern Shore many of us still, follow the old custom of feeding our men, and twenty-five cents a day will not feed them very well if we value the food at the cost only of growing it. A few years back I had to get some unemployed city help for picking tomatoes, paying them \$2.50 per day with room and board in addition. Several men in the crowd could not pick more than six baskets per day, and I can vet hear the sound of the tomatoes as they were crushed by inexperienced feet. During that same season we had colored farm men working for us who were making \$3 per day at 3 cents a basket, were not missing any, and were not putting in any green ones—just the difference between being an experienced farm laborer and being an unemployed city man.

It our young triend John had stayed for the peach, apple

and pear harvests, he could probably have made a pretty good living. Just one week is not a fair test for inexperienced labor. He should go back for the pruning and other needed work, for the country is lovely and he could make a living, even if he

had to live as did the early settlers.

Betterton. Md., October 10

EVELYN HARRIS

Workers Strike in Defense of Negro Workerhad three major diseases simul-NEW JERSEY FARM LABORERS FIGHT CHAUVINISM, LOW WAGES AND CHILD LABOR and heart disease. Nearly ten per

BRIDGETON, N. J., April 10. -Two hundred farm workers employed at Seabrook Farms,, the argest fruit and vegetable farm in the east, are on strike. They have organized themselves into an independent union called Farmers' and Workers' Organization of America. A rank and file strike committee was elected composed of both Negro and white workers. One of the members of the strike committee is a Negro worker, who was formerly a member of the National Miners'

The immediate cause for the strike was the firing of Jerry Brown, the chairman of De executive committee a militant Negro worker. The entire two hundred workers answered by walking out and establishing a strong mass picker line, picketing all roads leading to the farm leading to the farm.

Want Higher Pay

the workers feel that they have thefix it." company at a disadvantage because The strike is going strong. The be put in the ground immediatelyofficials from Washington to arbior the company will take a big loss, trate so the workers put forth demands for better wages. They demanded OU that the women get 25c an hour instead of the present 10c to 121/2c per hour, men to get 30c per hour instead of the present 15c per hour.

The manager answered that he could not pay more wages because he is tied up by a large government loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The terms of able low wages

INVESTORS MANAGEMENT CORPORATION. INC SEABROOK FARMS P. W. No ... PAYROLL ACCOUNT HRS. WORKED 8 DEDUCTIONS: DAY TO THE \$0.40 ORDER OF FORTY CENTS ONLY TO TREASURER INVESTORS MANAGEMENT CORP., Inc. COLLECTIBLE AT Farmers & Merchants National Bank EMPLOYEE SHOULD Bridgeton, N. J.

NO CHILD LABOR?

A check given to a 12-year old boy working in the fields of the Seabrook Farms in New Jersey. Notice the fact that he received the total of 40 cents as his wages for eight hours work. Child labor exists widely on these large corporate farms, despite the ballyhoo of the N. R. A. that it had abolished child labor. The

wages paid to agricultural workers is near the coolies' level.

get paid on rainy days, yet we have to pay four to eight months' rent a year without any work to pay for Thus far, no attempt has beenit. We have no clothing or money made to bring in scabs. When theto send the children to school. The committee saw the manager yester-overseer of the poor is supposed to day he was willing to agree totake care of us in the winter time. take back Jerry Brown. However, Our houses leak and the boss won't

cabbage and tomato plants mustboss is bringing some government

Otters/Great Field the Négro

By M. A. THOMAS, M. D. Alo, Ga.

ginal workers, last hired, and firstancies between illnesses among thadium; fired. Before long the city breadcolored and white are due to liv- I do not feel that a discussion of State Tuberculosis Sanasorium, lines increased, and coincidentallying conditions rather than biologi medical service among Negroes is the morbidity and mortality ratescal reasons.

gro death rate for 1932 from tu_greatly helped the Negro. rate from the same disease.

complete without mention of the the loan stipulate that only a certain proportion can be spent on la-Sixten states in Southern terri- Even before 1924 there was an tub reulosis, is curable. White Dr. Booker T. Washington sensed bor, thereby dictating these miser-tory, with a population of 9,420,88(unusual proportion of tuberculo-people, light Negroes, brown Ne-the possibility of such a move-Negroes, are avilable to Negrosis and syphilis among some group groes and dark Negroes, all respondment for the race as a whole. In

An extension of the particular of the particular

A good many of these individuels cent of our Negro tuberculosis patients here at the State Sanatorium have positive Wasserman tests. By subtracting from the natural resources of the body, thus lowering resistance, syphilis may predispose to tuberculosis. All that is neded to set off the spark of a great conflagration is a positive sputum and an intimate family contact.

As for medical attention, the city Negro has had the advantage of public hospitalization, public out-door nurse service, numerous public clinics and private doctors, while the rural Negro has not fared so well in this respect. However with the expansion of the county health departments in the South for the past few years any program carried out to con bat disease has

berculosis was 161 per 100,000 per- In order to find his greatest field sons or 8 times the white death of service in the South, the Neate from the same disease. gro physician muts view the whole The occurrence of tuberculosis perspective of current as well as in the Regro with greater fre-threatened diseases, their prevenquency han in the white group istion, early diagnosis and treat. a subject for research. Probably ment. He must become familiar biological factors play a part in with the methods, modes and habits this plenomenon. Dr. C. St. C. peculiar to Negro life, in relation Guild of the National Tuberculo-to health. He must appreciate the sis Association said 'I could make position of the masses serving us out a good case either way, for or contact agent between the higher against biological susceptibility" and lower stratum of society: since while other writers, among them micro-organisms are not keenly Physician Edwin Embree, in discussing the discriminating in their associations problem of Negro health, express and once transmitted will thrive problem. They became the mared the opinion that slight discrepranywhere there is a favorable me-

Health Week idea is found in the yearly clinics held at Tuskegee Institute Hospital, Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College Hospital and at the Log Cabin Center, Hancock County, Georgia. These clinics are held largely for the benefit of the adjacent rural population, but attract both physicians and patients from far and near. Once a year the rural folk have an opportunity to meet the best Negro medical talent and the physician has a first hand chance to know and appreciate the farm. er's health problems.

Jersey Farm Workers Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union.
Win Bitter Fight

und Scherties

A strike of Negro and white laborers on the Seabrook truck farms at Bridgeton in Southern New Jersey in July was savagely fought by imported gunmen, constables and county officials. Strikers were protesting an announced wage cut from 30 cents to 18 cents an hour. When the cut was rescinded, the strike ended but not without a long record of violence against strikers, arrests and a "red scare." The strike was the first among farm laborers in the East led by a left wing union, the Agricultural and Cannery Workers Industrial Union.

An investigating committee organized by the Philadelphia Civil diberties Committee and including Professor Colston Warne of Amherst, Leo Huberman, New York teacher; Isadore Katz, Philadelphia attorney, and Philip Wendkos, Camden attorney, reported widespread violations of civil rights, many of which they witnessed.

Warrants of arrest for all the strike leaders were issued. Court was held by a compliant justice of the peace in the main office of the Seabrook Farms. Picket lines were brutally attacked by deputies and constables. Women and children were gassed when deputies threw bombs at the homes of strikers.

Throughout the strike the employers well supported by the local press attacked

the radical leaders of the union. Attorneys for the A.C.L.U. were active in trying to protect the workers' rights. Federal mediators intervened but did nothing to stop violations of civil rights

Attacks on the union continue. No collective bargaining agreement has been made. The mayor of Bridgeton was recently prevented from arresting all Communists in town only by the emphatic protest of the local organizer for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union.

Labor Conditions. "Cotton Was Ploughed Up

By a Worker Correspondent many patches in them.

their cotton acreage. They were Wheat, 554,000; corn, 790.000; told they would be paid better oats, 484,000; hay, 150,000; pasturprices for their smaller crops than age. 252,000.

This according to the Progressive prices" in the ideas of their rich authorities. landlords mean.

for every bale of cotton produced Negro farmers prevail. over that allotted them. Besides The only way that the poor white in the storage.

italist dictatorship forced thousands workers and farmers of the U.S.S.R. of poor white and black farmers to Organize and fight for a workers' plough under their cotton. They and told the poor farmers that it would HENDERSONVILLE. be better for them if they ploughed up the cotton they had worked so hard to plant. The farmers were promised to be paid if they ploughed up their cotton. Many of the farmers are waiting yet for the small sum they were promised.

The farmers to a large extent are JUN 2 6 1934 already disillusioned with the N.R. A., which they also term the No Recovery Act. They still have to pay for their fertilizer they bought they later ploughed up.

for instance, are so old that the which to live.
shingles blow off the tops when the The agricultural deformity resultant from the the house.

would set the house on fire.

wear are either so torn that the farmers seem to be wrestling when and farmless masses? like checkerboards they have so

NORTH CAROLINA — For the For years the poor white and poor white and Negro farmers in Negro farmers have been kicked North Carolina the Lord Deal was around by the Democratic donkey a pretty dittern.

It raised the pice of overalls elephant.

It raised the pices of everythings that US to reduce our combined cotton.

raised the prices of everything that us to reduce our combined cotton the poor farmers had to bliv and and tobacco acreage by 6,000,000 gave the poor Negro and white acres, there is need, if North Carofarmers less for everything they lina is to feed itself, for us to inhad to sell.

This, according to the Progressive they would be for their larger crop. This, according to the Progressive The farmers here, however, have Farmer of Jan. 1934, vol. 49, No. 1, not been told just what the "good was printed by the state college

Only under a landlord and cap-But the farmers know one thing italist "democracy" could such bad They would be taxed 75 per cent conditions for the poor white and

that, they will have to pay 50c for and Negro farmers in North Caro-every day that their cotton is kept lina and other parts of the United in the storage. Last year the landlord and cap- is to follow the example of the

N. C.

TIMES NEWS

NEWSPAPERS' OPINION

COMMONWEALTH CURSE in order to grow the cotton that North Carolina, cursed with tenancy, is being spirit among these people.

wind blows. As one white farmer the agricultural deformity resultant from the are so acute and dangerous to the proper develop-said, they are just like baskets, for present system is no more aggravating and peril mant and social progress of the state that they the cold wind goes right throughous than the social implications of the present ment and social progress of the state that they status.

One Negro woman farmer just In this part of the state, only a fragment of couldn't make a fire in the fire this giant evil looms in view. Down in the eastern the prevalence of this evil in its agricultural progten that a spark from the chimney half is where the iniquity prevails to a devastating extent.

land they cultivate francis in

into tenancy more rapidly than any other.

Of all farm tenants in the state, who represent But the citizenship angle is even more vital. about 50 per cent of the farmers in a block of The quality of life of our state is being tainted eastern counties, 41 per cent are negroes-56,396 by the heavy load of tenancy which the commonto be exact. wealth is carrying.

In making progress from tenancy to farm own- The problem, from any angle from which it may There has been an improvement of five per cent _Charlotte Observer. among them in the last decade.

The social disintegrations that spread while such a condition of tenancy exists is one of the more alarming phases of this problem.

. It is estimated in Raleigh that 40 per cent of the tenants move from year to year. The liability of such a situation is apparent.

Having no stake in the land they work, faced with the urge to be constantly on the move, this large body of our people have no community interest, no proprietary concern in either school or church and, therefore, without the first instincts of good citizenship. ling of mercan

In eight of the high tenancy counties of this state more than half of all the residents above ten years of age have no church connections. And, incidentally, here, it would seem, is a dynamic challenge to the missionary enterprise of our evangelical churches.

Why should they run off to China, Japan and the isles of the sea with their perfervid representatives of Christianity when at our very doors is such a vast body of our own people who remain unchurched?

The social effects of tenancy, are further reflected in its identity with crime, the natural outcome of this roving, restless and irresponsible

Cotton was ploughed up but the held back, and will continue to be, until some of North Carolina, the Raleigh debts remained. The low standard economic rearrangement is developed by which records further reveal, where 80 criminals were of life of the farmer also remained more of the people of this state are put to work convicted, 66 were tenants owning not an inch. The houses of the poor white and on their own lands are put to work convicted, 66 were tenants owning not an inch Negro farmers in Union County, on their own lands and own their own homes in the soil nor a shingle in the roof over their headseted. 66 verse is state to agree and

The collateral issues arising from this problem may well engage not only our agricultural leaders, but our sociologists as well.

The overalls the poor farmers. What are the facts in regard to our homeless hons of dolars in foods and feeds is to be found they want to dress, or they look Approximately one-half of those farming in interested in that type of production. All they in the circumstance that these tenants are not

North Carolina today do not own a foot of the want is a crop they can sell and from the sale of which they manage to get a little money to spend The records advise that this state is moving on necessities, instead of devoting themselves partially to the production of such essentials.

ership, however, the record made by the negro is be considered, stands out as among the more inbetter than that of the white man. Ten years ago tensely challenging of all that looms ahead of the 46 per cent of the negro farmers were tenants intelligent and painstaking leadership of the state. NEGROES ARE THREATENED

"No negroes allowed to work this place this year. Don't let the sun go odwn on for in this house," reads a penciled sign on cardboard found the doop of a house owned by Miss Kate Preston of Kerrville, Sheriff Baco learned yesterday.

The note was found by Solomon Jones, negro, who rented the farm. Miss Preston called for deputy sheriffs. She told them a former tenant has tried repeatedly to rent it this year and has been refused. Deputy Sheriffs Bertschi and Galloway are searching for the sign printer.

TWO SIDES

TWO SIDES

To The Commercial Appeal:

I notice a great deal being said in your columns in regard to what Mr. Norman Thomacosaid in regard to condition of a tenant family in Arlamsas and wish to say that of your correspondents were placed together and divided by two I think e would come nearer having the real facts. It is true that there are all great many tenants who are in a bld condition because they won't be any other way. You could give them a good house to live in and they would allow the children to pupply the windows out and they would use the ceiling for kindling, therefore the land owner is not inclined to spend any money on repairing the building for the next telant. However, there is another side to the picture—there are a great many land owners who do not went good and regard. -there are a great many land owners who do not want good and responsible tenants because they feel that they would be compelled to furnish them a better place to live and probably they would expect a better living condition than the other type of tenants, so after an honest investigation I think the investigator would find a lot of reforming to be done both by the landlord and tenants and when you can get them to see that each one's prosperity depends upon the other then we might see some improvement in the conditions of both. But just so long as the tenant holds to the attitude that when he improves a place he has done so for the other fellow, and so long as the landlord informs him he has rented the place to someone else and he (the tenant) begins to demolish the yard fence and destroy the outbuildings, and make a hog pen in the back yard, every-thing will go on as it has for the last 50 years.

OTIS MOFFET. Saltillo, Tenn.

Tennessee